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STATE OF NEW YORK.

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL

RECORD

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

DURING THE CENTURY FROM 1784 TO 1884.

BY

FRANKLIN B. HOUGH, M. D., PH. D.

WITH

AN INTRODUCTORY SKETCH

BY

DAVID MURRAY, PH. D., LL. D.,

SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

PRINTED BY AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY:

WEED, PARSONS & COMPANY, PRINTERS.

1885.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
INTRODUCTORY SKETCH OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK...	5
CHAPTER I.	
ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS	39
CHAPTER II.	
GENERAL OUTLINE OF THE HISTORY OF THE REGENTS.....	64
CHAPTER III.	
CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS.....	77
CHAPTER IV.	
LITERATURE FUNDS.....	80
CHAPTER V.	
RULES FOR THE INCORPORATION OF COLLEGES.	93
CHAPTER VI.	
GENERAL STATISTICS OF COLLEGES	102
CHAPTER VII.	
HISTORY OF PARTICULAR COLLEGES.....	118
CHAPTER VIII.	
COLLEGE PLANS PROPOSED BUT NOT PUT IN OPERATION ; EXCEPTIONAL PLANS OF COLLEGES ; EXTRA LIMITAL COLLEGES ; THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES ..	351
CHAPTER IX.	
SEPARATE MEDICAL COLLEGES, ETC.....	366
CHAPTER X.	
RULES ADOPTED BY THE REGENTS FOR THE INCORPORATION OF ACADEMIES..	409

CHAPTER XI.		PAGE.
DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES, RESOURCES AND EXPENSES OF THE ACADEMIES OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK NEAR THE BEGINNING OF THE PRESENT CENTURY ..		412
CHAPTER XII.		
UNION FREE SCHOOLS		422
CHAPTER XIII.		
STATE TAX FOR ACADEMIES AND UNION DEPARTMENTS OF DISTRICT SCHOOLS— THE QUESTION OF APPROPRIATIONS TO DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.....		424
CHAPTER XIV.		
LANCASTERIAN SCHOOLS — SELECT SCHOOLS.....		426
CHAPTER XV.		
MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN ACADEMIES.....		433
CHAPTER XVI.		
OBSOLETE FORMS OF ACADEMIC ORGANIZATION		438
CHAPTER XVII.		
ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS IN COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES — ALUMNI TRUSTEES...		443
CHAPTER XVIII.		
THE RULES THAT HAVE GOVERNED IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE INCOME OF THE LITERATURE FUNDS.....		444
CHAPTER XIX.		
WRITTEN EXAMINATIONS IN ACADEMIES.....		456
CHAPTER XX.		
APPROPRIATIONS MADE TO ACADEMIES BY THE REGENTS UPON THE BASIS OF ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS ALLOWED UNDER THEIR RULES TO PARTICI- PATE IN THE INCOME OF LITERATURE FUNDS.....		459
CHAPTER XXI.		
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND OPERATION OF THE ACADEMIES OF NEW YORK REPORTING TO THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.....		494
CHAPTER XXII.		
STATISTICS OF ATTENDANCE AT ACADEMIES.....		501
CHAPTER XXIII.		
TEACHERS, TEACHING, ATTENDANCE, ETC.....		504

CONTENTS.

v

CHAPTER XXIV.

PAGE.

TEXT-BOOKS USED IN ACADEMIES..... 507

CHAPTER XXV.

THE PURCHASE OF BOOKS AND APPARATUS — ACADEMIC LIBRARIES..... 512

CHAPTER XXVI.

INSTRUCTION OF COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS IN THE ACADEMIES OF NEW
YORK 526

CHAPTER XXVII.

ACADEMIES OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK..... 574

CHAPTER XXVIII.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY..... 733

CHAPTER XXIX.

STATE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY..... 743

CHAPTER XXX.

VERIFICATION AND MARKING OF STATE BOUNDARY LINES..... 760

CHAPTER XXXI.

SCIENTIFIC OBSERVATIONS..... 766

CHAPTER XXXII.

HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS ; INDIAN HISTORY ; COMMEMO-
RATIVE PROCEEDINGS.... 776

CHAPTER XXXIII.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF REGENTS OF UNIVERSITY FROM 1784 TO 1884, INCLU-
SIVE, INCLUDING THOSE WHO HELD THE OFFICE *ex-officio*, AS WELL AS
THOSE ELECTED BY THE LEGISLATURE 782

CHAPTER XXXIV.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.... 789

CHAPTER XXXV.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT ALBANY..... 835

CHAPTER XXXVI.

EXAMINATIONS AND DEGREES..... 842

PREFACE.

The compilation of this volume was undertaken in connection with the celebration, in 1884, of the centennial anniversary of the establishment of the University of the State of New York. It was designed to comprise a full record of the educational work of the Board of Regents, and of the several institutions and trusts which by law had been placed in its care. The execution of this task was intrusted to Dr. Franklin B. Hough, who by natural taste, by his long experience in such investigations, and his familiarity with the sources of information to be explored, was possessed of all the qualifications for its successful accomplishment. Amid the sorrow with which we make record of his death,* we must note it as a fortunate circumstance that his labors on this volume were substantially completed before he was attacked by the fatal illness which ended his life. The little that remained to be done, in the adjustment of portions of the prepared material, and in the correction of the proofs, has been done by the hands of those whom he had trained to such tasks. And though there is little need for such apology, I am charged by those upon whom this work was so sadly devolved to ask for it such consideration as may be due to the fact that a part of it lacked the critical revision of him who had planned and written it. To those who desire to investigate the early history of education in this State, and trace the broad stream to its small beginnings, the present compilation, drawn from original and authentic sources, must always possess a special interest and value.

The period covered by this record begins with the year following the close of the revolutionary war, when the Legislature, adopting the courageous and inspiring counsels of Governor George Clinton, took the first steps toward the "revival and encouragement of seminaries of learning." During this period New York has done much to justify for herself the title of the Empire State. In population,

* Dr. Hough died at Lowville, N. Y., June 11, 1885.

in wealth, in all the wealth-producing industries, in commerce, in her great cities, in her lines of transportation, in her public works, in her contributions to the establishment and maintenance of the Union, she stands pre-eminent. But her best title to greatness lies in none of these evidences of political power or commercial superiority. Her chief glory and her chief assurance of continued prosperity are found in the system of education which she has established,— a system which compasses in its beneficent folds her entire population,— a system which comprises her colleges of arts with 378 professors and 4,165 under-graduate students, with endowments aggregating \$22,812,835; her professional colleges of medicine, law and science with 374 professors and 7,252 students; her academies and high schools with 1,400 teachers and 34,162 scholars, and expending an annual revenue of \$1,359,945; her State Normal Schools with 120 instructors and 2,393 students; her classes in academies for training teachers with their 1,616 pupil-teachers; her teachers' institutes and city training classes; and last and greatest of all, her 11,921 public schools free to every child of the State, employing 21,411 teachers, and instructing 1,000,057 children, at a total cost of \$11,834,911. The inception of this system was largely the work of the great men whose names appear in the long list of the Board of Regents. To its care the State has committed its institutions for higher education, and through it has distributed the funds which she has given for their aid. The history and statistics of these institutions as given in the following pages are creditable alike to the great State whose liberality and protection have made them possible, and to the board which for a hundred years has rendered to the State its unpaid service of supervision and visitation.

D. M.

ALBANY, *August* 1, 1885.

INTRODUCTORY SKETCH OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.*

By DAVID MURRAY, Ph. D., LL. D., Secretary.

1. *The Board of Regents.*

The University of the State of New York is an organization including all the incorporated colleges of the State, together with the incorporated academies and the academical departments of public schools. The governing body of this University is a Board of Regents, composed in part of State officers, who are Regents, *ex officio*, and in part of members elected by the Legislature. Their functions are those of supervision and inspection, and not of instruction. The original theory of the corporation was that of an English University, composed of separate and independent colleges, established not necessarily in the same locality, but distributed through the State, as circumstances might call for them. Certain parts of this original plan proved impracticable, and changes, some of them radical, were introduced by subsequent legislation.

The original act creating the University was passed by the Legislature, May 1, 1784, at its very first session after the close of the Revolutionary War. It was in response to a very strong appeal from Governor George Clinton, in his annual message. It is entitled "An Act for granting certain privileges to the college heretofore called King's College, for altering the name and charter thereof, and erecting an University within this State." King's College had been broken up by the war, its property had been sacrificed, many vacancies existed in its corporation, and legislative intervention had become necessary to effect a reorganization. By this act the corporate rights of King's College were vested in a new corporation thereby created and termed "The Regents of the University of the State of New York." The principal State officers were made *ex-officio* Regents; twenty-four others, men of the highest character and distinction, were named in the act, and it was provided that "the clergy of the respective denominations might meet together and appoint one of

* Reprinted by permission from the "Public Service of the State of New York," with additions, bringing it down to 1884.

their body to be a Regent," and keep his place filled. The Fellows, Professors and Tutors of any college were also empowered to act as Regents in respect to their own college. The Regents were empowered from time to time to establish such additional colleges as they might think proper, such colleges to be considered as parts of the State University and to be under the control of the Regents. Experience, however, very soon showed that a body constituted, like this Board, of men residing in different localities and engaged in engrossing occupations, could not be assembled for business except on very urgent occasions. An enlargement of the number and a limitation as to a quorum were found necessary. Hence, on the 26th of November, 1784, the act previously passed was amended, by adding to the Regents named in the preceding act thirty-three others therein named, and providing that a legal quorum for the transaction of business should be eight besides the Chancellor. The Board was organized by the election of Governor George Clinton, Chancellor, Pierre Van Cortlandt, Vice-Chancellor, and Robert Harpur, Secretary. Its meetings were chiefly held in the Assembly Chamber in New York city, but sometimes at the Exchange, and sometimes at the house of one "John Simmons, innkeeper." Its chief business, during this period, was the government of Columbia College, which, up to 1795, constituted the only college of the University.

The Board created by these two acts proved a cumbrous body. Its members were so numerous (sixty-four, exclusive of clerical representatives) and so widely scattered, that full meetings could not be obtained. Its powers extended to the financial as well as the educational control of the colleges, and already Columbia College felt the inconvenience of having its finances administered by a body so little identified with its interests. The movement for a reform began in the Board itself. A committee was appointed to consider the defects of the organization and submit to the Legislature a revised form of a law. Alexander Hamilton and Ezra L'Hommedieu, both at that time Regents, the former a member of the Lower House of the Legislature and the latter a member of the Senate in 1787, were the leading spirits in this reform. This committee presented to the Board an elaborate and able report, setting forth the defects in the law and the urgent importance of making provision for the spread of education in the State. This report contains one notable passage, which serves to show that this Board appreciated the value of general education, as well as of the higher education with which they were more particularly charged. These are their words: "But before

your committee conclude, they feel themselves bound in faithfulness to add that the erecting of public schools for teaching reading, writing and arithmetic is an object of very great importance, which ought not to be left to the discretion of private men, but be promoted by public authority. Of so much knowledge, no citizen ought to be destitute, and yet it is a reflection as true as it is painful, that but too many of our youth are brought up in titter ignorance."

The committee embodied its views in a bill which was passed by the Legislature, April 13, 1787. This law in all its general provisions, after a hundred years, still remains in force, and forms the basis of the present system of collegiate and academic education in the State. It repeals, specifically, all preceding legislation on the subject and begins entirely anew. It enacts "That an University be and is hereby instituted within this State, to be called and known by the name or style of *The Regents of the University of the State of New York*." It fixes the number of Regents at twenty-one, of whom the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State for the time being shall be two. It names the remaining nineteen, and provides that they are to hold office during the pleasure of the Legislature, and that vacancies are to be filled by the Legislature. It is made a corporation, with power to hold property to the amount of the annual income of *forty thousand bushels of wheat*. It authorizes the Regents to visit and inspect all the colleges, academies and schools, which are or may be established in this State, to examine into the state of education and discipline, and to make a yearly report thereof to the Legislature. It gives them power to confer degrees above that of Master of Arts. It empowers them to grant charters of incorporation to colleges and to academies, and to grant collegiate charters to such academies as may grow to be worthy of it. Besides the provisions relating to the University, the act ratifies and confirms the charter of Columbia College, names a Board of Trustees, and invests it with power to hold property, and with all other rights and powers possessed under its charter of 1754. † It thus lays down the principle which has been since followed in the State, that the University should include and have the oversight of all the colleges and academies of the State, but that each should have its own Board of Trustees, who should constitute a body corporate for the management of its individual affairs.

A glance at the names of those who constituted the first Board will evince its high capacity. George Clinton, the Governor, was, by character, experience and learning, fitted to be its Chancellor.

It is to his honor that, from the beginning, he used his high opportunities to advance popular education. He was the first Governor to propose "the establishment of common schools throughout the State." Others of this Board deserve particular mention because of their enlightened attention to the important duties of their positions, and because of their great public services. Dr. John Rodgers was the pastor of the Brick Church in Beekman street. He was a man of great learning, and an ardent patriot in the Revolutionary struggle. He was of courtly presence, and, with his buzz-wig and three-cornered hat, his gold-headed cane and his silver shoe-buckles, was a conspicuous figure. He was Regent from 1787 till his death in 1812, and from 1790 was Vice-Chancellor. Egbert Benson, one of the most learned jurists of his time, was born in 1746 and died in 1833. He was educated in Columbia College, and distinguished himself as a lawyer, as a judge, and in the State and National Legislatures. He was the first President of the New York Historical Society. He resigned the Regency in 1802. John Jay, the distinguished statesman, and the first Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and Governor of the State, was the first Vice-Chancellor. No man had wider or more practical views as to education, or was more active and earnest in the work of the Board. Matthew Clarkson had been a member of the first Board of Regents, and had visited Europe as its agent in the interests of Columbia College. Others might be specially named: Dr. Benjamin Moore, afterward President of Columbia College, and Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York; Dr. Girardus Westerloo, the distinguished pastor of the Collegiate Dutch Church, New York; Dr. William Linn; Rev. John McDonald, and Frederick William Baron de Steuben.

The first meeting of this new Board was held July 17, 1787, at the Exchange, in the city of New York. Governor Clinton was chosen Chancellor, John Jay, Vice-Chancellor, and Richard Harrison, Secretary. There were present Dr. John Rodgers, Egbert Benson, John Jay, Matthew Clarkson, Dr. Benjamin Moore, Dr. William Linn and Frederick William de Steuben. An application was received for the incorporation of an academy at Flatbush, to be denominated Erasmus Hall. This application was referred to a committee for examination, and at the next meeting, November 17, 1787, the charter prayed for was granted. This was the first academy chartered in the State, and the venerable institution still survives as a living memento of the first deliberations of the Board. The Clin-

ton Academy, at East Hampton, received a charter at this same meeting, and others followed rapidly in successive years, so that by 1813 there were thirty academies incorporated. These were the pioneer institutions of learning in the State, preceding the establishment of common schools, and by their influence making common schools possible. The first college chartered by the Board was Union College, at Schenectady, in 1795.

The first annual report of this new Board to the Legislature was made in 1788, and consists of about two foolscap pages. The successive reports of the Board contained valuable suggestions as to legislation, and nearly all the early laws relating to education, which are enacted by the Legislature, may be traced to the enlightened counsel of the Board. The recommendation, contained in the second report, that the State grant its unused lands to the Regents for educational purposes, may be considered to have been the origin of the Literature Fund. The Board was, to a certain extent, a legislative body, authorized to frame ordinances for the institutions under it. With the increase of the number of institutions, the duties of the Board were greatly multiplied. The places of holding the annual meetings of the Board varied with the migrations of the Legislature. Until 1798, when the Legislature found a permanent home in Albany, the Board alternated between New York, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and Albany. The special and adjourned meetings of the Board, however, up to 1798, were chiefly held in the city of New York, in and near which the greater number of the Regents resided.

Leaving the details of legislation to be described elsewhere, it will be sufficient to give here a summary statement of the laws at present in force relating to the powers of the Board, and of the various duties which are now devolved on it.

ORGANIZATION. — In 1842 the Secretary of State was created a Regent *ex officio*, and in 1854, in the act creating the office, the Superintendent of Public Instruction was also added. With these additions the Board now consists of twenty-three members, of whom four are Regents *ex officio*, viz.: the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Secretary of State, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, while the remaining nineteen are chosen by the Legislature in the same manner as United States Senators. The elected members hold their office during the pleasure of the Legislature. A Regent must be a citizen of the State, and cannot be a Trustee, or any other officer, of any college or academy under the visitation of the Board. The officers of the Board are a Chancellor and Vice.

Chancellor, who are members thereof, and a Secretary and Treasurer, and an Assistant Secretary. The officers hold their positions during the pleasure of the Board. The business of the Board is conducted principally by means of standing committees. Of these, there are ten, viz.: On Incorporations; on the State Museum; on the State Library; on the Instruction of Common School Teachers; on the Distribution of the Literature Fund; on Appropriations for the Purchase of Books and Apparatus; on the Annual Report; on the Visitation of Colleges and Academies; on Academic Examinations; on Printing and Legislation, and on Degrees. The annual meeting of the Board is fixed by law to be held on the evening of the second Thursday in January at the Senate Chamber, and other meetings by order of the Board, or on the call of the Chancellor. Adjourned meetings are held during the sessions of the Legislature, and a semi-annual meeting in July. Six members constitute a quorum.

The powers and duties of the Board may be enumerated under the following heads, viz.:

INCORPORATION. — By the original act establishing the University, the Regents were empowered to incorporate colleges and academies, whenever the conditions set forth in the applications were approved by them. This power was confirmed by legislation in 1853, and the Regents were authorized to prescribe by general regulations the conditions for such incorporation. This power was not originally understood to include the incorporation of medical colleges. In the instances where the Board had incorporated medical colleges, as in the cases of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1807, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Fairfield in 1812, it had been under special powers conferred for this purpose. But, in 1853, the Legislature enacted that the Board should, whenever specified conditions were complied with, have power also to grant charters for medical colleges. The conditions, which they fixed, required that \$50,000 should be secured for the college before a permanent charter could be granted. The Regents, by general ordinance made under authority of the act of 1853, established also the conditions on which charters are granted to literary colleges and academies. In the case of colleges, they require that funds to the amount of \$100,000 shall be secured, and that, in addition, suitable buildings and equipments shall be provided. In the case of academies, they require that the property, including lot, buildings, library and apparatus, shall not be less than \$5,000, and that the library and philosophical apparatus shall be worth each at least \$500. The

Board is also authorized to annul and amend charters, on due notice and due cause being shown.

VISITATION. — The Board is authorized by its officers, committees and accredited agents to visit and inspect all the colleges and academies which are or may be established in the State, and “examine into the state and system of education therein.” This authority of visitation extends, not merely to the institutions chartered by the Board itself, but also to those receiving their charters from the Legislature. Each such college and academy is required by law to make to the Board an annual report of its affairs, according to such instructions and forms as the Board may establish. This report pertains to its financial condition, its means of imparting instruction, its departments of study, and its statistics of attendance. The results of the information gathered by the visitation, and from the returns made to the Board, are embodied in a report, which has been annually, since the establishment of the Board, sent to the Legislature.

DEGREES. — The Board of Regents, according to the original charter, possessed the power of conferring honorary degrees above that of Master of Arts. This power has been very sparingly exercised. Since its organization the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws has been conferred only on fifteen persons. The degree of Doctor of Civil Law has been conferred only once, in 1873, on William Beach Lawrence. The degree of Doctor of Literature has been conferred only since 1864 on twelve persons. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy has been conferred since 1860 on twenty-three persons. The honorary degrees are confined to cases where the persons have performed some signal service to literature, science or education, and the special cause is recited with the degree.

By special statute the Board is also empowered to grant other degrees on certain conditions. It may confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine each year on four candidates nominated by each of the State Medical Societies. This degree does not, however, carry with it the right to practice medicine. It is empowered, by an act passed in 1872, to appoint Boards of Medical Examiners, on whose nomination it may grant the full degree of Doctor of Medicine. It is also empowered to establish a system of examinations for the bestowal of degrees of any grade.

CONVOCATION. — The Board established in 1863 a Convocation of the University, of which the Regents and the officers of all colleges and academies and normal schools within the State are members. The Convocation is held in July, at the Capitol, in Albany, and is

presided over by the Chancellor. The business is the consideration of topics relating to the organization and administration of the institutions comprised in the University, and of questions relating to the general interests of education. The sessions extend through three days, and at the final session the honorary degrees granted by the Board are conferred by the Chancellor. The papers and discussions of the Convocation are printed with the annual report of the Regents to the Legislature. A large amount of valuable pedagogic literature is the result of these convocations.

STATE LIBRARY. — The Regents, in 1844, were constituted the Trustees of the State Library. In this capacity they are charged with the administration of the laws and the enactment of regulations as to its management. Their care also extends to the historical documents belonging to the State, and to the papers and documents left by the Legislature. They serve as the agents of the State for the distribution of law reports and legislative documents among the States and Territories, and the public libraries and institutions entitled by law to receive them. They are also the Trustees of certain law libraries established at Syracuse, Rochester, Brooklyn and Buffalo. The special supervision of the State Library is intrusted to a Standing Committee of the Regents. The Staff of Librarians is appointed by the Board.

STATE MUSEUM. — The Regents were, by an act of 1845, created the Trustees of the State Museum of Natural History. The supervision of it is intrusted to a Standing Committee. The scientific staff is appointed by the Board, and consists of a Director and assistants, and of the State Entomologist and the State Botanist. The Legislature makes an appropriation each year for the support of the Museum, which is expended under the supervision of the Standing Committee. The Trustees make to the Legislature each year a report on the Museum, to which is appended the reports of the Director and of the Entomologist and Botanist.

NORMAL SCHOOL AT ALBANY. — The law authorizing the establishment of this institution was passed in 1844, and provides that it be placed under the joint management of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Regents of the University. An Executive Committee, appointed by the Board of Regents on the nomination of the Superintendent, has the immediate supervision.

BOUNDARIES OF THE STATE. — By direction of the Legislature, the Board has conducted an extended investigation into the condition of the boundaries of the State. Valuable reports embodying the his-

tory of these boundaries have been made to the Legislature, and for several years the work of restoring the monuments of the lines between New York and its neighbors has been in progress, under the charge of Commissioners appointed on the part of New York by the Board from its own members.

PUBLICATIONS. — Some of the publications of the Board of Regents have a standard educational value. The annual reports of the Board to the Legislature contain a vast amount of information as to the colleges and academies in the State and as to the general history of education. The manual of the Regents, issued first as “Instructions,” is a collection of all the laws, ordinances and instructions relating to the institutions under their care. The Regents, as Trustees of the State Library, present annual reports to the Legislature which contain a statement, in detail, of the annual additions. They have also issued at various times catalogues of the books in the different departments of the library. The annual report of the Regents, as Trustees of the State Museum, besides the statements as to the condition and progress of the Museum, contain a large amount of valuable scientific material. Several special volumes have also at various times been issued by the Board.

PERSONAL HISTORY. — The personal history of the Board of Regents would contain many matters of interest. During its extended existence an unusual number of distinguished men have been connected with it. Leaving out of account the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors and others, who have been *ex-officio* Regents, there have been one hundred and twenty-six Regents chosen by the Legislature. Of these, forty-three resigned, fifty-two died in office, ten vacated their places by removal or otherwise, and nineteen are now in office. The longest term of office was that of Gulian C. Verplanck, who served from 1826 to 1870, a period of forty-four years. Matthew Clarkson served thirty-nine years, and Simcon De Witt thirty-seven years.

By far the longest connection with the Board, however, was that of Gideon Hawley, who acted as Secretary of the Board from 1814 to 1841, and then, after an interval of only a few months, having been elected a Regent, served till his death in 1870. This constituted a total of fifty-six years ; and they were years full of useful and active service. When only a young man, in 1813, he was appointed to the office, then first created, of Superintendent of Common Schools, and he has been justly called “the father of the common-school system of the State.” He was soon after, in March, 1814, appointed Sec-

retary of the Regents of the University. His official career extended through the formative period of the educational system of the State, and much of the good work done must be justly attributed to him. Mr. Hawley's character for integrity and purity, and his great administrative ability, gave to his opinions decisive weight in all deliberations, and, for a long time before his death, he was looked upon by his associates in the Board as "a living epitome of its history, its progress, its labors and its influence."

The lists given below show the officers of the Board from its organization in 1784 to 1881. The early Chancellors of the Board were in each case the Governor for the time being. Thus, George Clinton, who was Governor at the time of the organization of the first Board, was chosen Chancellor, and so continued through his successive terms. Then John Jay, his successor as Governor, was chosen Chancellor. This continued until the time when Governor Tompkins was elected Vice-President of the United States and Lieutenant-Governor John Tayler, as acting-governor, was chosen Chancellor. Being also a Regent by election, he continued to hold the office after his official term as Lieutenant-Governor expired. From that time the office of Chancellor has been disconnected from the office of Governor. The longest period was the Chancellorship of John V. L. Pruyn, who held it nearly sixteen years.

CHANCELLORS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

GEORGE CLINTON	1784	STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER..	1835
JOHN JAY.....	1796	JAMES KING.....	1839
GEORGE CLINTON.....	1802	PETER WENDELL.....	1842
MORGAN LEWIS.....	1805	GERRIT Y. LANSING.....	1849
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.....	1808	JOHN V. L. PRUYN.....	1862
JOHN TAYLER	1817	ERASTUS C. BENEDICT.....	1878
SIMEON DE WITT.....	1829	HENRY R. PIERSON... ..	1881

VICE-CHANCELLORS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT....	1784	DANIEL S. DICKINSON.....	1843
JOHN JAY.....	1787	JOHN GREIG.....	1845
JOHN RODGERS.....	1790	GULIAN C. VERPLANCK.....	1858
JOHN TAYLER.....	1814	ERASTUS CORNING.....	1870
SIMEON DE WITT.....	1817	ERASTUS C. BENEDICT.....	1872
ELISHA JENKINS.....	1829	HENRY R. PIERSON.....	1878
LUTHER BRADISH.....	1842	GEORGE W. CLINTON.	1881

SECRETARIES OF THE BOARD.

ROBERT HARPUR....	1784	FRANCIS BLOODGOOD.....	1798
RICHARD HARRISON.....	1787	GIDEON HAWLEY.....	1814
NATHANIEL LAWRENCE.....	1790	THEODORIC ROMEYN BECK... ..	1841
DE WITT CLINTON.....	1794	SAMUEL B. WOOLWORTH....	1855
DAVID S. JONES.....	1797	DAVID MURRAY.....	1880

ASSISTANT SECRETARY, DANIEL J. PRATT, 1866-1884.

2. *The Colleges of New York.*

The earliest efforts for the establishment of a college within the bounds of New York were made in the city of New York, and resulted finally in the founding of King's College. It was for a long time a reproach, which some of the inhabitants felt very deeply, that, whereas Massachusetts had founded a college at Cambridge in 1650, and Connecticut a college at New Haven in 1701, New York, which was richer and more prosperous than either, had made no serious movement in this direction before 1746. The reason for this backwardness may probably be found in the fact that the population of New York was of a more mixed character, and that a much smaller proportion of men of liberal education was to be found among its people than in New England. It was said that in 1746 there were in the province, outside of the clergy, only thirteen men who had taken a degree, and for many years there were but two. But, in 1746, a movement was begun by the passage of an act by the Colonial Legislature for holding a lottery, under which the sum of £2,250 was raised toward founding a college. Other sums were raised from subsequent lotteries, and by the appropriation of excise money, and from private benefactions. Trinity Church, which had received the valuable grant of the "King's Farm" for the support of institutions of religion and education, made over a part of this grant to the Trustees of the college. In 1754 the charter of incorporation was granted, and the institution began its career. During the troubles of the Revolution the college was suspended, its property in part sacrificed, and its Faculty and Trustees scattered. Hence, at the close of the war, it was necessary to begin almost anew. In the acts passed for the establishment of the University of New York, in 1784 and 1787, provision was made for re-incorporating the college and restoring all the rights and immunities secured to it in its original charter. As the subsequent college charters in the State usually conferred "all the rights and privileges enjoyed by Columbia College," it may be useful to enumerate briefly the provisions of its charter.

1. The number of Trustees is fixed at twenty-four, with power, in case of vacancy, to elect successors. 2. All the property of the old corporation (1754) is vested in the new, and it is empowered to take over the buildings, grounds and equipments before held by the Governors of Kings' College. 3. The Board of Trustees is empowered to appoint a President, to hold his office during good behavior,

and to appoint Professors and Tutors, to hold office during the pleasure of the Trustees. 4. The Board of Trustees is empowered to make ordinances for the government of the college. 5. The Board of Trustees is empowered to grant such degrees "as are usually granted by any or either of the universities of England."

The next step in founding colleges in the State was taken in 1795, when Union College was chartered by the Regents of the University. The first application for this college was made in 1792, but it was denied on the ground that sufficient funds had not been procured. Again, in 1794, the Academy at Schenectady applied to be erected into a college, under the provisions of the act of 1787, but this was denied on the ground that its literary and financial condition did not warrant it. Finally, in 1795, a proposition, satisfactory to the Regents, was made and a charter was granted, with provisions similar to those of Columbia College. Full university powers were given to "grant all such degrees as are known to and usually granted by any university or college in Europe."

Following this, many other applications for college charters were made, but most were denied on the ground of insufficient funds. The Board of Regents pursued a conservative policy, and resisted the imprudent zeal of those who desired to fill the State with weak colleges. In 1795 an application for a college at Albany was denied. The same fate awaited the applications, in 1802, for a college in Cayuga or Onondaga county; in 1804 for a college at Kingston and from the Kingston Academy to confer degrees; in 1809 for a college at Fairfield, in 1811 for a college at Kingston, and for Hamilton-Oneida Academy to be made a college, and many others in subsequent years. Several charters for colleges were granted, but upon terms as to funds, buildings, etc., which were never complied with, and hence failed. The next college to secure a sufficient foothold to justify a charter was Hamilton College. The application was granted on condition that funds to the amount of \$50,000, exclusive of investments in buildings, should be received. This was accomplished in 1812, and a charter, in all respects similar to that of Union College, was granted. Following this came, in 1822, an application to bestow on Geneva Academy a college charter; this was granted on condition that in three years adequate buildings and funds, yielding an annual revenue of \$4,000, should be received. This was accomplished so far that, in 1824, a fund of \$60,000 was reported and the charter was granted. With these institutions established, the Board of Regents were disposed to rest satis-

fied, and to resist the pressure for further charters until these proved inadequate for the wants of the State. Columbia College might be regarded as providing sufficiently for the city of New York and the regions adjacent; Union College and Hamilton College for the eastern and central parts of the State, and Geneva College for the west.

Down to 1831 the Legislature had incorporated no colleges. It had left this duty to the Board of Regents, who, under the authority granted to it, had established, as conditions of incorporation, rules as to endowment and suitable equipment of the institutions. These rules had nipped many budding enterprises, and repressed into the category of academies many that aspired to the dignity of colleges. The pressure was finally brought to bear upon the Legislature, and, for the next thirty or forty years, most of the new institutions sought charters directly from the Legislature. In some cases, as in the case of the Cornell University, the circumstances were such as to justify and require legislative intervention; but very many of the charters were sought from this source, because the requirements imposed by the Board of Regents, as to endowment, could not be complied with. The first institution to be chartered by the Legislature was the University of the city of New York, in 1831. The plan proposed was, in some respects, novel. The institution was to be a stock corporation, with shares of \$100 each. It was to be governed by a Council elected by the shareholders. This Council, by the charter, was invested with corporate powers, and, as a university, was empowered to grant all degrees. It was to be subject to the visitation of the Regents. Under its university powers it established a Medical Department and a Department of Law, Madison University at Hamilton, and St. John's College at Fordham, were each chartered by the Legislature in 1846. All were granted similar powers, and made subject to the visitation of the Regents. The subsequent incorporations will be given in the statistical summary.

STATE AID TO COLLEGES. — In its early history the State assisted liberally in the establishment and the support of these pioneer colleges; but the greater and more pressing demands for popular education gradually gained the ear of the Legislature and taxed the liberality of the State. The generous spirit in which the great State has treated its colleges, especially its early colleges, is worthy of being here recounted.

The following summary includes the grants so far as ascertained.

In respect to the grants by lotteries, the sums realized did not always correspond to the amounts named, sometimes being in excess and sometimes falling short :

1. Columbia College :

Grants to King's College by lotteries and excise	
*£6,943,.....	\$17,358
Grants of land, including botanical garden†.....	\$3,647
Grants in money, 1792,*£11,608; 1819, \$10,000,.....	39,125
Total	<u>\$110,130</u>

2. Union College :

Grants by lotteries, 1805 and 1814.....	\$280,000
Grants of land, 1800 and 1802.....	52,861
Grants in money.....	25,250
Total.....	<u>\$358,111</u>

3. Hamilton College :

Grant from sales of land, 1812.....	\$50,000
Grant by lottery, 1814.....	40,000
Grants of money, 1836-46.....	30,000
Total.....	<u>\$120,000</u>

4. Geneva College :

Grants of money, 1838-46.....	\$63,000
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5. University of the City of New York :

Annual grant for five years, 1838, \$6,000.....	\$30,000
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6. Elmira Female College, 1867.....

\$25,000

7. Ingham University, 1861.....

\$5,000

8. College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York :

Lotteries	\$45,000
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* Converted into approximate value in dollars according to the rates of exchange prevailing at the time

† For which the State paid Dr. Hosack \$74 268 75.

9. Fairfield Medical College:

Grant from sales of land, 1812.....	\$10,000
Annual grant for five years, 1820, \$1,000.....	5,000
Total.....	<u>\$15,000</u>

10. University of Rochester, grant 1857... ..	<u>\$25,000</u>
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PLANS OF STUDY. — It will be interesting to trace briefly the progress of the educational system which grew up in these colleges. The origin of the plan of study in our American colleges must be sought in the English and Scotch universities, from which came the educated men of the English colonies. They brought with them their ideas of organization, discipline and instruction. The studies were therefore what were common in the English and Scotch institutions of the time. These were Latin, Greek, mathematics and natural philosophy. In the earliest report from the visitors to Columbia College (1788), it is stated that “the students are regularly instructed in the Latin and Greek languages, geography, natural and moral philosophy and the mathematics.” In 1793, it is reported that Columbia College has established a “professorship of chemistry, natural history and agriculture.” We copy from the statutes of Union College for 1802 the course of study prescribed:

“The Freshman Class shall study the Latin, Greek and English languages, arithmetic, Sheridan’s Lectures on Elocution, and shall write such Latin exercises as the Faculty shall appoint.

“The Sophomore Class shall study geography, algebra, vulgar and decimal fractions, the extraction of roots, conic sections, Euclid’s Elements, trigonometry, surveying, mensuration of heights and distances, navigation, logic, Blair’s Lectures, and such parts of eminent authors in the learned languages as the officers in college shall prescribe.

“The Junior Class shall study the elements of criticism, astronomy, natural and moral philosophy, and shall perform such exercises in the higher branches of mathematics as the Faculty shall prescribe.

“The Senior Class shall study select portions of ancient and modern history, such parts of Locke’s Essay Concerning Human Understanding as the President shall direct, Stewart’s Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind, and shall review the principal studies of the preceding years, and also such portions of Virgil,

Cicero and Horace as the President shall direct, and shall be accustomed to apply the principles of criticism."

Scientific studies crept into the college curriculum very slowly. Chemistry had appeared in Columbia College in 1793, but it was untimely fruit. Down to 1830, or even later, there was little or no botany, geology or mineralogy taught in the colleges. Before 1840 the great geological survey of the State of New York had been begun, and, as a result, we see in the college plans of study a recognition of the light that had dawned. Electricity and galvanism made their appearance with the great wave which brought in the telegraph. A chemical laboratory was unknown in an American college before the time of John William Draper, and it was not till 1855, when the Laboratory of Union College was opened, and, in 1864, when the Columbia College School of Mines was organized, that New York colleges could be said to have laboratories.

The credit of initiating the elective system of studies in colleges is due to Dr. Nott, at Union College. We find, indeed, that, in 1797, it was proposed to give an option between Greek and French in that institution; but it was not till 1828 that the plan is reported to the Regents as established, of having a regular scientific course, co-ordinated throughout with the classical course, with studies which should be allowed as alternatives. The plan has continued in force since that time, and has been developed into a system of electives such as now exists in nearly all colleges.

SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE. — The great impulse given to industrial development in the State, by the building of the Erie canal and the construction of lines of railways, called in our country for a new type of education. The demand for civil and mechanical engineers brought into existence institutions and departments of instruction for teaching these branches. The Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, founded in 1826 by General Stephen Van Rensselaer, was the first of this class. Other institutions followed more slowly. Union College established its Department of Civil Engineering in 1845, and Columbia College its School of Mines in 1864. The rise of the system of agricultural colleges in the United States dates from an effort in the State of New York to found the People's College. To effect this object, the bill making the grant of land to the States for establishing "Colleges for Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts" was carried through Congress. It was passed in 1864. The portion of land coming to the State of New York was nine hundred and ninety thousand acres. This immense inheritance was wisely bestowed by

the State in such a way as to bring the best results. In 1865 Ezra Cornell made the munificent offer to the State to give to a university two hundred acres of land in Ithaca, and a money endowment of \$500,000, provided the State would bestow on it the proceeds of this land grant. This offer was accepted, and the Legislature, in 1865, incorporated Cornell University, bestowing on it the proceeds of the land grant, and constituting it the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

FEMALE COLLEGES. — Female education has kept pace with other departments in New York, and to-day can point with satisfaction to five colleges devoted entirely to the education of women, and four others in which they are received on equal terms with men. The earliest efforts in the direction of a higher education for women were doubtless those of Mrs. Emma Willard at Waterford and Troy, and although she never realized her plan of establishing a college for women on a broad and permanent foundation, she did much toward preparing the way for what has been since accomplished for female education. Elmira Female College, chartered in 1855, and Ingham University, chartered with college powers in 1857, were the earliest institutions authorized to confer degrees on women in this State. The State aided Elmira College with a grant of \$25,000, and Ingham University with a grant of \$5,000. In 1861 Vassar College was founded with more distinct purposes and plans. It was designed to create an institution which should do for women what our regular colleges do for men. Rutgers Female College began its collegiate existence in 1867. The last of the sisterhood is Wells College, organized in 1870, which two good and liberal men, Mr. Henry Wells and Mr. E. B. Morgan, have generously endowed.

MEDICAL COLLEGES. — The laws of the State have always dealt with medical colleges as standing on a different basis from those for science and the arts. Columbia College was vested with the rights and powers of a university, and therefore could confer medical degrees. So, too, those colleges which were chartered on the same model had like powers. Under these powers Columbia College and Geneva College, and the University of the city of New York established medical departments, gave medical education and conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The establishment of separate medical colleges was begun by the incorporation, in 1807, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York. This was so unusual a proceeding that the Legislature passed a special act empowering the Board of Regents to grant the charter. Subse-

quently, in 1812, a College of Physicians and Surgeons was authorized by the Legislature and chartered by the Board at Fairfield, Herkimer county. But, in the case of both these colleges, the power to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine was vested in the Board of Regents. This continued down to 1860, when (the Fairfield College having closed) the power to confer the medical degree was, in the case of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, transferred to its Board of Trustees. The later acts of incorporation, such as those establishing the Bellevue Medical College in 1861, the Homœopathic Medical College of New York in 1860, and others, vested the power of conferring degrees in the Boards of Trustees. And this is the established system at the present time. But the possession of a medical degree did not, in the earlier part of the history of the State, entitle the holder to practice medicine. There were two sources from which such licenses might emanate: *First*, the diploma of the Board of Regents was a sufficient license; *second*, the State and County Medical Societies were authorized and directed to examine and license candidates on certain prescribed conditions. One by one, however, the medical colleges obtained from the Legislature special enactments sanctioning their diplomas as licenses to practice medicine, until all are now included.

The act of 1853 made general provision for the chartering of medical colleges by the Board of Regents, and established as a condition that each such college shall possess an endowment of \$50,000, shall be subject to the visitation of the Regents, and may grant diplomas to persons who have studied medicine a specified time and are duly qualified. But the good to be anticipated from this law was in part defeated by the practice, which still continued, of seeking special charters from the Legislature. In 1880 a medical registration law was enacted, requiring all physicians and surgeons to be registered, and giving to medical diplomas of incorporated medical colleges the force of licenses, and repealing all other powers to license except by the Board of Regents on examination.

LAW SCHOOLS. — The first professorship of law in an American college is believed to have been established at Philadelphia in 1790. A more important and more successful experiment was, however, that at Litchfield, Connecticut, where Timothy Reeves, in connection with Judge Gould, established a school of law which attracted students from all parts of the country. In the State of New York there were various early private schools of law, but the first incorporated school was that at Albany, begun in 1851. The Law School of Columbia

College and the Law Department of the University of the City of New York were each begun in 1858, although lectures on law had been given many years before by Judge Kent in Columbia College. The plans of study in all the law schools of the State are nearly the same, and include courses of lectures on the several departments of law, combined with the study of text-books and practice in moot-courts. The degree of Bachelor of Laws is conferred upon those who successfully complete the course of study. For admission to the bar, the present law of the State requires an examination under the direction of the Supreme Court, according to regulations drawn up by the Court of Appeals.

SUMMARY STATEMENT. — It only remains to give a brief statement as to the present condition of the colleges and professional schools comprised in the University. In all there are forty separate incorporations, including the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, which is also the Medical Department of Columbia College, and the Albany Medical College, the Albany Law School, and the Dudley Observatory, which, although incorporated separately, are also departments of Union University. In the summary which follows this sketch, will be found some account of these institutions. For purposes of comparison it will be convenient to arrange them in distinct groups: 1. Colleges of Arts: 2. Medical Colleges; 3. Law Schools; 4. Colleges of Science.

In the table given below is presented a statement of the property of all classes of colleges for the year 1883. This statement is one of great interest, indicating, as it does, the very large investment in the institutions designed for a liberal education. Of this large sum, however, more than one-third is invested in buildings and grounds. This circumstance indicates what is really a very lamentable fact in regard to these colleges, that a great number of them are very insufficiently endowed.

PROPERTY OF THE COLLEGES.

Value of buildings and grounds.....	\$7,545,518 98
Value of educational collections.....	1,621,670 71
Value of other property.....	12,357,862 35
	<hr/>
Total value of property.....	\$21,525,052 04
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In the following table is summed up the statistics of the several classes of institutions enumerated below, giving for each class the number of schools, the number of instructors, the number of students

and the number of graduates for the year 1884, with the total number of graduates from the beginning:

COLLEGES OF NEW YORK.

1884.	Number of colleges.	Number of instructors.	Number of students.	Number of graduates.	Total number of graduates.
Colleges of Arts.....	23	363	3,626	494	12,582
Medical Colleges.....	16	214	2,330	709	13,399
Law Schools.....	4	20	506	215	*2,775
Professional Schools of Science....	3	78	2,774	58	1,260

1. COLLEGES OF ARTS.— Under this head are included those institutions or departments of institutions whose end is the Baccalaureate degree. Of these there are twenty-three, of which number five are exclusively for women, and four are for men and women. The following table gives the number of instructors, the number of students and the number of graduates for the year 1884:

COLLEGES OF ARTS.

1884.	Number of instructors.	Number of students.	Number of graduates.
Columbia College.....	32	286	52
Union College.....	19	162	57
Hamilton College.....	12	186	51
Hobart College.....	9	51	22
University of the City of New York.....	18	51	22
Madison University.....	12	93	20
St. John's College.....	10	74	15
University of Rochester.....	12	165	27
St. Lawrence University.....	8	63	3
Alfred University.....	14	101	9
St. Stephen's College.....	6	46	7
College of St. Francis Xavier.....	9	79	10
Manhattan College.....	10	254	24
Cornell University.....	42	460	61
College of the City of New York.....	26	546	44
Syracuse University.....	20	323	34
St. Bonaventure's College.....	12	92	6
Niagara University.....	11	107	5
Canisius College.....	13	45	9
EXCLUSIVELY FOR WOMEN.			
Elmira Female College.....	15	139	3
†Ingham University.....	11	129	14
Vassar College.....	34	240	31
Rutgers Female College.....	11	37	3
Wells College.....	14	52	7

* Columbia College Law School only.

† Returns for 1883.

2. MEDICAL COLLEGES.—The institutions here classed as medical colleges include several groups, viz.: 1. Colleges of Medicine and Surgery, comprising the several institutions having the legal right to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine; 2. Colleges of Pharmacy, which confer no degree, but which grant certificates as graduates in Pharmacy; 3. Colleges of Dentistry, which confer the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery; 4. Veterinary Colleges, which confer the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Science. The following table gives the principal facts as to their educational condition :

MEDICAL COLLEGES.

1884.	Number of instruct- ors.	Number of students.	Number of grad- uates.
<i>1. Colleges of Medicine and Surgery.</i>			
College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.....	28	505	105
Medical Department of University, City of New York.	21	551	164
Albany Medical College.....	17	149	43
Medical Department of University of Buffalo.....	14	165	62
Long Island College Hospital.....	22	122	87
Homœopathic Medical College of New York.....	27	152	53
Bellevue Hospital Medical College	17	434	149
Eclectic Medical College	11	102	19
Medical Department of University of Syracuse.....	14	46	11
Medical Department, Niagara University.....	20	13	..
<i>2. Colleges of Pharmacy.</i>			
College of Pharmacy, New York.....	5	316	71
Albany College of Pharmacy	2	37	13
<i>3. College of Dentistry.</i>			
New York College of Dentistry.....	11	142	42
<i>4. Veterinary Colleges.</i>			
New York College of Veterinary Surgeons.....	14	4	..
American Veterinary College.....	16	92	22

3. SCHOOLS OF LAW.—The table given below enumerates the statistics of the Law Schools. They confer the degree of Bachelor of Laws; but the degree does not give the right to practice in the courts.

LAW SCHOOLS.

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Number of institutions	4	4	4	4	4
Number of instructors.....	18	25	24	20	31
Number of students	646	603	609	506	511
Number of graduates.....	355	170	245	215	190

3. *The Academies of New York.*

In the early annals of the Dutch Colony of the New Netherlands there are frequent allusions to the schools which were established for the benefit of the colonists. These schools were, however, of an elementary character and only aimed at teaching to read, write and cipher. The school-masters, like the clergy of that day, were chiefly sent out from Holland, and were in the employ of the Dutch West India Company. The only school of a higher grade, of which we find any trace in the Dutch period, was one established in 1659, when the company, at the earnest petition of the "burgomasters and schepens" of New Amsterdam, sent over Alexander Carolus Curtius. The petition alleges that "the burghers and inhabitants are inclined to have their children instructed in the most useful languages, the chief of which is the Latin tongue;" and that there are no means to do so, nearer than Boston; and expresses the hope that the Latin school may in time "attain to an academy." Rector Curtius, however, did not justify the hopes entertained of him, and was succeeded by Rev. Aegidius Luyck, who was more successful, and maintained the school down to the surrender of the Colony to the English. During the English rule there were various efforts made to maintain a Latin school. Under Governor Dongan, in 1688, such a school was opened in the city by the Jesuit Fathers. And again, when Viscount Cornbury was Governor, by authority of an act passed November 27, 1702, appropriating £50 annually for seven years, a Latin Free School was established under "the ingenious Mr. George Muirson," who was in 1704 duly licensed to instruct the children "in the English, Latin and Greek tongues or languages, and also in the arts of writing and arithmetick." A similar license in 1705 is on record to Mr. Henry Lindley to teach a school in the town of Jamaica. The most important enterprise of this kind, however, was the establishment, in 1732, of a public school to teach Latin, Greek and Mathematics in the city of New York. This was under the charge of Mr. Malcolm, and is believed to have formed the germ of Columbia College. This school was authorized by an act of the General Assembly in 1732, which appropriated for its support for five years the amount received annually for licenses of hawkers and peddlers in the city of New York; to which was added the sum of £40, annually levied by tax. This act specified the number of pupils which were to be received free from the several counties of the State. At the expiration of the five years an extension of one year was obtained, after which the school was probably continued as a private enterprise.

During the exciting and troublesome times of the French and Revolutionary wars, we find little in the legislation of the Colony or State relating to education. Latin schools doubtless existed, but they must have been conducted chiefly as private schools. King's College was opened in 1754, and it is to be inferred that schools for preparing candidates must have existed in the city of New York, if not in other towns of the Colony.

INCORPORATION OF ACADEMIES.—It was not, however, till the organization of the University of the State, under the law of 1787, that provision was made for the incorporation of "academies." In the report made to the Board of Regents in 1787, proposing a revision of the law, the committee says: "That liberal protection and encouragement ought to be given to academies for the instruction of youth in the languages and useful knowledge." "These academies * * * owing their establishment to private benevolences, labor under disadvantages which ought to be removed." Accordingly, in the law thereupon enacted, it was made the duty of the Regents to grant articles of incorporation upon the application of the "founders and benefactors of any academy now or hereafter to be established." At the very first meeting of the Regents after their organization, an application for the incorporation of Erasmus Hall as an academy was received, and at their second meeting both this application and another for the incorporation of Clinton Academy, at East Hampton, Long Island, were granted. In 1790 North Salem Academy, in Westchester county, and Farmers' Hall, in Orange county, were incorporated. Two others followed in 1791, and year by year others, so that by 1800 nineteen academies had been incorporated. Of these, the Canandaigua (1795) lay farthest to the west, and Washington Academy (1791), in Washington county, was farthest to the north. During the next ten years the Regents granted eight additional charters, and during the ten years following this, sixteen more. Five others were chartered by the Legislature, making in all, up to 1820, forty-eight chartered academies. Some of these, however, which had been incorporated, had failed to comply with the conditions imposed, and others were unable to obtain a successful footing and had passed out of existence. In the report of the Regents to the Legislature in 1820, only thirty are mentioned as making returns and receiving their share of the Literature Fund. Of the nineteen chartered before 1800, two have been merged into colleges, viz.: Schenectady Academy and Hamilton-Oneida Academy, and twelve still survive, viz.: Erasmus Hall, 1787; Clinton, 1787; North Salem,

1790; Farmers' Hall, 1790; Montgomery, 1791; Washington, 1791; Dutchess County, 1792; Union Hall, 1792; Oxford, 1794; Johnstown, 1794; Canandaigua, 1795; Lansingburgh, 1796.

In granting academic charters in the early days, we have the best evidence that the Regents exercised great discrimination. They not only required satisfactory proof that sufficient funds were provided, and that buildings of a suitable character were or would be furnished, but they refused in many cases to sanction the establishment of new institutions in localities where they were not likely to flourish, or could only flourish by injuring the prosperity of others already founded. In later years recourse was often had to the Legislature for charters, which in general was much less rigorous in its requirements as to property and outfit. Between 1819 and 1830 more than forty academic charters were granted by the Legislature, in most of which no conditions were imposed. Under the general authority granted to them the Regents, in 1851, established fixed regulations for chartering academies. They required in all cases that the grounds and buildings should be worth at least \$2,000; that the library must be worth at least \$150, and the philosophical apparatus \$150. They required also that academies chartered by the Legislature, when received under the visitation of the Regents, must hold their building and grounds, library and apparatus, without incumbrance, unless their value were at least \$5,000, with incumbrances less than one-third their value. By a law passed in 1851, authority was given to form joint-stock companies for the establishment of academies. The stockholders were empowered to nominate a Board of Trustees, who should hold the property and manage its affairs. Such joint-stock academies, whenever they were shown to be possessed of the amount of property required by the ordinances of the Regents, could be received under visitation and be entitled to the rights and privileges conferred by law on academies.

ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENTS OF UNION SCHOOLS. — The General School Law passed in 1864 contained very important provisions in regard to academic instruction. It gave authority to the Board of Education of any "union free school district to establish in the same an academical department whenever, in their judgment, the same is warranted by the demand for such instruction." This academical department is by law made subject to the Board of Regents in all matters pertaining to its course of education; but not in reference to its buildings. The same act further authorizes the Board of Education, after submitting the question to the voters of the district,

and obtaining the consent of the Trustees of the academy, to adopt an incorporated academy existing therein as the Academical Department of the Union School. The academical departments organized under this law are entitled to the same benefits and privileges as the academies of the State. The effect of the passage of this act has been the establishment of many academical departments, or free academies, in the cities and villages of the State. And many of the old incorporated academies have, in like manner, been absorbed into the free school system of the State. Year by year the number of such academies has been diminished, and that of free academies increased.

The following table shows the changes which have gradually taken place in this particular:

NUMBER OF ACADEMIES AND ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENTS.

INSTITUTIONS REPORTING.	1865-6.	1870-1.	1875-6.	1880-1.	1883-4.
Academies	190	164	147	79	75
Academical Departments.....	22	45	95	160	185
Total.....	212	209	242	239	260

STATE AID TO ACADEMIES. — The assistance extended to academies in the early history of their establishment consisted in part of grants of money and in part of donations of land bestowed on them for sites, or to be disposed of for their benefit. In 1786, when the Land Office was established, the law directed that the Surveyor-General, in every township of unoccupied land which he laid out, should set apart and mark on his maps one lot (six hundred and forty acres) for "Gospel and schools," and one lot for promoting literature. The land grants were to be at the disposal of the Legislature for the intended object. Accordingly we find frequent enactments as to the sale of these literature lots and the appropriation of the proceeds to the support of academies. In this way, aid was extended to Johnstown Academy in 1796, Oxford Academy in 1800, Cayuga Academy in 1806, Pompey Academy in 1813, Onondaga Academy in 1814, St. Lawrence Academy in 1816, Lowville Academy in 1818, Montgomery Academy in 1819, and many others. In other cases, where the academies were not contiguous to unoccupied State lands, or where such lands had already been disposed of, direct grants of money from the State treasury were made. In 1801 a lottery to

yield \$100,000 was authorized — \$25,000 per annum for four years — of which one-half was to be distributed by the Regents among the academies, and the remaining half to be used for the benefit of common schools.

LITERATURE FUND. — The liberal policy of the State, in granting aid to academies, was still further exemplified in founding what has been termed the Literature Fund. The origin of this fund may be traced back to 1790, when the Legislature authorized the Regents of the University to take possession of and lease out certain State lands, and to apply the rents and profits to aid the colleges and academies of the State. In 1813 the Commissioners of the Land Office were directed to sell military and other lands, and to invest the proceeds as a principal sum, whose interest the Regents were authorized to distribute among the academies under their care. The fund received further additions in consequence of an act, passed in 1819, which directed that one-half of all quit-rents and commutations for quit-rents, received by the State, should be appropriated to the increase of the Literature Fund, and the remaining half to the further increase of the School Fund. Furthermore, in 1827, an act was passed conveying to the Literature Fund securities then belonging to the Canal Fund to the amount of \$150,000. Up to this time the securities composing the Literature Fund had been held in part by the Comptroller and in part by the Regents; but in 1832 an act was passed transferring all the securities to the custody of the Comptroller, and, since that date, the fund has been managed, as in the case of other funds, by the general financial officer of the State. The following table exhibits the condition of this fund at successive periods :

GROWTH OF THE LITERATURE FUND.

	1820.	1830.	1840.	1860.	1880.
Principal of Literature Fund.....	\$132,529	\$153,218	\$268,164	\$269,959	\$271,989

The income of this fund was, in early years, distributed in two ways. The part of it in the hands of the Regents was apportioned among the academies in proportion to the number of "classical students" in each. The part in the hands of the Comptroller was appropriated from year to year by the Legislature to such colleges and academies as were able to present sufficiently urgent claims.

From the returns made by the Regents to the Legislature, we learn the manner of distributing what lay within their jurisdiction. In 1794, the sum of £1,500 was distributed among twelve academies, to be applied to the purchase of books and apparatus, and to the education of indigent youth. In 1803, copies of the lately published State map were presented to the academies. In 1817 a general regulation was made that future distributions should be made in proportion to the number of students pursuing the branches of study preparatory to admission to "well-regulated colleges." In 1825, each academy was provided with a thermometer and a rain-gauge. In the law passed by the Legislature in 1827, and which was championed by John C. Spencer, it was directed that the basis of distribution should be the pupils "who shall have pursued classical studies, or the higher branches of English education, or both." The inclusion of higher branches of English, then first made, was for the purpose of encouraging the academies to form classes for the instruction of teachers of common schools. The Revised Statutes, which went into effect in 1829, required that in making this distribution the Regents should divide the amount to be distributed into eight equal portions corresponding to the eight Senatorial districts; and that each of these should be apportioned among the academies of the district. This plan, although palpably unjust and disapproved by the Board of Regents, was continued to 1847. In that year the Legislature, in making the appropriation as required by the new State Constitution, directed that the income of the Literature Fund be distributed by the Regents among the academies in accordance with the old system, and in disregard of the districts.

In the following table are given the amounts distributed, at intervals, in dividends to academies. The great increase as shown by the table in the amount apportioned in 1840 and subsequently, and which began in 1838, is due to the receipt of the United States Deposit Fund and its dedication to education :

DISTRIBUTION OF THE LITERATURE FUND.

	1820.	1830.	1840.	1860.	1880.	1884.
Number of schools...	30	58	118	160	233	260
Number of scholars..	2,218	4,303	10,881	28,941	30,438	32,126
Number of academic scholars.....	636	2,222	8,841	16,514	8,485	10,126
Amount apportioned..	\$2,500	\$10,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000
Average amt. to each.	\$83	\$172	\$339	\$259	\$171	\$154

UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND. — In 1836, the revenue of the United States being in excess of the expenditures, Congress passed an act authorizing the deposit of the surplus with the several States then composing the Union, in proportion to their representation in the Senate and House of Representatives; and on condition that the States should pledge their faith to repay the amounts without interest, when demanded. The amount received by New York was \$4,014,520.71. This constitutes the capital of the United States Deposit Fund. The Legislature of New York accepted the deposit on the terms prescribed, and made laws as to the care and disposition of the fund and its revenue: 1. That the total revenue be devoted to education and the diffusion of knowledge. 2. That \$110,000 of the annual revenue be appropriated to the support of common schools. 3. That \$28,000 be annually transferred to the Literature Fund, to provide dividends to academies under the visitation of the Regents. The statutes directing the mode of distributing the revenue have been frequently modified. By the Constitution of 1846 the Literature Fund was declared to be devoted to education. According to the statutes at present in force, out of the income of the United States Deposit Fund, \$25,000 is each year added to the principal of the School Fund; \$28,000 is transferred to the revenue of the Literature Fund for dividends to academies; \$75,000 is appropriated to the support of common schools; \$30,000 is appropriated for the instruction of teachers' classes, and \$10,000 for the maintenance of advanced examinations in the academies, and \$3,000 for aid to academies for the purchase of books and apparatus.

ACADEMIC EXAMINATIONS.— The Legislature appropriates annually \$40,000, to be divided among the academies under the visitation of the Regents. The distribution is directed to be made in proportion to the number of students in each who are pursuing classical or higher English studies; that is, studies that are properly academic. Previous to 1866 the Regents relied on the returns of the academies to determine the number of qualified scholars. At this time they arranged to hold simultaneous written examinations in all the academies under their care, and to grant money in proportion to the number in attendance of those who could undergo this test. The subjects chosen were arithmetic, English grammar, geography and spelling. It was deemed just that only those who could pass a fair and reasonable examination in these subjects were fitted to be classed as academic scholars. The first effect of this test was to reduce the

number of academic scholars from 21,947, claimed in 1865, to less than 6,000. From that point, owing to improved standards of instruction and to the increased attendance in academies, the number has steadily risen until, for the year ending June, 1884, it reached 10,873.

The influence of this practical supervision of the instruction was so salutary, and so much prized by the academies themselves, that the Legislature, in 1877, authorized its extension to advanced studies, and in 1880 made the future distribution of the Literature Fund depend, in part, upon the examinations in these studies. The Regents, in carrying out this branch of their work, laid down two courses of academic study, on the subjects of which they proposed to hold stated examinations. The first of these was intended to form a sufficient preparation for entering college, and was fixed after extended correspondence with college authorities. The other was designed as a course of English studies of a grade equal to the college entrance course. A liberal number of optional branches was arranged in order to meet the varying circumstances of schools in different localities. The candidates are allowed to offer the prescribed subjects in any order and any number, and are credited on the record when each is passed.

The examinations are held three times in the year. Printed questions are sent out, and the candidates, under every essential precaution, are required to write out answers. The papers of those who are claimed to have satisfied the requirements are sent to the office of the Regents where they are reviewed and their sufficiency or insufficiency determined. Appropriate certificates are issued and records kept. The preliminary examinations were begun in 1866, and the advanced examinations in 1878.

The following is a statement of the certificates issued upon these examinations up to and including the academic year, 1883-4.

CERTIFICATES.	Issued 1883-4.	Total issued.
Preliminary Certificates.....	5,835	71,571
Intermediate Certificates.....	1,115	2,729
Academic Diplomas	420	1,216
College Entrance Diplomas	64	118

As the studies in which the foregoing examinations are held compose the subjects in which instruction is given in the academies, a statement of these subjects is here given :

First. Before pupils are considered as fitted to enter upon studies, which are properly academic, and hence to be counted in the apportionment of the Literature Fund, they must have passed the Preliminary Examination, which includes arithmetic, English grammar, geography, reading and spelling, as requisites for the Regents' Preliminary Certificate. Pass-cards are issued on passing in one or more of these subjects, and the preliminary certificate when all are passed.

The advanced examinations are arranged for two courses of study — the College Entrance Course, and the Academic Course. In the College Entrance Course, a diploma is granted on the completion of the entire group of subjects given in the fourth column.

In the Academic Course a diploma is granted for algebra (through quadratics), American history, physical geography, physiology, rhetoric and plane geometry, together with eight additional subjects, four to be chosen from group I, and four from group II. In each course a certificate of progress, termed an Intermediate Certificate, is granted, viz.: in the College Entrance Course for algebra (through quadratics), American history and Cæsar's Commentaries and in the Academic Course for algebra (through quadratics), American history, physical geography, physiology and rhetoric. In the Academic Course, substitution of language studies for others is allowed as follows, viz.: Cæsar's Commentaries and Xenophon's Anabasis for three subjects, Virgil's *Æneid*, French translation or German translation, for two subjects, and Sallust's *Catiline*, Virgil's *Eclogues*, Cicero's *Orations* or Homer's *Iliad*, for one subject; and that for at least two subjects in group I, and two in group II, in the Academic Course, no substitution will be allowed. Pass cards are issued to the candidate on passing in one or more of the subjects, and when they show a sufficient number of subjects passed, a claim, including the date of preliminary certificate, must be sent to the Regents' office by the principal, and the certificate or diploma, to which the holder is entitled, will be issued.

SUBJECTS OF THE ACADEMIC COURSE.			COLLEGE EN- TRANCE COURSE.
INTERMEDIATE.	GROUP I.	GROUP II.	
Algebra (through quad- ratics). American History. Physical Geography. Physiology. Rhetoric.	Book-keeping. Civil Government. English Literature. History of England. History of Greece. History of Rome. Mental Philosophy. Moral Philosophy. Political Economy.	Algebra (higher). Astronomy. Botany. Chemistry. Drawing. Geology. Physics. Plane Trigonomet'y. Solid Geometry. Zoölogy.	Algebra (th. quad.) American History. Plane Geometry. Cæsar's Com., bks. 1-4. Sallust's Catiline. Virgil's <i>Æneid</i> , books 1-6. Virgil's Eclogues. Cicero, six oratio's. Latin Compositi'n. Xen. Anab., bs. 1-3. Homer's Illad, bks. 1-3.
SUBSTITUTES IN ACADEMIC COURSE.	Plane Geometry required for either diploma.		
Latin and Greek, col. 4. French translat'n at sight. German translat'n at sight.			

The magnitude of these examinations will appear from the following statement for the academic year 1883-84, showing the number of subjects to be thirty-nine, and the number of answer papers sent in and examined at the Regents' office to be 66,028.

DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.	Number of subjects.	Number claimed.	Number allowed.
Preliminary studies	4	39,166	31,333
Mathematical studies.....	7	5,519	4,705
Physical sciences	3	1,646	1,362
Natural sciences.....	5	6,765	6,088
English language.....	2	2,220	2,137
Social sciences.....	6	7,147	6,623
Philosophy.....	2	569	564
Ancient languages.....	8	2,371	2,210
Modern languages.. ..	2	625	564
Totals	39	66,028	55,586

STATE GRANTS FOR BOOKS AND APPARATUS.—From the origin of the academic system the Board of Regents found it a valuable aid to academies to make special grants for the purchase of books, maps and globes, and philosophical apparatus. What had long been practiced was put in the form of a law in 1834, when the Regents were authorized to grant, for this purpose, sums not to exceed \$250 in one year to any academy, on condition that the Trustees should raise an equal amount. This law was re-enacted in 1851, and the amount of the appropriation fixed at \$3,000. This appropriation was increased to \$6,000 by the Legislature in 1884. The Regents have established regulations in regard to the mode of making application for grants from this appropriation, and in regard to the

character of the articles to be purchased. In order to keep the applications within the limit of the appropriation, they have fixed the maximum grant at \$150, and do not allow the same academy to apply for two successive years.

INSTRUCTION OF COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS.—The plan of employing the academies of the State for the education of common school teachers was discussed as early as 1823. Among the laws of 1827 is one entitled “An act to * * * increase the Literature Fund and to promote the education of teachers.” Even before this date certain academies had established classes for educating teachers. In the Report of the Regents for 1832, prepared by General Dix, then a Regent, St. Lawrence Academy is commended as having established a course of study for teachers, and sent out eighty during the preceding year. And in the report of the next year the Canandaigua Academy is reported as having, during the past two years, educated not less than fifty teachers. The Regents in their reports express regret that by law they could not make any discrimination in favor of academies which should maintain such classes. Their establishment was at this time purely voluntary. But in 1834 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the Regents to distribute the surplus of the revenue of the Literature Fund, which should remain over \$12,000, among the academies which should maintain classes for educating common school teachers. The Regents in carrying out this law in 1835, selected eight academies, one in each Senatorial district, to give this instruction; and appropriated \$4,000 for the first organization of these departments of instruction, and \$400 per annum to each for its support. When the United States Deposit Fund was received by the State the appropriations for this purpose were augmented. The number of academies was increased to sixteen, viz.: Two in each district. Aid was extended in the purchase of books and apparatus. Subsequent changes were made, both by legislation and by ordinance of the Regents, in the management of this service. Great difficulties were experienced in selecting the institutions to give the instruction. The payment made by the State for instructing a class was eagerly sought after, and it became an ungracious task to decide between applicants. Besides this, as the number of classes was increased it became impossible to give them the requisite supervision.

The present system, which has been reached after many trials, and which was embodied in chapter 318 of the Laws of 1882, is, to appoint each year a varying number of academies to instruct teachers’

classes — distributed, as nearly as may be, so as to accommodate the demand for such instruction. Each academy appointed is authorized to organize a class of not less than ten nor more than twenty-five members. The instruction is to continue at least ten weeks. As a condition for enjoying the benefits of this class the candidate must have passed the Regents' preliminary examination either before entering the class or as a requisite of graduation from it. A curriculum of instruction is prescribed, and a final examination is held. To those who pass this examination the Regents grant a testimonial of proficiency, which when indorsed by the school commissioner becomes a license to teach in the common schools of his district. For this service the State pays at the rate of one dollar per week for the instruction of each scholar. The law above quoted authorized the Regents to take measures to supervise the classes, and under this authority they have appointed an inspector who gives his entire time to the case and visitation of the classes. The following table exhibits the statistics of these classes for the past three years:

TEACHERS' CLASSES.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.
Number of classes instructed.....	102	95	111
Number of scholars reported....	1,740	1,611	1,875
Number of scholars allowed.....	1,605	1,043	1,336
Amount paid for instruction.....	\$18,706	\$12,999	\$15,836

SUMMARY STATEMENTS. — The following tables present some important facts in regard to the academical institutions under the care of the Board of Regents:

1. STATISTICS OF ATTENDANCE.

	1882-83.	1883-84.
Number of academies.....	256	260
Number of teachers.....	1,325	1,309
Number of scholars.....	32,126	34,162
Number of academic scholars.....	10,126	10,873

2. PROPERTY OF INCORPORATED ACADEMIES.

	1882-83.	1883-84.
Number of schools.....	81	71
Value of lots and buildings.....	\$2,279,245	\$2,212,693
Value of libraries and apparatus.....	179,286	181,957
Value of other property.....	862,340	791,066
Total value of property	3,322,871	3,185,716
Total indebtedness.....	195,567	201,770

3. REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

IN THE YEARS.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Number of schools	237	235	255	252	260
Total revenue.....	\$1,058,776	\$1,035,229	\$1,195,084	\$1,254,990	\$1,359,945
Total expenditure.	1,013,780	1,020,586	1,146,451	1,235,016	1,385,119
Av'ge expenditure for each school..	4,296	4,343	4,496	4,901	5,327

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL RECORD OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

By FRANKLIN B. HOUGH, M. D., Ph. D.

CHAPTER I.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

Before noticing the organization of a Board of Regents, in 1784, it may be proper to refer back to proceedings had at an earlier period, in the establishment of a college in New York, which, with the exception of a few years of interruption during the Revolutionary War, has been continued to the present time, and since its reorganization, under the name of "Columbia College."

We find as early as 1703 an allusion to an intention of founding a college upon a part of the "King's Farm" in New York city.¹ It was thought of again in 1729, but nothing effectual was done until December 6, 1746, when an act was passed by the General Assembly of the Colony, for raising the sum of £2,250 by a public lottery, for the encouragement of learning, and toward founding a College. Other acts² followed, and toward the end of 1751, the moneys raised, amounting to £3,443 18s. were vested in trustees. Of these, two belonged to the Dutch Reformed Church, one to the Presbyterian, and seven to the Church of England. After further delays, and much discussion as to the plan and control of the proposed College, a charter was granted on the 31st day of October, 1754, under the name of "King's College."

The trustees of the fund had in November, 1753, invited Dr. Samuel Johnson to accept the presidency of the intended College. He removed to New York in April, 1754, and in July following commenced a school. The College was not properly organized until the 7th of May, 1755, when formal proceedings were had, and the

¹ *Moore's Historical Sketch of Columbia College*, page 6. *Pratt's Annals of Public Education in New York* (Regents' Convocation, 1873), page 169.

² These acts are given at length in *Pratt's Annals of Education* above cited.

charter delivered to the Governors of the College. This charter named as Governors, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the first Lord Commissioner for Trade and Plantations, who might act by proxy, the Lieutenant-Governor, the eldest Councillor of the Province, the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, the Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Speaker of the General Assembly, the Treasurer, the Mayor of New York city, the Rector of Trinity Church, the Senior Minister of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, the Ministers of the Ancient Lutheran Church, of the French Church, and of the Presbyterian Church, the President of the College, and twenty-four citizens of New York city.

On the 13th of May, 1755, a piece of land on the west side of Broadway, bounded east by Church street, and running between Barclay and Murray streets, a breadth of four hundred and forty feet to the Hudson river, was conveyed by the corporation of Trinity Church to the Governors of the College. Upon the upper part of this plat, at the foot of what was formerly called upper Robinson street, and afterward Park Place, the College was built, and there the institution remained for more than a century. A part not occupied was leased, and became a valuable endowment to the College.

It is sufficient in this connection to remark, that the College continued in operation until April, 1776, when the building was taken for a military hospital and its students dispersed.

About four months after the city of New York had been evacuated by British troops, a part of the Governors of King's College addressed the following petition to the State Legislature then in session in New York city:

“To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York, the petition of the Subscribers, Governors of the College, commonly called King's College, humbly sheweth:

“That the greater part of the Governors of the said college have, since the commencement of the late war, died out or departed from this State, whereby a sufficient number of Governors cannot be convened for the carrying on of the business of the said College agreeably to its charter; that many parts of the said charter are inconsistent with that liberality and that civil and religious freedom which our present happy Constitution points out, and that an alteration of that charter in such points as well as an extension of the privileges of the said College so as to render it the mother of an University to be established within this State, would tend to diffuse knowledge and extend literature throughout the State.

“Your petitioners, therefore, influenced by these motives, humbly

submit the said charter to the revision and correction of the Legislature, so as to render it more adequate to these important ends, humbly hoping that your honorable body will confirm to the corporation of King's College such estate as was particularly appropriated to its use.

LEONARD LISPENARD,
JOHN LIVINGSTON,
WM. WALTON,
SAMUEL BAYARD, JR.,
GEORGE CLINTON,
RICHARD MORRIS,
JAMES DUANE,
GERARD BANCKER,
EGB'T BENSON,
R. H. LIVINGSTON,
SAMUEL PROVOOST,
JOHN RODGERS,
JOHN MORIN SCOTT.

NEW YORK, 24th March, 1784."

It will be noticed that several of these persons were influential members of the State Government. Clinton was Governor; Scott was Secretary of State; Bancker was State Treasurer; Benson was Attorney-General, and Duane a State Senator and Mayor of the city of New York. The others were all men of influence and prominent in public affairs.

At the beginning of that session of the Legislature, Governor Clinton, in his message, had made the following reference to the subject of education, as a subject deserving of attention by that body:

"Neglect of the education of youth is among the evils consequent on war. Perhaps there is scarce any thing more worthy your attention than the revival and encouragement of Seminaries of Learning, and nothing by which we can more satisfactorily express our gratitude to the Supreme Being for His past favors, since Piety and Virtue are generally the offspring of an enlightened understanding."

In Assembly, Mr. Clark, of Orange, two days after, from the Committee of the Whole House on the speech of his Excellency, reported a resolution for the appointment of a committee to prepare a bill for the establishment of seminaries and schools, and it was done accordingly. Similar proceedings were had in the Senate very soon after, and thus the subject was brought before the Legislature in both Houses, near the beginning of that session, about two months before the petition from a part of the Governors of King's College had been presented.

A bill for establishing a University had already been reported.¹ In its discussion, a resolution was offered substituting a sum of money in place of the words "forty thousand bushels of wheat," but not adopted. Another, proposing to put the subject over to the next session, was voted down, and the bill became a law on the first day of May, 1784, as follows:²

"An act granting certain privileges to the College heretofore called King's College, for altering the name and charter thereof, and erecting an University within this State."

PASSED the 1st day of May, 1784.

[Chap. LI, Laws of 7th Session (folio), p. 69.]

WHEREAS, By letters-patent under the Great Seal of the late Colony of New York, bearing date the 31st day of October, in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of George the Second, the King of Great Britain,³ a certain body politic and corporate was created by the name of The Governors of the College of New York, in the city of New York, in America, with divers privileges, capacities and immunities, as in and by the said patent will more fully appear; and

WHEREAS, There are many vacancies in the said corporation, occasioned by the death or absence of a great number of the Governors of the said College, whereby the succession is so greatly broke in upon as to require the interposition of the Legislature;

¹ In a letter written by the Rev, John H. Livingston, D. D., to the Rev. Nicholas Romeyn (both on the first Board of Regents) we find an allusion to the subject under discussion in the Board of Governors of Kings College, which shows that some differences of opinion existed with respect to the proposed plan of reorganization. Under date of March 18, 1784, he said:

"That evening when I parted with you, the Governors of the College met, and a bill for erecting a University in the State of New York was read to us. Many observations upon the bill, in the form it then bore, were made, and some alterations were strongly urged. The alterations insisted upon were not essential with respect to the *basis* of the University, but only the form in which the matter was managed. There is no opposition from any quarter which occasions the least doubt but the business will be conducted with that spirit of catholicism and harmony which will insure a literary foundation of importance to the Church and State. As soon as the bill has obtained its proper alterations, and gone through its different stages, I will endeavor to obtain a copy for you, and send it over to you." (*Gunn's Memoirs of Dr. Livingston*, p. 270.)

² The original draft of this bill is preserved among the New York State Legislative papers (MSS.) in the New York State Library, being No. 274 of the series. The original title appears to have been "An act for granting certain new privileges to the colledge heretofore called King's Colledge, for altering the name and erecting the same into a university." A critical account of the erasures and changes made in the bill while passing through the two Houses is given in Mr. Pratt's article, above cited.

³ 1754.

WHEREAS, The remaining Governors of the said College, desirous of rendering the same extensively useful, have prayed that the said College may be erected into an University, and that such other alterations may be made in the charter, or letters of incorporation above recited, as may render them more conformable to the liberal principles of the Constitution of the State:

I. *Be it, therefore, enacted by the People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That all the rights, privileges and immunities heretofore vested in the corporation heretofore known by the name of The Governors of the College of the Province of New York in the city of New York, in America, so far as they relate to the capacity of holding or disposing of property, either real or personal, of suing or being sued, of making laws or ordinances for their own government, or that of their servants, pupils and others under their care and subject to their direction, of appointing, displacing and paying stewards, and other inferior servants; of making, holding and having a common seal, of altering and changing the same at pleasure, be and they are hereby vested in the Regents of the University of the State of New York, who are hereby erected into a corporation or a body corporate and politic, and enabled to hold, possess and enjoy the above-mentioned rights, franchises, privileges and immunities, together with such others as are contained in this act, by the name and style of The Regents of the University of the State of New York, of whom the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, the President of the Senate for the time being, the Speaker of the Assembly, the Mayor of the city of New York, the Mayor of the city of Albany, the Attorney-General and the Secretary of the State, respectively, for the time being, be and they hereby are severally constituted perpetual Regents, in virtue of their several and respective offices, places and stations; and together with other persons hereinafter named, to the number of twenty-four, to-wit: Henry Brockholst Livingston and Robert Harpur, of the city of New York; Walter Livingston and Christopher Yates, of the county of Albany; Anthony Hoffman and Cornelius Humfrey, of the county of Dutchess; Lewis Morris and Philip Fell, Jr., of the county of Westchester; Henry Wisner and John Haring, of the county of Orange; Christopher Tappen and James Clinton, of the county of Ulster; Christopher P. Yates and James Livingston, of the county of Montgomery; Abraham Bancker and John C. Dongan, of the county of Richmond; Matthew Clarkson and Rutger Van Brunt, of the county of Kings; James Townsend and Thomas Lawrence, of the county of Queens; Ezra L'Hommedieu and Caleb Smith, of the county of Suffolk, and John Williams and John McCrea, of the county of Washington, be and they hereby are appointed Regents of the said University; and it shall and may be lawful to and for the clergy of the respective religious denominations in this State to meet at such time and place as they shall deem proper after the passing of this act, and being so met shall, by a majority of voices of those who shall so meet, choose

and appoint one of their body to be a Regent in the said University; and, in case of death or resignation, to choose and appoint another in the same manner; and the Regent so chosen and appointed shall have the like powers as any other Regent appointed or to be appointed by virtue of this act. And to the end that a succession of Regents be perpetually kept up:

II. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That whenever and so often as one or more of the Regents of the said University, not being such in virtue of his or their office, place or station, shall remove his or their place of residence from within this State, shall resign or die, that the place or places of such Regent or Regents so removing, resigning or dying, shall be filled up by the Governor, or person administering the government of the State for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Appointment, so that such appointments be of persons resident in the counties, respectively, wherein the former Regents did reside, other than where such vacancy may happen, of a Regent appointed by the clergy as aforesaid.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That as soon as may be after the passing of this act, the Regents of the said University shall, by plurality of voices, choose a Chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor a Treasurer, and a Secretary from among the said Regents; the said Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, to preside at all elections and other meetings to be held by the said Regents, and to have the casting vote upon every division; and for the well ordering and directing of the said corporation:

IV. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Regents of the said University, or a majority of them, shall be, and hereby are vested with full power and authority to ordain and make ordinances and by-laws for the government of the several Colleges which may or shall compose the said University; and the several presidents, professors, tutors, fellows, pupils and servants thereof; and for the management of such estate as they may and shall be invested with; that they shall have full power and authority to determine the salaries of the officers and servants of the said College; to remove from office any such president, professor, Tutor, Fellow, or servant, as they conceive, after a full hearing, to have abused their trust, or to be incompetent thereto. *Provided, nevertheless,* That no fine to be levied by virtue of the said laws or ordinances shall exceed the value of one bushel of wheat for any one offense, and that no pupil or student shall be suspended for a longer term than twenty days, or be rusticated or expelled, but upon a fair and full hearing of the parties by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the said University, and at least ten of the Regents, not being President or Professors of the College to which the person accused belongs, or under whose immediate directions the same may be; and the said Regents are hereby further empowered and directed, as soon as may be, to elect a President and Professors for the College heretofore called King's College, which

President shall continue in place during the pleasure of the Regents of the University. And that from and after the first election, the said President and all future Presidents shall be elected from out of the Professors of the several colleges that may or shall compose the said University ; and that no Professor shall be in any wise whatsoever, accounted intelligible¹ for, or by reason of any religious tenet or tenets that he may or shall possess, or be compelled by any by-law, or otherwise, 'to take any religious test-oath whatsoever. And to the end that the intention of the donors and benefactors of the said before mentioned college be not defeated,

V. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all the estate, whether real or personal, which the said Governors of the corporation of King's College held by virtue of the said before-mentioned charter, be held and possessed by the said Regents, and applied solely to the use of the said college; and that the said Regents may, and they hereby are empowered to receive and hold for the 'use of the said college, an estate of the annual value of three thousand and five hundred pounds, in manner specified in the said first above recited charter or letters-patent of incorporation ; and for the further promotion of learning and the extension of literature.

VI. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said Regents may hold and possess estates, real and personal, to the annual amount of forty thousand bushels of wheat, over and above all profits arising from room-rent or tuition money, and that, whenever any lands, tenements or hereditaments, or other estate, real or personal, shall be given, granted or conveyed to the Regents of the University of the State, without expressing any designation thereof, such estate shall be applied in such manner as to the said Regents shall seem most advantageous to the said University.

Provided, always, That whenever any gift, grant, bequest, devise, or conveyance, shall express the particular use to which the same is to be applied, if adequate thereto, it shall be so applied and no otherwise.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said Regents be, and they hereby are empowered, to found schools and Colleges in any such part of this State as may seem expedient to them, and to endow the same, vesting such Colleges so endowed with full and ample powers to confer the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, and directing the manner in which such Colleges are to be governed, always reserving to the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University, and a certain number of the Regents to be appointed by a majority of the said Regents. a right to visit and examine into the state of literature in such College, and to report to the Regents at large any deficiency in the laws of such College, or neglect in the execution thereof, every such school or College being at all times to be deemed a part of the University, and

¹ Thus in folio edition of laws ; evidently intended for "ineligible." The word is correctly spelled in the MSS. law in Secretary's office.

as such, subject to the controul and direction of the said Regents; and if it should so happen that any person or persons, or any body politic or corporate, should, at his or their expense, found any College or school, and endow the same with an estate, real or personal, of the yearly value of one thousand bushels of wheat, that such school or College shall, on the application of the founder or founders, or their heirs or successors, be considered as composing a part of the said University; and the estate thereunto annexed shall be and hereby is vested in the said Regents of the University, to be applied according to the intention of the donor; and that the said founder and founders, and their heirs, or if a body corporate, their successors, shall be, and hereby are forever hereafter entitled to send a representative for such College or school, who, together with the President, (if the estate be applied to the use of the College), shall be and they hereby are at all times hereafter to be considered as Regents of the said University, and vested with like powers and authorities in all things as in and by this act is given to the other Regents of the said University, and the said College or school shall, in all things not particularly restricted by the donor, conform to the general laws and regulations of the said University.

Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to deprive any person or persons of the right to erect such schools or Colleges as to him or them may seem proper, independent of the said University.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That whenever any religious body or society of men shall deem it proper to institute a Professorship in the said University, for the promotion of their particular religious tenets, or for any other purpose not inconsistent with religion, morality, and the laws of the State, and shall appropriate a fund for that purpose, not being less than two hundred bushels of wheat per annum, that the Regents of the said University shall cause the same to be applied as the donors shall direct, for the purposes above mentioned; the said Professors so to be appointed, to be subject to the like rules, laws and ordinances, as other the Professors of the said University, and entitled to the like immunities and privileges.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said Regents and their successors forever shall and may have full power and authority, by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the said University, or any other person or persons by them authorized or appointed, to give and grant to any of the students of the said University, or to any person or persons thought worthy thereof, all such degrees as well in divinity, philosophy, civil and municipal laws, as in every other art, science and faculty whatsoever, as are or may be conferred by all or any of Universities in Europe; and that the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, of the said University, for the time being, do sign and seal with the seal of the said corporation, diplomas or certificates of such degrees having been given, other than the degree of Bachelor of Arts, which shall and

may be granted by the President of the College in which the person taking the same shall have been graduated, and the diplomas shall be signed by the said President; that the persons to be elected fellows, professors or tutors as aforesaid, be also Regents of the said University, *ex officiis*, and capable of voting in every case relative only to the respective Colleges to which they shall belong, excepting in such cases wherein they shall respectively be personally concerned or interested.

X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the college within the city of New York, heretofore called King's College, be forever hereafter called and known by the name of "Columbia College."

Upon the 5th of May, a quorum was obtained and the following appointments to office were made by the Board:

Chancellor — His Excellency, GOVERNOR CLINTON.

Vice-Chancellor — The Hon. PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT, Lieutenant-Governor.

Treasurer — BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON, Esq.

Secretary — ROBERT HARPUR, Esq.

The Treasurer was instructed to demand and receive from the late Treasurer and Clerk of King's College all records, papers and property, giving receipts therefor. The new Treasurer was required to give bonds; a committee for repairing the building was appointed, and measures were adopted for filling, without delay, the various offices in the faculty, and in the administration of the affairs of the College. A seal was ordered to be prepared, the occasions for its use prescribed; — a committee was authorized to send a person to France to solicit subscriptions, and measures were to be adopted for obtaining aid in other countries of Europe, as might be judged most effectual, and attended with the least expense.¹

On the 17th of May, DeWitt Clinton presented himself as a candidate for admission to the junior class, was examined, and admitted as the first student under the new organization. A grammar school was instituted under Mr. Wm. Cochran, who previously had a private school in the city, and he was made temporarily an instructor in Greek and Latin. The Rev. John Peter Tetard, who had been ap-

¹ On the 4th of June, Col. Clarkson, one of the Regents, was appointed to proceed to France and the United Netherlands to solicit funds, and he accepted the appointment without pay, beyond his expenses. He was furnished with credentials, and authorized to purchase such philosophical apparatus for the college as Dr. Franklin, Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson, ministers of the United States, might advise, and as his collections would admit.

pointed professor of French at the first meeting, was allowed to move his school into the College.

Although much zeal was shown by this Board of Regents, as Trustees of the College, in the recovery and care of funds, and in the organization of a faculty, it became apparent that the act above given required amendment, by reducing the number necessary for a quorum and in some other respects, in order to render it more easily and effectual in its operation. An amendatory act was accordingly obtained at the next session, as follows:

*“An act to amend an act, entitled ‘An act for granting certain privileges to the College heretofore called King’s College, for altering the name and charter thereof, and erecting an University within this State.’ Passed the 1st day of May, 1784.”*¹

PASSED 26th November, 1784.

[Chap. XV, Laws of 8th Session (folio), p. 23.]

WHEREAS, It is represented to the Legislature, that from the dispersed Residences of many of the Regents of the University of this State, and the largeness of the quorum which are made capable of business, the interest and prosperity of the said University have been greatly obstructed. And it is also represented that certain doubts have arisen in the construction of the act, entitled “An act for granting certain privileges to the College heretofore called King’s College, for altering the name and charter thereof, and erecting an University within this State, passed the first day of May, 1784.” For remedy whereof:

I. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the Authority of the same,* That in addition to the Regents appointed in and by the before-mentioned act, the several persons hereinafter named shall be, and hereby respectively are constituted, Regents of the said University (that is to say), John Jay, Samuel Provost, John H. Livingston, John Rodgers, John Mason, John Ganoe, John Daniel Gros, Johann Ch. Kunze, Joseph Delaplain, Gersham Seixas, Alexander Hamilton, John Lawrence, John Rutherford, Morgan Lewis,² Leonard Lispenard, John Cochran, Charles McKnight, Thomas Jones, Malachi Treat and Nicholas Romain, of New York; Peter W. Yates,³ Matthew Visscher and Hunlock Woodruff, of Albany; George J. L. Doll, of Ulster; John Vanderbilt, of Kings; Thomas Romain, of Montgomery; Samuel Buel, of Suffolk; Gilbert Livingston, of Dutchess; Nathan Kerr, of Orange; Ebenezer Lockwood, of Westchester; John Lloyd, Jr., of Queens; Harmanus Garrison, of Richmond;

¹ See “Legislative Papers,” No. 384, State Library.

² The name of Aaron Burr was in the original draft, at this place.

³ This name and all the following ones were inserted by way of amendment.

and Ebenezer Russel, of Washington. And that the said respective Regents hereby constituted shall enjoy the same power and authority as are granted to, and vested in, the other Regents appointed by the said act as fully and effectually as if they had been therein expressly named.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Chancellor of the said University, and in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, and in the absence of both the Regent next nominated in the before-mentioned act, who shall be present, together with any eight or more of the Regents, duly convened, to form a quorum of Regents for the dispatch of the business and affairs of the said University, whose acts and proceedings shall be as valid and effectual to all intents and purposes as if all the members of the said Regency were actually present; *Provided, always*, That to constitute a legal meeting of the Regents the time and place for holding the same shall be previously fixed by the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, or in the absence of both the Regent next nominated in the said act, by writing under his hand and notice thereof, signed by the Secretary of the University, shall previously be advertised in one of the public newspapers for at least two weeks, to give all the Regents within a convenient distance an opportunity of attending.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That there shall be an annual meeting of the Regents of the said University, which shall be held at the time and place where the Legislature shall first be convened, after the first Monday of July in every year, and that at every such meeting the acts and proceedings of the Regents of the said University shall be reported and examined.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to, and for the clergy of each respective religious denomination in this State, respectively to meet at such time and place as they shall deem proper, after the passing of this act, and then and there, by a majority of voices of the members of each respective denomination so assembled, to elect one of each of their respective bodies to be a Regent of the said University, and in case of death or resignation, to elect successors in the same manner; and every Regent so elected shall have the like powers as any Regent constituted by this act, or the act hereby amended.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the next meeting of the Regents of the said University shall be held at the Senate chamber, the day after the rising of the Legislature, if that day shall not happen on Sunday, in which case the said meeting shall be held on the day succeeding, and a sufficient quorum of the Regents being assembled, shall have power to adjourn from time to time, and to any place they shall think fit for the dispatch of the business of the said University.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Treasurer of this State, and he is hereby authorized and required to advance to the Treasurer

of the said University for the use of Columbia College, a sum not exceeding £2,552, for which the said Regents shall be accountable, out of the funds of the said Columbia College."

During the following winter various Professors in the several departments were appointed, a Steward established in the College for the boarding of students and care of property, the lands not needed for present use were leased, and a Medical Faculty organized.

The College was still without a President; and on the 4th of April, 1785, it was resolved :

"That from the deranged state of, and great losses which the funds of Columbia College have sustained, they do not think the Regency have it in their power to offer such a salary as will be an inducement to a respectable character to accept the office of President; they, therefore, report that the present Professors in the Faculty of Arts shall be requested to execute the office of President for one year by monthly rotation."

This plan being adopted, the Regents found themselves left to the expedient of granting certificates to their graduates at the first commencement in 1786, showing that the holders were entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, as soon as a President should be appointed who could grant it.

It does not appear from the records that a farther attempt was made to fill the office of President by this Board of Regents, and this was not done until a separate Board of Trustees had been created under the reorganization to be soon noticed.

Although the Regents under the act of 1784 were empowered to found schools and colleges, it does not appear that any thing was accomplished in this matter, although the subject was not forgotten. At a meeting held February 28, 1786, on motion of Dr. Livingston it was ordered "that a committee be appointed to consider of ways and means of promoting literature throughout the State, and that Dr. Livingston, Dr. Rodgers, Mr. Mason, General Schuyler, Mr. Wisner, Mr. Haring, Mr. James Livingston, Mr. John, Mr. Dongan, Mr. Clarkson, Mr. Townsend, Mr. L'Hommedieu and Mr. Williams be a committee for that purpose.

An application was presented February 8, 1787, from Samuel Buell, Nathaniel Gardiner and David Mulford in behalf of themselves and other founders of an academy at East Hampton, in Suffolk county, was read and referred to Mr. L'Hommedieu, Mr. Tredwell, Mr. Stoutenburgh and Mr. Vanderbilt. The object of the petition is not mentioned, but it was doubtless for the incorporation of the institution afterward known as Clinton Academy.

But in the meantime the experience of three years had brought to notice serious defects in the law under which this first Board of Regents had been organized. Upon the last day of January, 1787, a committee, consisting of the Mayor (Mr. Duane), Mr. Jay, Dr. Rodgers, Dr. Mason, Dr. Livingston, Gen. Clarkson, Mr. Gros and Mr. Hamilton, was appointed, to consider the measures necessary to carry into effect the views of the Legislature with respect to the University, and particularly with respect to Columbia College. This committee reported February 16, 1787, as follows:

“First. With respect to the University. It appears to your committee that the acts by which it is constituted are defective and require amendment in the following particulars. Although in the first instance the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University are eligible by the Regents; no provision is made for supplying the vacancies which may happen in either of those offices. No effectual means are appointed for the convening of the Regents. The right of adjournment is unascertained. The annual meetings prescribed by the first act are not sufficiently definite. The presiding Regent at any meeting in the absence of the official Regents is not accurately described. These are objections in point of form evidently occasioned by the haste in which the act must have been prepared, amidst the multiplicity of business which employed the attention of the Legislature during their first session after the peace. But your committee are of opinion that to render the University beneficial according to the liberal views of the Legislature, alterations will also be necessary in the substance of its Constitution. At present, the Regents are the only body corporate for literary purposes. In them are not only the funds, but the government and direction of every College are exclusively vested, while from their dispersed situation, it must be out of their power to bestow all the care and attention which are peculiarly necessary for the well-being and prosperity of such institutions. Experience has already shown that Regents living remote from each other cannot with any convenience form a board for business. The remedy adopted by the second act was to reduce the quorum to a small number; but thus placing the rights of every college in the hands of a few individuals, your committee have reason to believe, excited jealousy and dissatisfaction, when the interest of literature require that all should be united. These reasons, without entering into a more full discussion, your committee conceive to ground their opinion that each respective College ought to be intrusted to a distinct corporation, with competent powers and privileges, under such subordination to the Regents as shall be thought wise and salutary.

Secondly. Your committee are of opinion that liberal protection and encouragement ought to be given to Academies for the instruction of youth in the languages and useful knowledge; these Acade-

mies, though under the grade of Colleges, are highly beneficial, but owing their establishment to private benevolences, labor under disadvantages which ought to be removed; their property can only be effectually preserved and secured by vesting them in incorporated trustees. This act of justice to the benefactors and to the county town wherein any such institution may have taken place, by fixing a permanent superintendence, would greatly contribute to the introduction of able teachers and the preservation of the morals of the students as well as their progress in learning. Your committee also conceive that privileges may be granted to such Academies, which will render them more respectable, and be a strong incitement to emulation and diligence both in the teachers and scholars.

Your committee beg leave to submit the draft of a bill for the purposes they have suggested, to the consideration of the Regents; the provision which it details so fully explains the views and sentiments of your committee, that it is needless to be more explicit in this report. But before your committee conclude, they feel themselves bound in faithfulness to add that the erecting public schools for teaching reading, writing and arithmetic is an object of very great importance, which ought not to be left to the discretion of private men, but be promoted by public authority. Of so much knowledge no citizen ought to be destitute, and yet it is a reflection, as true as it is painful, that but too many of our youth are brought up in utter ignorance. This is a reproach under which we have long labored, unmoved by the example of our neighbors, who, not leaving the education of their children to chance, have widely diffused throughout their State a public provision for such instruction.

Your committee are sensible that the Regents are invested with no funds of which they have the disposal, but nevertheless conceive it to be their duty to bring the subject in view before the honorable the Legislature, who can alone provide a remedy.

By order of the committee,

JAMES DUANE,

Chairman.

This report was adopted, and the President of the Board was requested to present it to the Legislature, with the draft of a bill accompanying the same.

A report was introduced the next day in the Senate by Ezra L'Hommedieu, of Suffolk county, from the committee to which a petition for the incorporation of an Academy at East Hampton had been referred, in which this committee expressed an opinion that it would be proper to bring in a bill "for erecting an University and for granting certain privileges to Colleges and Academies within this State, and for repealing the acts therein mentioned." This was allowed, and Mr. L'Hommedieu was ordered to prepare and bring in a bill for that purpose. A bill was at once presented, and read.

the first time on that day.' On the next day it was read the second time, and sent to the committee of the whole.

It does not appear from the record whether this bill was the same one that had been prepared by the Regents or another one, but there is ground for supposing it to have been different, from the following proceedings had by the Regents on the 8th of March — more than a week afterward :

Ordered, That the Secretary affix the University seal to the report of the committee of the Regency to be presented to the Legislature.

Resolved, That a committee of ex-members of the Regency be appointed to consider the most proper means for procuring an act of the Legislature for amending the charter of the University either in conformity to the bill directed to be presented by the resolution of the Board of the 15th of February last, or with such alterations as may be found necessary, and that they report to the Regency at the next meeting, and that the Speaker of the Assembly (Richard Varick, of New York), the Mayor of New York (James Duane), Col. Hamilton, Mr. Williams, Mr. L'Honmedieu and Mr. Jay be a committee for that purpose.

On the 12th of March another meeting was held, and the committee reported that they had made some progress in the business, and requested leave to sit again, which was agreed to.

At another meeting of the Regents, held March 15th, Colonel

¹ The promptness with which this order was complied with, seems to indicate that a bill had already been prepared, and that it was in readiness for use. Was it the same bill that had been in course of preparation in the first Board of Regents? Upon this depends the question of the claims that have been urged in behalf of Mr. L'Honmedieu as the originator of the law of 1787. It is evident that the subject was under active discussion among many persons, and there does not appear to have been any controversy over the law then enacted, which appears to have been the one prepared by the Board itself. In saying this, we do not wish to detract from the reputation of Mr. L'Honmedieu, who was one of the foremost men of his day in the active promotion of measures for the public good.

EZRA L'HOMMEDIEU was born in Southold, Suffolk county, N. Y., August 30, 1734, and graduated at Yale College in 1754, studied law, and became eminent in his profession. He was a member of the Provincial Congress through its whole period ; a member of Assembly from 1777 to 1783, and of the State Senate from 1784 to 1809, excepting in 1793. While a member of the Legislature, he was appointed a Delegate in the Continental Congress in 1779, '80, '81, '82 and '88, and he held the office of County Clerk of Suffolk county, with the exception of one year, from 1784 to 1811. He was appointed one of the Regents in the act of 1784, and again in 1787, and held this office till his death, September 27, 1811. In fact, his whole life, from the beginning of the Revolution till the day of his death, was devoted to the public service. He was much interested in agricultural pursuits, and, by precept and example, did much to advance this interest.

Hamilton, from the committee appointed to consider the most proper means for procuring an act of the Legislature for amending the charter of the University, reported a bill to be laid before the Legislature, which, being read once, was again read by paragraphs, and on coming to the clause wherein the names of a number of persons were inserted as Trustees for Columbia College, some changes were proposed, but not adopted. These proposed to omit the name of George Clinton, and to leave out of the new Board of Regents the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

The question was then put upon the bill and amendments, and carried in the affirmative.

A bill entitled "An act to institute an University within this State, and for other purposes therein mentioned," was reported from the Committee of the Whole in the Senate March 19th, and passed by that body upon that day. It appeared in the Assembly the next day, and after discussion and amendments,¹ was passed on the 11th of April. It was accepted by the Senate with the amendments on the 12th, and became a law by approval of the Council of Revision on the 13th, as follows:

*An act to institute an University within this State, and for other purposes therein mentioned.*²

PASSED the 13th of April, 1787.

[Chap. LXXXII, Laws of 10th Session (folio), p. 156.]

WHEREAS, By two acts of the Legislature of the State of New York, the one passed the first day of May, and the other the

¹ Among the amendments offered but not accepted was one directing the Commissioners of the Land Office to grant letters patent to the Regents for the literature lots reserved in the law of May 5, 1786, for the sale of unappropriated lands.

Another amendment proposed but not adopted would have allowed the Regents to grant their approbation of proposed Colleges, allowing a convenient time for completing the same. If, at the expiration of this time, the conditions were fulfilled, full charters of incorporation were to be granted, with all the corporate rights and privileges enjoyed by Columbia College.

This rejected clause was reconsidered April 6th, and then adopted. Alexander Hamilton, then in Assembly, voted in favor of this amendment upon both occasions. The motion made for reconsideration in Committee of the Whole was offered by the Speaker, Mr. Varick, and the amendment was passed by a vote of 27 to 12.

An engrossed copy of the records of the Regents from 1784 to 1787 was made in 1857, by order of the Trustees of Columbia College, from the original in their possession, and presented to the Regents of the University. The Hon. Erastus C. Benedict, one of the Regents, was particularly instrumental in procuring this copy. It was printed entire, in connection with Mr. Pratt's "Annals of Public Education," in the Regents' Report of 1876.

² See "Legislative Papers," Nos. 382, 383, 384, State Library.

twenty-sixth day of November, 1784, an University is instituted within this State, in the manner and with the powers therein specified; And,

WHEREAS, From the representation of the Regents of the said University, it appears that there are defects in the constitution of the said University, which call for alterations and amendments; And,

WHEREAS, A number of acts on the same subject, amending, correcting and altering former ones, tend to render the same less intelligible and easy to be understood. Wherefore, to the end that the constitution of the said University may be properly amended, and appear entire in one law, it will be expedient to delineate and establish the same in this, and repeal all former acts relative thereto:

I. *Be it enacted, by the People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That an University be and is hereby instituted within this State, to be called and known by the name or style of The Regents of the University of the State of New York. That the said Regents shall always be twenty-one in number, of which the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State for the time being shall always, in virtue of their offices, be two; that the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and John Rodgers, Egbert Benson, Philip Schuyler, Ezra L'Hommedieu, Nathan Carr, Peter Sylvester, John Jay, Dirck Romeyn, James Livingston, Ebenezer Russell, Lewis Morris, Matthew Clarkson, Benjamin Moore, Eilardus Westerlo, Andrew King, William Lynn, Jonathan G. Tompkins, John McDonald, and Frederick William de Steuben, shall be, and hereby are appointed the present Regents; and they, and all the future Regents, shall continue in place during the pleasure of the Legislature; that all vacancies in the Regency which may happen by death, or removal, or resignation, shall from time to time be supplied by the Legislature, in the manner in which delegates to Congress are appointed. That the said Regents, as soon as may be after the passing of this act, shall convene at such time and place as the Governor shall appoint, and by plurality of voices, by ballot, choose a Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, to continue in office during the pleasure of the said Regents. That the said Chancellor, or in his absence from the said meeting, the Vice-Chancellor, or in case both be absent, then the senior Regent present (whose seniority shall be decided by the order in which the Regents are named or appointed), shall preside; and in case of division, having a casting voice at all meetings of the said Regents.

That all meetings of the said Regents, after the first, shall be held at such time and place as the Chancellor, or in case of his death, absence from the State, the Vice-Chancellor, or in case of the death, absence from the State, or resignation of both of them, then at such time and place as the senior Regent present in the State shall appoint. And it shall be the duty of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor or senior Regent, as the case in virtue of the above contin-

gencies may be, to order and call a meeting of the said Regents, whenever and as often as three Regents shall in writing apply for and request the same; such order or call to be published in one or more of the public newspapers in the city of New York, at least ten days prior to such meeting.

And further, that any eight of the said Regents, meeting at the time and place so ordered, shall be a quorum, and be enabled to transact and do the business which by this act shall be authorized or directed to do and transact.

That the said University shall be and hereby is incorporated, and shall be known by the name of The Regents of the University of the State of New York, and by that name shall have perpetual succession and power to sue and be sued; to hold property, real and personal, to the amount of the annual income of forty thousand bushels of wheat; to buy and sell, and otherwise lawfully dispose of lands and chattels; to make and use a common seal, and to alter the same at pleasure.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the said corporation shall appoint by ballot a Treasurer and Secretary, to continue in office during the pleasure of the corporation. That the Treasurer shall keep fair and true accounts of all moneys by him received and paid out; and that the Secretary shall keep a fair journal of the meetings and proceedings of the corporation, in which the yeas and nays on all questions shall be entered, if required by any one of the Regents present. And to all the books and papers of the corporation every Regent shall always have access, and be permitted to take copies of them.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Regents, and they are hereby authorized and required to visit and inspect all the Colleges, Academies and Schools which are or may be established in this State, examine into the state and system of education and discipline therein, and make a yearly report thereof to the Legislature; and also to visit every College in this State once a year by themselves or by their committees; and yearly to report the state of the same to the Legislature; and to make such by-laws and ordinances, not inconsistent with the Constitution and Laws of the State, as they may judge most expedient for the accomplishment of the trust hereby reposed in them.

And in case the Trustees of the said Colleges, or any of them, shall leave the office of President of the College, or the Trustees of any Academy shall leave the office or place of Principal of the Academy vacant for the space of one year, it shall in all such cases be lawful for the Regents, unless a reasonable cause shall be assigned for such delay, to their satisfaction, to fill up such vacancies; and the persons by them appointed shall continue in office during the pleasure of the Regents, and shall respectively be received by the College or Academy to which they may be appointed, and shall have all the powers, and exactly the same salary, emoluments and privileges as his next imme-

diate predecessor in office enjoyed, if any predecessor he had ; if not, then such salary, as the Regents shall direct, to be paid by the Trustees, who shall, out of the funds or estate of their College or Academy, be compellable by the said President or Principal to pay the same.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said Regents shall have the right of conferring, by diplomas under their common seal [upon], any person or persons whom they may think worthy thereof, all such degree or degrees above or beyond those of Bachelor or Master of Arts, as are known to and usually granted by any University or College in Europe.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Regents, from time to time, to apply such part of their estate and funds in such manner as they may think most conducive to the promotion of literature and the advancement of useful knowledge within this State. *Provided, always*, That where grants shall be made to them for certain uses and purposes therein expressed and declared, the same shall not be applied, either in whole or in part, to any other uses.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Regents shall annually meet on the second Thursday next after the Senate and Assembly, at the annual session of the Legislature, shall have formed a quorum respectively, and at the Assembly chamber immediately after the Assembly shall have adjourned. That the said Regents, at such meetings, and all others, may adjourn from time to time, not exceeding ten days at any one time.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That any citizen or citizens, or bodies corporate, within this State, being minded to found a College at any place within the same, he or they shall, in writing, make known to the Regents the place where, the plan on which, and the funds with which it is intended to found and provide for the same, and who are proposed for the first Trustees ; and in case the said Regents shall approve thereof, then they shall declare their approbation by an instrument under their common seal, and allow a convenient time for completing the same. And if at the expiration of the said time it shall appear, to the satisfaction of the Regents, that the said plan and propositions are fully executed, then they shall, by act under their common seal, declare that the said College to be named as the founders shall signify, and with such trustees, not exceeding twenty-four, nor less than ten, as they shall name, shall forthwith become incorporated, and shall have perpetual succession, and enjoy all the corporate rights and privileges enjoyed by Columbia College, hereinafter mentioned.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the charter heretofore granted to the Governors of the College of the Province of New York, in the city of New York, in America, dated the 31st day of October, in the year of our Lord 1754, shall be, and hereby is fully and absolutely ratified and confirmed in all respects, except that the College thereby established shall be henceforth called *Columbia College* ; that the style of the said corporation shall be

The Trustees of Columbia College in the city of New York, and that no persons shall be Trustees of the same in virtue of any offices, characters or descriptions whatever; excepting also such clauses thereof as requires the taking of oaths and subscribing the declaration therein mentioned, and which render a person ineligible to the office of President of the College on account of his religious tenets; and prescribe a form of public prayer to be used in the said College, and also excepting the clause thereof which provides that the by-laws and ordinances to be made in pursuance thereof should not be repugnant to the laws and statutes of that part of the kingdom of Great Britain called England; except also that in all cases where fifteen Governors are required to constitute a quorum for the dispatch of business, thirteen Trustees shall be sufficient. *Provided, always*, That the by-laws and ordinances to be made by the trustees of the said Columbia College shall not be contrary to the Constitution and Laws of this State.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That James Duane, Samuel Provost, John H. Livingston, Richard Varick, Alexander Hamilton, John Mason, James Wilson, John Gano, Brockholst Livingston, Robert Harpur, John Daniel Gross, Johann Christoff Kunze, Walter Livingston, Lewis A. Scott, Joseph Delaplaine, Leon[a]rd Lispenard, Abraham Beach, John Lawrence, John Ruthfurd, Morgan Lewis, John Cochran, Gershom Seixas, Charles McKnight, Thomas Jones, Malachi Treat, Samuel Bard, Nicholas Romein, Benjamin Kiss[a]m and Ebenezer Crosby, shall be, and they are hereby constituted and declared to be the present Trustees of Columbia College, in the city of New York, and that when by the death or resignation or removal of any of the said Trustees, the number of those Trustees shall be reduced to twenty-four; then and from thenceforth the said twenty-four Trustees shall be and they hereby are declared and constituted Trustees of the said Columbia College in perpetual succession, according to the true intent and meaning of the said charter, and all vacancies thereafter shall be supplied in the manner thereby directed.

X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all and singular the power, authority, rights, privileges, franchises and immunities, so heretofore granted to, and vested in, the said Governors of the College of the Province of New York, in the city of New York, in America, by the said charter, excepting as before excepted, shall be, and the same hereby are granted to and vested in the Trustees of Columbia College, in the city of New York, and their successors forever, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if the same were herein particularly specified and expressed; and all and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate, goods, chattels, rents, annuities, moneys, books, and other property, whereof the said Governors of the College of the Province of New York, in the city of New York, in America, were seized, possessed or entitled, under and in virtue of the said charter, or with which the Regents of the said University were invested, under or by virtue

of the said acts, for the use or benefit of the said Columbia College, shall be, and the same hereby are granted to and vested in the said Trustees of Columbia College, in the city of New York, and their successors forever, for the sole use and benefit of the said College; and it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Trustees and their successors, to grant, bargain, sell, demise, improve and dispose of the same, as to them shall seem meet. *Provided, always,* That lands given and granted to the Governors of the College of the Province of New York, in the city of New York, in America, by the corporation heretofore styled the Rector and Inhabitants of the city of New York, in communion with the Church of England as by law established, on part whereof the said College is erected, shall not be granted for any greater estate, or in any other manner than is limited by the said charter.

XI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That when any special meeting of the Trustees of the said College shall be deemed necessary it shall and may be lawful to and for the senior Trustee of the said College then in the city of New York, and upon taking upon himself the exercise of the office (which seniority shall be determined according to the order in which the said Trustees are named in this act, and shall be elected hereafter), and he is hereby authorized and required, on application for that purpose, in writing, under the hands of any five or more of the said Trustees, to appoint a time for such special meeting, in some convenient place within the said city, and to cause due notice thereof to be given in the manner directed by the said charter.

XII. *And whereas* Academies for the instructions of youth in the languages, and other branches of useful learning, have been erected and instituted in different parts of this State, by the free and liberal benefactions of corporations as well as individuals; and the Regents of the University having represented, that the appointment and incorporation of the trustees for each of the said Academies, with competent power to manage the funds already appropriated, and the donations which may be made to such Academies, and to superintend the morals and education of the scholars, and the conduct of the Principal, masters and teachers, would greatly conduce to their security and prosperity. *Therefore,*

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That upon the application of the founders and benefactors of any Academy, now or hereafter to be erected or established within any of the cities or counties of this State, or as many of them as shall have contributed more than one-half in value of the real and personal property and estate, collected or appropriated for the use and benefit thereof, by an instrument in writing under their hands and seals, to the Regents of the University, expressing their request, that such Academy should be incorporated, and be subject to the visitation of the Regents, nominating in such instrument the Trustees, not more than twenty-four or less than twelve, for such Academy, and specifying the name by which the said Trustees shall be called and distinguished, and

whenever any such request shall be made to the said Regents, they shall in every such case, if they conceive such Academy calculated for the promotion of literature, by an instrument under their common seal, signifying their approbation to the incorporation of the Trustees of such Academy, named by the founders thereof, by the name mentioned in and by their said request in writing; which said request in writing, and instrument of approbation by the said Regents, shall be recorded in the Secretary's office of the State.

XIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Trustees so constituted shall be the first Trustees for the Academy for which they shall be appointed, and immediately after recording the request in writing and instrument of approbation, shall be legally invested with all the real and personal estate appertaining to such Academy, or in any wise given or granted, for the use thereof; and the said Trustees, from the time of their appointment as aforesaid, and their successors forever thereafter, shall be a body corporate and politic, in deed, fact and name, known and distinguished by the name and style to be expressed in the said instrument; and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and be capable in the law to sue and be sued, and defend and be defended in all courts, and in all causes, complaints, controversies, matters and things whatsoever; and by the same name and style, they and their successors shall lawfully hold, use and enjoy the lands, tenements and hereditaments, in any wise appertaining to the Academy for which they shall be constituted Trustees, and shall and may lawfully have, take, acquire, purchase and enjoy lands, tenements and hereditaments, and use and improve such goods and chattels in such manner as they shall judge to be most beneficial for such Academy; provided that the annual revenue or income arising from the real and personal estate of any such Academy shall not exceed the value of four thousand bushels of wheat, any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

XIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall and may be lawful to and for such Trustees, and their successors forever, to have and use a common seal, and the same to alter, break and make a new at their pleasure, and as often as any three or more of the said Trustees shall think fit, and signify their request, the senior Trustee actually exercising his office, and residing within three miles of such Academy, shall call a meeting of the said Trustees, at such convenient time and place as he shall appoint, not less than eight nor more than twelve days from the time of such request, of which previous notice in writing shall be affixed on the door of the Academy, and of the church nearest thereto, within two days after such appointment, and at every such meeting the senior Trustee shall preside; such seniority in all cases to be determined according to the order of their nomination in the said instrument, or according to the priority of election after all the first Trustees shall become extinct, and the major part of such Trustees shall always be a sufficient quorum to proceed on business, and shall have full power and authority to adjourn from time to time, not exceeding seven days at one time,

as the duties of their trust may require. And it shall and may be lawful to and for such quorum of the said Trustees, when assembled and met in manner aforesaid, or the major part of them, from time to time to appoint a Treasurer and Clerk, Principal, Masters, Tutors, Teachers and other necessary officers; to ascertain their respective salaries, and to remove and displace any of them at their pleasure; and to make by-laws for the admission, education, government, and discipline of the scholars or students, and the establishment of the prices or terms of tuition; for securing, revising and paying out and disposing of the revenues, and in general for conducting and managing the estate, business, and affairs of the said Academy, and every matter and thing relating thereto, in such manner as they shall judge to be most conducive to its interest and prosperity, and the end of their trust.

And in order to preserve the succession of Trustees for the said Academies respectively :

XV. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That whenever a vacancy shall happen in any corporation of Trustees, by the death, resignation or refusal to act of any Trustee, it shall and may be lawful for the Trustees of such Academy, and they are hereby authorized and required, at any legal meeting of the Trustees, to elect and choose a fit person to fill up and supply such vacancy, and for the greater encouragement of such Academies, and to render them more useful and respectable.

XVI. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Regents of the University shall be Visitors of such Academies, and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or a Committee of the Regents, shall, as often as they see proper, visit such Academies to inquire into the state and progress of literature therein.

XVII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That when any scholar who shall be educated at any of the said Academies, on due examination by the President and Professors of Columbia College, or any other College subject to the visitation of the said Regents, shall be found competent, in the judgment of the said President and Professors, to enter into the Sophomore, Junior and Senior classes of such Colleges, respectively, such scholar shall be entitled to an admission into such of the said classes for which he shall be so adjudged competent, and shall be admitted accordingly, at any one of the quarterly examinations of such respective classes.

Provided always.

XVIII. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That to entitle the scholars of any such Academy to the privileges aforesaid, the Trustees thereof shall lay before the Regents of said University, from time to time, the plan or system proposed to be adopted, for the education of the students in each of the said Academies, respectively, in order that the same may be revised and examined by the said Regents, and by them altered or amended, or approved and confirmed, as they shall judge proper.

XIX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That

whenever it shall appear to the said Regents, that the state of literature in any Academy is so far advanced, and the funds will admit thereof, that it may be expedient that a President be appointed for such Academy, the said Regents shall in such case signify their approbation thereof, under their common seal, which, being entered of record as aforesaid, shall authorize the Trustees of such Academy to elect a President, who shall have, hold and enjoy all the powers that the President of any College recognized by this act shall or may lawfully have, hold and enjoy; and such Academy thereafter, instead of being called an Academy, shall be called and known by the same name it was called while it was an Academy, except that the word "College" shall be used in all cases instead of the word "Academy;" and be subject to the like rules, regulations, control and visitation of the Regents, as other Colleges mentioned in this act.

XX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That no President or Professor shall be ineligible for or by reason of any religious tenet or tenets that he may or shall profess; or be compelled by any law or otherwise to take any test oath whatsoever; and no Professor or Tutor of any College or Academy recognized by this act shall be a Trustee of any such College or Academy, nor shall any President of any College, or Principal of any Academy, who shall be a trustee have a vote in any case relating to his own salary or emoluments; nor shall any Trustee, President, Principal, Tutor, Fellow, or other officer of any College or Academy, be a Regent of the University.

XXI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That whenever any person now or hereafter appointed a Trustee of any College or Academy shall be appointed or elected a Regent of the University, and whenever any person being a Regent of the University shall be appointed or elected a Trustee of any College or Academy, such person so appointed or elected shall, on due notice thereof, decide and elect in which of the said places he will serve, and by writing under his hand shall make known such election, whether of refusal or acceptance, to those by whom he was elect, to the end that such appointment may take effect, in case he accept it, or that they proceed to a new appointment in case he refuse it.

XXII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the act entitled "An act for granting certain privileges to the College heretofore called King's College, for altering the name and charter thereof, and erecting a University within this State," passed the 1st day of May, 1784; and the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for granting certain privileges to the College heretofore called King's College, for altering the name and charter thereof, and erecting an University within this State,' passed the 26th day of November, 1784, be and they are hereby severally repealed."

By this act the Board of Regents was divested of the direct charge of Columbia College, and has since had no control of the internal affairs of this institution or of any other, excepting as required by

special acts, with respect to the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York and at Fairfield, and as found necessary in the discharge of their duties, under general rules.¹

¹ Although the act of 1787 left the Regents without duties in the immediate care of education, other than by way of supervision, in the hands of corporations created by themselves or by the Legislature, the idea of establishing some means for direct instruction under their immediate charge has not been overlooked.

On the 6th of March, 1856, the following resolution was passed :

“ Resolved, That it be referred to a select committee of five to inquire and report whether it be practicable and expedient for the Regents to organize and maintain the University of the State of New York as an active University of Instruction.”

On the 21st of April, 1857, Mr. Erastus C. Benedict, chairman of this committee, made an elaborate report, in which he presented the motives and the methods of a plan which may be briefly summarized as follows :

1. The institution to be under the management of the Regents.
2. All instruction to be by lectures free to all matriculated students who were or who had been not less than one year in a College or Academy, or who had received degrees from any college in the State, or who were residents of the State.
3. Ten faculties to be established, each with a dean at the head, one of whom was to be president. These faculties were to be :
 - I. THE NATURAL SCIENCES — Including applications of chemistry, geology and mineralogy to mines and mining.
 - II. AGRICULTURE AND THE USEFUL ARTS — A wide range, including practical applications being allowed.
 - III. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY — Including ethnology, antiquities and physical geography.
 - IV. DIALECTICS — Embracing the history of all schools, modes of instruction and systems of education, ancient and modern.
 - V. PHILOSOPHICAL SCIENCE — Embracing metaphysics, logic, psychology, moral philosophy and natural theology.
 - VI. PHILOLOGY — Embracing languages, literatures, poetry, rhetoric and oratory.
 - VII. MATHEMATICAL SCIENCE AND SCIENCES — With applications of every kind.
 - VIII. FINE AND ORNAMENTAL ARTS — Applied, including principles of beauty and taste.
 - IX. PHYSIOLOGY — Including scientific and professional medicine and surgery.
 - X. POLITICAL SCIENCE — Embracing political and administrative sciences and the profession of law.

Each of these faculties was to have a permanent seat at New York, Albany and Rochester, with full courses of lectures at each place. The deans were to be salaried and to devote their whole time to their duties ; other lecturers were to be paid for the time employed. If deemed proper, the lectures were to be repeated in different localities other than those above named. No degrees to be conferred above that of Master of Arts, and only upon examination of the whole course, except honorary degrees.

An annual Convocation to be held at Albany, when the degrees were to be conferred and discourses pronounced by the most meritorious graduates.

With the exception of a Convocation organized many years afterward, and in greatly modified form from that proposed in this report, this scheme of education made no further progress. The paper in which its details were set forth, together with the draft of a bill for carrying it into effect, will be found in the Appendix of the first printed volume of the minutes of the Regents (1853-59). It was also printed separately.

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL OUTLINE OF THE HISTORY OF THE REGENTS.

The first meeting of the Regents after the passage of the act for their reorganization was held July 17, 1787. Governor George Clinton was elected Chancellor, Mr. John Jay, Vice-Chancellor, and Richard Harrison, Secretary. Dr. Rodgers, Baron Stenben and Mr. Moore were appointed to prepare a device for a seal,¹ and a rule was adopted that all applications for incorporation be first referred to a sub-committee of at least three members, and afterward considered by the whole Board, before being issued. They also established as a rule, that at every annual meeting their will should be declared by vote, as to whether there should be an election of the officers of the Board. At this meeting an application was received for the incorporation of Erasmus Hall, in Kings county.

In the early years of their operation the Regents adopted the custom of designating committees from their number to visit institutions, and report their conditions and wants. The records of the Board show that this duty was faithfully performed, and the custom has been continued down through the century, more or less modified by inviting the coöperation of trustworthy citizens in distant localities.² But for a long period and down to comparatively recent times, the reports made by the Trustees of Academies were received without further verification, and the apportionment of moneys was made upon these returns.

Although several acts were passed assigning particular duties, there was no general act modifying their powers until the revision of the laws in 1813. On the 5th of April of that year, an act was

¹ This committee, at the next meeting of the Board, held November 17, 1787, reported the following device, which was accepted :

“Minerva and Liberty leading a youth. The motto—*QUO DUCUNT IRES*. Exergue—*SEAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.*”

The first seal was circular, three and one-quarter inches broad, with the figure of a youth covered by the shield of Minerva, while Liberty leads the way. The second seal was two and one-half inches broad, and the youth is pointed the way to a temple on a distant hill. The present seal, under a general law, contains only the State arms and the name of the Board.

² Perhaps the most important commission that had then been appointed was that of Addison Gardiner and Henry J. Whitehouse of Rochester, Albert H. Tracy of Buffalo, John B. Skinner of Genesee, Elial F. Foote of Jamestown, Jesse Hawley of Lockport, and Gideon Hard of Albion, who were appointed on the 11th of May, 1840, as visitors in the Eighth Senatorial District.

passed entitled "*An act relative to the University*," which superseded the act of 1787, and made the following changes:

The Regents then in office were named and appointed, to continue in place during the pleasure of the Legislature; the vacancies arising to be filled from time to time, as Senators in Congress are appointed.¹

The charter which had been granted by the Regents to the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York, June 4, 1812, was confirmed, and the amount of property it might hold was limited to \$150,000. The Regents were to reserve to themselves the right of conferring degrees and of filling vacancies in its Board of Trustees. They had discretionary power in respect to the appointment of Professors and teachers, and the future amendment of its charter.

The sections in the former act relating to Columbia College were omitted, and the Trustees of incorporated Academies were empowered to elect a President for one year, or until another was chosen, to perform all the duties required to be done by the senior trustee.

By another act, passed April 9, 1813,² entitled "*An act relating to the different Colleges within this State*," the powers and privileges of Columbia College and of Union College were separately defined.

EFFORTS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.

It should be remembered that when the Board of Regents was established in 1784-7, there were no public common schools, and elementary education was wholly dependent upon individual or associated private effort. It was a purely voluntary matter with those who participated in the benefits and bore the expenses — with no guarantees as to the qualifications of those who assumed the duties of instruction — no stated arrangements for accommodation but such as were provided by those who sought patronage, or that were fitted up by patrons, and no pledge of continuance longer than was needed to meet the wants of those who sustained them.

Although the Regents of the University were created for the special purpose of caring for Columbia College, and for such other Colleges and Academies as they might think proper to incorporate, or take under their supervision, the public records of our State show

¹ This was borrowed from the former law, providing for the choice of Delegates in the Continental Congress, and has not since been changed. Each House first votes separately. They then meet in joint session and compare the votes. If not alike, a joint *viva voce* vote is taken, which decides the election.

² Chap. 82, Laws of 1813.

that they were not unmindful of the want of an organized and efficient system of popular education throughout every part of the State.

In their report made to the Legislature, February 5, 1793,¹ in referring to this subject they say :

“On this occasion we cannot help suggesting to the Legislature the numerous advantages which we conceive would accrue to the citizens in general from the institution of schools in various parts of the State, for the purpose of instructing our children in the lower branches of education ; such as reading their native language with propriety, and so much of writing and arithmetic as to enable them, when they come forward in active life, to transact, with accuracy and dispatch, the business arising from their daily intercourse with each other. The mode of accomplishing this desirable object we respectfully submit to the wisdom of the Legislature.

“The attention which the Legislature has evinced to promote literature by the liberal provision heretofore made, encourages, with all deference, to suggest the propriety of rendering it permanent by setting apart for that salutary purpose some of the unappropriated lands. The value of these will be enhanced by the increase of population. The State will thus never want the means of promoting useful science ; and will thereby secure the rational happiness and fix the liberty of the people on the most permanent basis —that of knowledge and virtue.”

As a hopeful indication of the tendencies of the day in the diffusion of knowledge, they notice that two Academies had been incorporated in the course of the preceding year ; “one at Schenectady, which from its liberal endowments promises to be of extensive utility, and another in the neighborhood of the Oneida nation ; one part of the plan of which is to extend the blessing of science to the untutored savages, so as gradually to qualify them for all the duties of useful citizens. And we doubt not it will be to the Legislature, as it is to us, matter of refined gratification to see seminaries of learning rising in situations which a few years ago were altogether uncultivated and uninhabited by any civilized people. These pleasing prospects remind us of the glorious predictions of sacred writ ; under the improvement of agriculture the wilderness blossoms as the rose, and by means of the light of science and religion the solitary place is made glad.”

It will be seen that these first feeble rays of light shining in dark places, were not long in brightening into the full light of day, and that these two Academies within a very few years ripened into UNION and HAMILTON COLLEGES.

¹ Senate Journal, 16th Session, p. 90. The first Board of Regents had previously called attention to this subject.

In their next year's report,¹ after expressing their satisfaction at the flourishing condition of the College and the several Academies incorporated in different parts of the State, the prosperity of which they ascribed to the judicious plans of education and government which the Trustees of many of them had recently adopted; to the information they had begun to derive from books and from the apparatus which had been supplied with, and the encouragement in some instances bestowed upon diligent and skillful teachers whose salaries had been judged inadequate for their support, the Regents recurred again to the subject of common schools, and renewed their solicitations in their behalf. They say :

“After another year's experience and observation, we beg leave again to solicit the attention of the Legislature to the establishment of schools for the common branches of education — an object of acknowledged importance and extensive utility. Institutions of this description, so well adapted for the diffusion of that kind of knowledge which is essential to the support and continuance of a Republican government, are greatly neglected, especially in those parts of our country remote from the Academies. The numerous infant settlements annually forming in our State, chiefly composed of families in very indigent circumstances, and placed in the most unfavorable situations for instruction, appear to call for legislative aid in behalf of their offspring.

“We are emboldened in this manner, with deference, to suggest the means of aiding the cause of learning more extensively, under the pleasing conviction that we address a Legislature whose inclinations dispose, and whose resources enable them to spread useful knowledge through every part of our happy and flourishing State.”

Again in 1795, after describing at some length the condition of the two Colleges (Union College having just been incorporated), and twelve Academies under their supervision, the Regents, as if unwilling to lose an opportunity for a word in behalf of primary education, close their report as follows :

“These, with the establishment of schools for common branches of education, were the Legislature pleased to grant it, must soon have the most beneficial effects on the state of society. The streams issuing from these fountains must enrich the *pastures of the wilderness* and cause *the little hills to rejoice on every side.*”²

¹ Dated January 23, 1794. Senate Journal, 17th Session, p. 16.

² Senate Journal, 18th Session. p. 45. The quotation is italicised as in the Journal.

This gentle reminder, in connection with what had been repeatedly urged before, took effect before the end of this session in the passage of the first act of the Legislature of the State of New York for the encouragement of schools throughout the State.¹

It cannot be claimed that this legislation was the direct effect of this advice. It was probably the resultant of public opinion represented in the Legislature, and which had been created and animated by discussion among the intelligent portion of the community, who no doubt in a considerable degree felt the want of a systematic plan of public instruction. The Colleges and Academies had a plan for organization and enlargement — full of hope and promise, and already beginning to show successful results in operation. The extension of these facilities for popular education, suggested and urged by strong arguments, was a natural consequence, and it is but just to claim for the men who formed the Board of Regents of that day a full share of the merits in its adoption.

The first school act lasted but five years. And when it expired by limitation, a dozen years elapsed before a permanent common school system was established. It appropriated £20,000 (\$50,000) a year during this period, and fixed the quota by counties; but beyond this, the apportionment was made on the number of taxable inhabitants, and to towns that raised a certain amount of money by tax for school purposes.

The funds derived from the Literature Lotteries of 1801, and from the lands that had been set apart for the support of common schools, having accumulated to some extent, a plan for their application became necessary, and this was particularly mentioned by Governor Tompkins in his message at the opening of the session of 1811, as one of the subjects that ought to attract notice.

An act was accordingly passed April 8, 1811, authorizing the Governor to appoint five Commissioners to report a system for the organization of common schools, and under this act, Jedediah Peck, John Murray, Jr., Samuel Russel, Roger Skinner and Robert Macomb were appointed.

They reported February 7, 1812,¹ and the system began under this recommendation has been continued with sundry changes to the present time.

¹ Chap. 75, passed April 9, 1795, entitled "An act for the encouragement of schools." *Laws of 18th Session* (folio), p. 50.

¹ Assembly Journal, 1812, p. 102.

The School Fund at that time consisted of the following items :

Bonds and mortgages for part of the consideration money of lands sold by the Surveyor-General.....	\$240,370 67
Three hundred shares of the capital stock of the Merchants' Bank.....	150,000 00
Three hundred shares of capital stock of the Hudson Bank.....	15,000 00
Mortgages for loans.....	101,924 52
Bond of Horatio G. Spafford and sureties for a loan.	3,000 00
Bond of Mechanics' Bank in the city of New York..	10,000 10
Arrears of interest due on the bonds and mortgages of the fund.....	35,831 13
Balance in the treasury belonging to the fund.....	2,338 37
	<hr/>
	\$558,464 69
	<hr/>

The revenue consisted of the following items :

Annual interest on loans and mortgages.....	\$21,766 95
Dividend on bank stock	14,850 00
Probable collections from persons refusing to do military duty	1,600 00
Proceeds of the clerk's office of the Supreme Court..	7,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$45,216 95
	<hr/>

Of the 500,000 acres of land which the Legislature had ordered to be sold for the benefit of the school fund there remained 301,492.3 acres, and the time was near when \$50,000 could be distributed annually.

It is not our purpose to notice the common school system of the State further than it may relate to the instruction of teachers in Academies and the Normal Schools. We have deemed it proper to give these details of the origin of the system, because the Regents as a body had taken action strongly favoring legislative aid and some efficient plan of management. It does not, however, appear that any effort was ever made for placing the common school system of the State under the care of the Regents, it being uniformly regarded that their proper duties should be limited to the supervision of the higher department in education and to the general interests of literature and science.

GENERAL OUTLINE OF HISTORY IN LATER YEARS.

It may be noticed that the activity shown by the Regents in the first years was not uniformly sustained; at least so far as may be learned from their annual reports. A system of printed blanks came into use in 1804, and for four years statistics of attendance were published in detail. But after this the reports became very brief, simply stating in a few words the numbers in attendance in Colleges, the numbers graduating, and as to Academies that their affairs "were in a flourishing condition," without further specification.

The awakening of interest, which appeared about 1818, may be ascribed to the results of legislation begun some years before, which had laid the foundation of a permanent Literature Fund, and had placed it under the Regents' control.

As this fund began to be productive, it became necessary to devise rules for its distribution. In 1827 it was largely increased, and more definite provision was made by law for the apportionment with the view of encouraging a higher grade of scholarship than had formerly been sustained.

The various provisions of law in force at the time of their adoption were embodied in the *Revised Statutes*, which took effect at the beginning of 1830. They introduced some new features, one of them providing for an equal division of the income of the Literature Fund among the eight senatorial districts of the State. The operation of this rule will be particularly noticed in the following pages.

The act of 1827, by which the sum of \$150,000 was added to the capital of the Literature Fund, appears from its title to have been intended to promote the education of teachers in the common schools, although no provision was expressly made for that purpose in the body of the act.

In 1833 the question of providing special education in Academies for the preparation of teachers of common schools came up for discussion, and measures were adopted which in improved form have been continued down to the present time. This subject will be found fully presented in an article prepared by one highly qualified for the task, in the following pages.

By the aid of an appropriation begun in 1834, and continued annually since that time, the libraries and apparatus of Academies have been steadily increased, but in no instance has this aid been fur-

nished without evidence beforehand that an equal amount had been raised from other sources than invested funds, and proof afterward that the whole sum had been properly applied.

In 1835, the condition of Colleges and Academies began to be published in greater detail, and from this time we may begin to date the series of educational statistics, which illustrate so fully the history of the Colleges and Academies of New York, and in which this State stands *alone*—for in no other State in the Union has there been preserved a record which in even a remote degree can be compared with our own. In fact, before the labors of the National Bureau of Education had begun in recent years to bring together an annual statement of the operation of our educational systems, there were no means whatever for ascertaining the condition of the Colleges and Academies of other States, except by collecting their individual reports, and compiling from them such few statistics as could be brought into comparable form.

The operation of the Board of Regents has been continuous from the beginning, with but slight changes in organization, excepting as new duties have been imposed by law from time to time, requiring new agencies for their execution, and new rules for their management. The Constitutional Conventions of 1821 and of 1846 found no occasion to place any limitations with regard to its operations, and scarcely mentioned it excepting by way of inquiry as to certain matters under its charge.

In the convention of 1867-68 numerous petitions were presented asking for a provision abolishing the office, and creating a single department, including in its charge all the educational institutions of the State. These were met by other petitions praying for the maintenance of the Board in its present form, and as the result, the form of a constitution recommended at that time left the subject as before. While the question of adoption of this constitution was still under discussion, a legislative inquiry was made, which we may here notice :

THE POWERS OF A BOARD OF VISITATION OF COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES — THE QUESTION OF A CHANGE OF ORGANIZATION CONSIDERED.

On the 8th of May, 1869, the following resolution was adopted by the Senate, and communicated to the Regents of the University :

“Resolved, That the Regents of the University be instructed to report to the next Legislature what, in their judgment, should be the

power of a Board of Visitation of the Colleges and Academies of the State, and whether any change in the organization of that Board is desirable to render it more effective in the supervision of those institutions."

The Regents, in compliance with this resolution, having given the subject-matter the consideration which its importance required, on the 10th of March, 1870, submitted the following report :

The resolution presents two distinct subjects of inquiry :

1. What should be the powers of a Board of Visitation ?
2. Is any change in the organization of the Board of Regents desirable ?

The Colleges and Academies of our State, subject to the visitation of the Regents, are corporate bodies, holding their charters by act of the Legislature, or under its authority.

The administration of their affairs is committed to Trustees, whose powers and duties are clearly defined, and, in addition to the general powers of a corporation, embrace the management of the finances, the appointment of Professors and Teachers, the direction of the course of discipline and study in the institution, and, in the case of Colleges, the granting of literary honors.

Many of the details of internal management are intrusted to the Faculty, who act under a general authority derived from the Trustees.

In every country, education is regarded as a high public interest, and over it the government exercises a watchful and fostering care.

In many of the countries of Europe, this care extends to every part of the system of public instruction, because the system is established and entirely maintained by the government.

In this State, only what are known as the public schools, mostly elementary, are so established and maintained. They are supervised by public officers, at the head of whom is the Superintendent of Public Instruction. His power is necessarily comprehensive, and his decisions, in many cases, are final.

The exercise of such full and summary power is necessary to the proper and successful administration of the common school system.

If the Colleges and Academies were institutions of the same nature as the public schools, and were supported in the same way, the supervision of their affairs by the State would properly be of the same thorough and comprehensive character. As, however, they have had their origin in voluntary private action, are endowed chiefly by private contributions, and are mainly supported by the payment of tuition fees, it seems quite clear that the State cannot fairly extend over them the same supervision, in details, which it exercises over schools which it alone creates and supports. And yet their relations to the State, as *quasi* public institutions, demand watchfulness, guardianship and care from the power which has given

in corporate existence, both for their protection and for securing the public their proper administration.

To most of the Colleges, and to all the Academies, the State has made grants of money, sometimes for general, and sometimes for specific purposes.

The endowments of most of the Colleges are on foundations established by private liberality.

Under the general law, the condition of the incorporation of academies is, that a certain sum shall be raised by voluntary contribution for the erection of buildings and other purposes. In many instances, the minimum required by law has been greatly exceeded. The State owes it to itself, and to those whom it has encouraged liberality, to see that its appropriations and their gifts are properly applied. Men of fortune, with a disposition to devote their wealth to educational purposes, are often deterred by an apprehension that their gifts may be misapplied or squandered.

Public policy demands that the strongest guarantees of the faithful administration of such trusts should be given.

A Board having authority, on its own motion, or on representations made to it, at any time to inquire into the mode in which an institution is conducted, may correct a wrong in its incipency, or by the mere possession of the power may exert a silent but constantly restraining influence against maladministration. It is believed that cases will rarely occur in which the full exercise of the power which ought to be committed to a visiting and supervising board will be demanded.

Trustees of Colleges are, as a class, men of intelligence and education, selected in view of their peculiar fitness for the trust. They usually call in the counsel and assistance of the President and Professors, who have made the philosophy of education a life study, and who have a thorough knowledge of its practical workings. The details of management of the institution committed to their care will be safe in their hands, while subject for wise purposes to the general supervision of a Board of Visitors.

The annual subsidy which the State grants to the Academies under prescribed conditions of its application, renders it proper that more specific supervision should be exercised over them than over the Colleges. But even this cannot extend to personal administration, which must of necessity be influenced by local circumstances.

A Visiting Board must look after the execution of the conditions of the subsidy as well as of the charter, and in doing this can hardly fail to exert a positive influence over the whole system of instruction. If it does not command, or even positively direct, it may make itself felt by advice, which will often be sought, and will seldom be disregarded.

The policy of granting corporate powers under general laws is universally conceded. The extent to which Colleges have been established in this State by special acts of the Legislature, in most cases without adequate endowments, has multiplied these institu-

tions beyond the public wants. A Visiting Board may properly exercise this power under general rules to be prescribed or approved by the Legislature.

In accordance with these views the powers and duties with which a Board of Visitation of the Colleges and Academies of the State should be invested may be enumerated:

1. The exclusive power of incorporating Colleges and Academies under general regulations, with the exercise of which, for the time being, the Legislature should not interfere, except so far as modifications of the organic law may become proper.

2. The power to require reports, under forms to be prescribed by the Board, of the literary and financial condition of each institution, and the mode in which it has been conducted.

3. The power to make special investigations as to the affairs and condition of any institution, whenever in the judgment of the Board, or on representations made to it, such investigation is believed to be necessary.

4. The power of personal visitation by its committees or officers, and of adopting such measures as, in the judgment of the Board, are calculated to improve the character of academic and collegiate education, and to bring the Academies and Colleges into united and harmonious action as parts of the University of the State.

The exercise of coercive power by such a Board, and the infliction of penalties, will seldom be required, nor would it be salutary.

It is suggested, however, that whenever a condition of things exists which is thought to demand judicial action, provision may be made for placing the facts found in the hands of the Attorney-General of the State, or for submitting them to the Legislature, for such action as may be demanded for the protection of public interests or of private trusts.

The second inquiry of the resolution is, whether any change in the organization of the Board of Regents is desirable to render it more efficient in the supervision of the Colleges and Academies.

With respect to its powers, the Board possesses most of those which have been enumerated as desirable for a Board of Visitation.

The statute confers on it the power "to visit and inspect," and "to send for persons and papers." This power it is believed will be sufficient even in extreme cases.

The organization of the Board of Regents was made with a view to give it a near relation to the government of the State by constituting the high officers of the State members. Thus, the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Secretary of State, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, are always members, and this Board, thus directly connected with the Executive Department of the government, and its members appointed by the Legislature, is fitly required to report annually to that body the condition of the institutions committed to its care.

The duties of the Regents have always been discharged without pecuniary compensation. It cannot be expected, nor would it be

reasonable to claim, that the same amount of service is to be rendered by each member as would be expected from officers receiving salaries from the public treasury.

The Board refers with gratification to the results secured to the education of the State through its instrumentality, from its organization, in 1784, to the present time.

Twenty-seven Colleges (literary, law and medical), and more than two hundred Academies, are now in active operation as parts of the University. The aggregate of their property and endowments is more than fourteen millions of dollars. The salaries of their instructors amount to nearly a million of dollars annually, and there are taught within their walls about forty thousand students. Many of these institutions have attained a high reputation both at home and abroad, and may justly be regarded with pride by the citizens of the State.

The work of the Board has been quiet and unostentatious, but constant. It has been performed by gentle influences and kindly advice, and not by the exercise of coercive power.

The Regents have never asked for an extension of their powers, and they are of opinion that the powers now possessed under the statute are as large as any Visiting Board requires.

The tenure of office is during the pleasure of the Legislature. It has been objected that this is virtually perpetual. It does give to some members a long continued term. But changes frequently occur in the Board. The *ex-officio* members, four in number, seldom continue in office more than four years consecutively, and the average term of one-half of the permanent members is less than seven years. The statute requires that the seats of non-attending members shall be declared vacant, and, by making six members a quorum for the transaction of business, wisely provides against injury to public interests which might arise from so large a Board widely dispersed throughout the State. Whether a limited term and fewer members would render it more efficient is, to say the least, questionable, unless the Legislature is prepared to incur a heavy expenditure, by providing for the payment of salaries involving large annual appropriations.

Though not required by the terms of the resolution, it may not be improper, in this connection, to mention other duties which have from time to time been devolved on this Board. They are:

1. The charge of the State Library.
2. The system of State and international exchange.
3. The custody of the State Cabinet of Natural History.
4. The direction of the teachers' classes in academies, and, with the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the charge of the State Normal School.
5. The examination of the boundaries of the State and the condition of boundary monuments.

In conclusion, the Regents are of opinion that the Board would

not be rendered more efficient in the supervision of the colleges and academies by any change in its organization.

Respectfully submitted, in behalf of the Regents.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
Chancellor.

S. B. WOOLWORTH,
Secretary.

The Constitutional Commission of 1872-73, created for the special purpose of recommending such changes in the Constitution as might be found proper, passed over the question of our higher educational system, under the care of the Regents, as needing no recommendation.

In 1874 bills were introduced in the Legislature proposing important changes in the organization of the educational system of the State, and in the powers and duties of the Board of Regents. By one of these bills it was proposed to change the mode of electing the Superintendent of Public Instruction and to devolve the charge of the common school department, and the appointment of the Superintendent upon the Regents. Another bill proposed to abolish the Board of Regents and to vest its powers and duties in the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

It being deemed proper that the position of the Board of Regents should be fairly represented and understood by the Legislature, they passed, on the 11th of March of that year, a resolution disavowing any desire on their part for the passage of any act that should confer upon them any increase of power, at the same time expressing an unwillingness to avoid any duty or responsibility that might be imposed upon them. A committee of five, of which the Chancellor was one, and the chairman, was appointed to present to the Legislature not only the work of the Board but its position in relation to the questions then before the Legislature. This committee was charged with the duty of carefully examining any bills before the Legislature, that they might be properly guarded in their powers and responsibilities.

Although there has been no direct allusion to the Board of Regents in the Constitution, certain questions have been raised with regard to their powers and duties as affected by its provisions, which we will next notice.

CHAPTER III.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS.

Neither the Constitution of 1777, nor that prepared in 1821, had any reference to the higher educational interests of the State. The latter, which took full effect at the beginning of 1823, pledged the proceeds of all the lands belonging to the State, except such as had been reserved for public use, to be applied, together with the Common School Fund, for the support of common schools throughout the State; but it made no provision in respect to a Literature Fund.

The Constitution of 1846 contained in Article IX the following provision:

“The capital of the Common School Fund, the capital of the Literature Fund, and the capital of the United States Deposit Fund, shall be respectively preserved inviolate. The revenues of the said Common School Fund shall be applied to the support of Common Schools; the revenue of the said Literature Fund shall be applied to the support of Academies, and the sum of \$25,000 of the revenues of the United States Deposit Fund shall each year be appropriated to and made a part of the capital of the said Common School Fund.”

No change has since been made in this provision, but in the revision prepared in 1867–8, it was proposed to cover certain other funds applicable to educational purposes, so as to place the principal of these funds secure against any loss, but this did not become the fundamental law.

Questions Raised under the Constitution of 1821.

The Constitution of 1821 (section 9, article VII), declared that the assent of two-thirds of the members of each house was necessary for the passage of every bill for creating, continuing, altering or renewing any body politic or corporate.

A question was raised whether this abrogated the powers formerly vested in and often exercised by the Regents, in incorporating Colleges and Academies, or if the power still continued, how it had been affected by this change in the Constitution.

The Board upon request,¹ in a lengthy report, replied that it did not consider itself as affected by the change; that the language of the Constitution applied to the Legislature only, and that whatever powers had formerly been vested by law in the Board of Regents continued until changed by a legislative act.²

¹ Senate Journal, 1825, p. 124.

² *Ib.*, p. 188.

Senator John C. Spencer, from the Committee upon Literature, to this replied,¹ that the Legislature could not do that indirectly which it was prohibited from doing directly, and that any thing done under sanction of a law must be in accordance with the Constitution. The new Constitution² had elsewhere declared that all laws repugnant to its provisions were void, and hence, that the power of creating academic corporations, so far as it conflicted with the new organic law, had been abrogated by its adoption.

But there was again found a provision in the fourteenth section of the same article which declared that nothing in this Constitution should affect any grants or charters made by the State *or under its authority*; it was affirmed by the Regents that this latter was a saving clause protecting their acts from any impairment from any cause.

To this the committee further replied by questioning, whether the powers conferred could be claimed as one of those vested interests which are the subject of any charter. It was a delegation of legislative power which the State might resume when it pleased, and in the opinion of the committee it had been resumed by the Constitution when it prescribed a particular mode of creating corporations, and abrogated all laws inconsistent with it.³ But to remove all doubt they reported a bill for confirming the acts of the Regents since the Constitution took effect, which failed, however, to become a law.

Before this time, only half a dozen academies had been incorporated by special acts, but from this time forward, it became the more frequent mode of incorporation; but always coupled with the proviso, that they should receive no moneys in the apportionment made by the Regents, until they had complied with their rules. This was done, some months or years afterward, in many cases by a formal resolution of the Board, as they found their conditions fulfilled, and others never perfected an organization. They also continued to grant charters as before, without further challenge of their right to do so, by Legislature or other authority.

Another question was raised under the Constitution of 1821, which in the first section of article IX, declared, that the commissions of all persons holding civil offices on the last day of 1822 should expire on that day, or until their places were filled by new appointment or election. If the office of Regent was a civil office, there was need of a new organization. But the old Constitution, which had prohibited the Chancellor and Judges of the Supreme Court

¹ Ib., p. 355.

³ Senate Journal 1825, p. 356.

² Sec. 13, Art. 7.

from holding any civil office, had not been deemed to extend to the place of Regents, and several of them had been appointed. Two of the committee deemed this sufficient, but the chairman dissented from this view, claiming that they were as much civil officers as were any of the State officers then chosen by joint ballot of the Legislature. The question was laid aside at the time, and was not again raised, nor, so far as we are informed, was it ever judicially decided.

Changes under the Constitution of 1846.

The adoption of the Constitution of 1846 rendered it necessary to make some changes in the mode of distribution to academies, or to provide from other funds for continuing the grants that for some years had been annually made. Since 1838 the sum of \$40,000 had been given to the academies for general purposes, under the rules of apportionment based upon attendance of classical students: and of this, \$12,000 came from the income of the Literature Fund, and \$28,000 from that of the United States Deposit Fund. Most of the excess beyond \$28,000, received from the latter, had since its beginning (and from other funds since 1834), been applied to the purchase of text-books, maps, globes, and philosophical and chemical apparatus for such academies subject to the visitation of the Regents, as had raised an equal sum for the same object.

The question to be decided was, whether this appropriation should be continued, now that \$25,000 a year of the income of the United States Deposit Fund was to be added to the principal of the School Fund or whether it should be reduced by this amount. There were some other objects of expense to be likewise met from other sources.

The Legislature has acted upon this matter from year to year as the occasion required. The grant of \$25,000 to the Common School Fund, has been regularly and punctually made, and when occasional deficiencies have occurred in the revenue of these guaranteed funds, they have been made up from other sources by appropriations.

Another question indirectly affecting the higher educational institutions of the State was involved in an amendment to the Constitution adopted in 1874, in which neither the credit nor the money of the State could be given or loaned in aid of any association, corporation or private undertaking, with the following exceptions: "This section shall not, however, prevent the Legislature from mak-

ing such provision for the education and support of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and juvenile delinquents, as to it may seem proper. *Nor shall it apply to any fund or property now held, or which may be hereafter held by the State for educational purposes.*"

The policy of this exception has been criticised,¹ but no action has been had, or is in prospect for further action, and the relation of these institutions to the State remains as before.

CHAPTER IV.

LITERATURE FUNDS.

The control of a fund for the promotion of literature, with power to regulate its distribution upon compliance with rules, has undoubtedly been the principal agency by which the Regents of the University have been enabled to secure a successful management of the academic institutions of the State. A beginning had been made for the formation of a fund for this purpose, before the Board of Regents in its present form was created.

By an act passed May 10, 1784, and intended to apply to all the unappropriated lands belonging to the State, the Board of Commissioners of the Land Office was created, and empowered to lay out the land into townships six miles square, and in each of these a lot of three hundred acres was reserved for the use of a minister of the gospel, and one of six hundred and ninety acres for a school or schools.

This was followed by another act passed May 5, 1786,² "for the speedy sale of the unappropriated lands of the State," in which the Commissioners of the Land Office were to cause one lot to be marked by the Surveyor-General "Gospel and Schools," and one other lot "for Promoting Literature." The former was reserved for the objects mentioned, within the township, and has since formed the basis of various local school funds, and the first help in the erection of churches; the other was reserved to the people of the State, to be afterward applied as the Legislature might direct, for the promotion of literature within the State.³

¹ Common School Report, 1874, p. 55.

² Chap. 67, 9th Sess. (folio), p. 129.

³ Under this act, the townships were to be ten miles square, and the Ten Towns of the St. Lawrence were laid out under its provisions. The lots were one mile square.

In the creation of the Board of Regents, no funds were assigned to their control, although the intention of placing means at their disposal was plainly expressed. The reservations proposed in this were for many years unproductive, and were afterward disposed of by the Legislature by special acts. The want of means for rendering their operations effective was felt from the beginning, and the subsequent creation of a Literature Fund, subject to the control of the Regents, was undoubtedly due to the representations which they made, and the influence which they controlled.

In their second annual report, dated December 27, 1788, after noticing the flourishing condition of the College and the two Academies then under their care, they added :

“ But whilst we thus express our satisfaction at the circumstances already enumerated, we cannot but lament the existence of others which have a direct tendency to check the progress of science, and in some measure to defeat the ends of our institution.

“ As the education of youth and culture of learning are connected with the improvement of Useful Arts, and nourish both the disposition and abilities requisite for the defense of Freedom and rational Government, so they have been esteemed in every civilized country as objects of the highest importance. In our State it was evidently intended that the University should possess and exercise a general superintendence over all literary establishments which might be found among us, and that it should direct the system in such a manner as would conduce to the harmony and interest of the whole. In the course of our duty we have seen with regret, that several of the literary establishments in this State are destitute of funds for their support, and involved in debt or dependent on private bounty ; that even Columbia College is in such a situation as to want a Library and proper Mathematical apparatus, and that a number of the youth belonging to our State are from these circumstances induced to finish their education at other Colleges, in preference to the one established among us.

“ These we consider as evils of a serious nature, and if it was in our power, we should endeavor to rescue the seats of learning from a situation which circumscribes their utility and renders their duration limited or precarious. Our attention would naturally extend, not only to subsisting literary corporations, but to the erection of Academies in every part of the State ; and it is obvious that the most important purposes might be attained by affording timely assistance to infant seminaries, which must otherwise languish for a time, and perhaps finally perish. But unfortunately the University is unprovided with the means even to pay the contingent expenses arising from the immediate duties which the Legislature has prescribed.

“ In this situation we trust that it will not be deemed improper to suggest, that the land belonging to the State at Crown Point, Ti-

conderoga, and Fort George, contribute in a very trifling degree, if at all, to the public revenues, but would with careful management afford an income to the University, which might be appropriated from time to time to the most salutary purposes. We have the highest confidence in the wisdom of the Legislature, and their disposition to encourage those institutions upon which the happiness of a Republican Government in some measure depends, and, therefore, we hope that they will grant the lands above mentioned to the University, upon such conditions as may be judged expedient, and make such further provision for the support of learning as shall appear to be proper."

In their report for the next year, the Regents repeated in substance their former recommendation of the general importance of encouraging literature by the aid of funds, and quoting from the first annual message of President Washington, delivered a few days before, they add, that "*knowledge is in every country the surest basis of public happiness*, and in our own most essential to the common prosperity. * * * * *

"Under these impressions we trust that the rulers of our country will think a part of the public property cannot be better employed than in removing those disadvantages to which learning is at present exposed, and enabling us to guard against their existence in future.

"We feel the greater anxiety on the present occasion because we are convinced that the public liberality would be productive of the most happy effects. Even under all the difficulties arising from existing circumstances, we have received applications for the incorporation of Academies in the counties of Westchester and Orange."¹

These recommendations led to the passage of an act, March 31, 1790,² entitled "An act for the further Encouragement of Literature,"³ which vested the title of lands at Crown Point, Ticonderoga and Fort George, and of Governor's Island in New York harbor,⁴

¹ North Salem Academy and Farmers' Hall at Goshen.

² Chap. 38, Laws of 13th Sess. (folio), p. 31.

³ Chap. 28, 25th Sess. 1802.

⁴ This island in New York Harbor was known in Colonial times as "Nut Island," or "Nuttan Island," and was held for the Governor's use. By an act passed March 29, 1784, its name was changed to "Governor's Island," and it was continued for the Governor's use until otherwise disposed of by the Legislature.

By an act passed March 31, 1790, for the encouragement of literature, this island was (with other lands forming military reservations upon Lake George and Lake Champlain) granted to the Regents, unless needed for military purposes, and the same day a committee was appointed by the Board, consisting

in the Regents of the University, the rents, issues and profits of which were to be applied for the better advancement of science in the College, and in the Academies then or thereafter incorporated, as would best answer the ends of their institution, and the true intent and meaning of this act, but reserving right of re-entry in case they might be needed for the public defense. For present use, and in addition to this grant, the Regents received £1,000, to be applied as they might direct.

The grant at the south end of Lake George being found to interfere with other grants of prior date, a tract of 1,724 acres on the east side of the lake, and adjoining, was given April 3, 1802,¹ and the former grant, so far as not included in this, was declared void. The Regents were empowered to convey these lands, and those at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, to Columbia and Union Colleges, in such proportions as they might deem reasonable and just.

RESERVATIONS FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES IN THE MILITARY TRACT.

A tract of ten townships in the northern part of the State, now of General Schuyler, Mr. L'Hommedieu and Mr. Benson, to prepare a plan for the management and disposal of these lands.

On the 7th of April, 1790, this committee reported as to Governor's Island as follows :

“ That a committee be appointed and authorized to enter into contracts with any person or persons who may be willing to take a lease or leases of Governor's Island, on such terms and conditions and in such manner as the committee shall deem proper, so as no such lease shall be for a longer term than twenty-one years, and so as said island shall not be leased in more than two parcels, and the leases shall in other respects be conformable to an act of the Legislature granting the said island to this corporation.”

This report was agreed to, and Mr. Verplanck, Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Benson were appointed a committee for carrying this plan into effect.

On the 2d of August of that year, Mr. Verplanck reported from this committee that in consequence of a sale at public auction the committee had entered into a contract with John Price, that the Regents would lease the said island to him for the term of twenty-one years, from the 4th day of May previous, at an annual rent of ninety-three pounds (\$232.50), without any deduction for taxes. This being confirmed, leases were ordered to be prepared and sealed in duplicate, one for each party. A charge of £9 11s. for expenses of the transaction, was allowed and paid.

On the 26th of March, 1794, commissioners were appointed for erecting fortifications in New York Harbor, and works were commenced upon Governor's Island. The title of the Regents became void by this proceeding. The island has from that period been exclusively devoted to military purposes, excepting that from 1794 to 1797 the Quarantine was located upon it. Jurisdiction was ceded to the United States February 15, 1800, with “ Fort Jay ” then partly erected upon it.

¹ Chap. 20, Laws of 1802.

included in Franklin, Clinton and Essex counties, was granted without reservations for educational purposes, May 5, 1786. This being found undesirable, another tract of 1,680,000 acres in the present counties of Cayuga, Cortland, Onondaga, Oswego, Schuyler, Seneca, Tompkins and Wayne was granted in lieu of it, and in this six lots in each township were reserved as follows: One for the promoting of the gospel and a public school or schools; one for promoting literature in the State, and the other four to equalize the shares of claimants under the bounty act.

Under an act passed April 11, 1796, the Supervisors of Onondaga county (then including the whole of this tract), were authorized to designate one lot in each township for the promotion of literature, and on the 28th of September of that year they certified the following as reserved for this use:

Townships.	Literature lots.	Townships.	Literature lots.
1. Lysander.....	100	15. Fabius	36
2. Hannibal	14	16. Ovid	23
3. Cato	89	17. Milton.....	56
4. Brutus.....	58	18. Locke	94
5. Camillus	15	19. Homer	85
6. Cicero	16	20. Solon.....	41
7. Manlius.....	18	21. Hector.....	6
8. Aurelius	36	22. Ulysses	24
9. Marcellus	19	23. Dryden	63
10. Pompey	31	24. Virgil.....	20
11. Romulus.....	55	25. Cincinnatus	49
12. Scipio	82	26. Junius.....	79
13. Sempronius	25	27. Galen	33
14. Tully.....	69	28. Sterling (not laid out into lots)	

On the 13th of March, 1809, under an act passed April 11, 1808, they designated lot 88, in Sterling, as a literature lot.

These and other reservations laid the foundation of land-grants, made to separate institutions, and were sold and invested as a Literature Fund as follows:

Military Tract.—The literature lots in townships 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17 and 20, granted to Union College.

Township 13, lot 25, given to Oxford Academy by chapter 112, Laws of 1800.

Township 5, lot 15, given to Pompey Academy by chapter 119, Laws of 1813.

Township 3, lot 89, given to Cayuga Academy by chapter 71, Laws of 1814.

Township 1, lot 100, given to Onondaga Academy by chapter 200, Laws of 1814.

Township 19, lot 85, given to Cortland Academy by chapter 10, Laws of 1822.

Township 28, lot 88, given to Auburn Academy by chapter 266, Laws of 1825.

Township 22, lot 24, given to Ithaca Academy by chapter 308, Laws of 1826.

The remainder (in townships 2, 4, 6, 14, 18, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27), were sold for the general benefit of the Literature Fund.

Clinton Township.—(Now in Bainbridge, Afton and Coventry.) Lot granted to "Jericho" [Bainbridge] by chapter 3, Laws of 1882, for schools. All other townships in Broome and Chenango counties, were sold for the Literature Fund.

The Ten Towns in St. Lawrence county.—Literature lots granted as follows:

Potsdam, given to St. Lawrence Academy by chapter 148, Laws of 1816.

Canton, given to Lowville Academy by chapter 134, Laws of 1818.

In the remaining townships the lands were sold and given to the Literature Fund,¹ excepting \$1,000 to Middlebury Academy in 1823, \$1,000 to Redhook Academy in 1824, and \$2,500 to St. Lawrence Academy in 1825.

Other special grants have been made to Academies as elsewhere noticed in connection with our account of these institutions.

Literature Lotteries.—By an act passed April 3, 1801,² entitled "An act for the promotion of Literature," provision was made for the drawing of four successive Lotteries, each of \$25,000, and from the avails of these the sum of \$12,500 was to be paid to the Regents, to be distributed among the Academies, the residue going toward the formation of a Common School Fund.

¹ The Literature Lots of the eight remaining townships (each including 640 acres), were appraised as follows:

Madrid	\$1,918 69
Oswegatchie	679 82
Cambray	716 49
Louisville.....	1,379 00
Lisbon.....	715 69
Stockholm.....	1,805 03
De Kalb	963 07
Hague.....	144 99

The lot in Hague (Morristown) was mostly covered with water. *Assembly Journal*, 1829, p. 336.

² Chap. ~~XX~~ Laws of 1801.

Crumhorn Mountain Tract.— This tract was, by act of April 12, 1813,¹ directed to be sold for the benefit of Academies as the Regents of the University might direct. The avails of this grant amounted to \$10,416, and went into the general Literature Fund.

Lands in Broome and Chenango counties.— By an act passed April 13, 1813,² entitled “An act to authorize the sale of lands appropriated for the promotion of Literature,” the Commissioners of the Land Office were required to sell all the lands formerly granted for the promotion of Literature in the Military Tract and in Chenango and Broome counties, and to invest the proceeds as best calculated to secure the principal and the regular payment of interest. The income was to be distributed by the Regents among Academies as they might deem just and equitable, taking into account all former or present endowments from the State. This was not, however, to include lot 24 in Ulysses, 36 in Aurelius, and 85 in Homer, reserved for Academies in these townships, and lot 15 in Camillus, granted by this act to Pompey Academy.³

Arrears of Quit-Rents.— In 1819,⁴ the arrears of quit-rents, amounting to \$53,380, were equally divided between the Literature and Common School Funds.

The increase of the Literature Fund in 1827.— By an act passed April 13, 1827,⁵ the Comptroller was authorized to receive any bonds and mortgages taken, or that might thereafter be taken, on the sale of any lands belonging to the Canal Fund, to the amount of \$150,000, in payment for so much of the canal stock owned by this State, belonging to the General Fund, and thereupon to cancel and discharge the like amount of said canal stock and the bonds and mortgages when so received, and the sum of \$150,000 of the said canal stock, until the said bonds and mortgages were re-

¹ Chap. 187, Laws of 1813.

² Chap. 199, Laws of 1813.

³ From a report made in March, 1818, it appears that the following funds had been derived from the sale of these lands :

Bonds for the consideration of lands sold	\$21,925 81
Bonds and mortgages taken to secure loans.....	7,750 00
Balance in the treasury	59 28
Total	<u>\$29,735 09</u>

Besides this, there were then 2,286 acres in the Military Tract and in Broome and Chenango counties, and 2,473 acres in the Crumhorn Mountain Tract, belonging to the Literature Fund.

⁴ Chap. 222, Laws of 1819

⁵ Chap. 228, Laws of 1827, p. 237.

be transferred to the Literature Fund, subject to the control of the Regents.

done upon condition that the whole income arising from the same be placed under their control, as well as that thus added, should be distributed among the incorporated Academies and seminaries of the State other than Colleges, which were subject to the visitation of the Regents, or which might within one year, by a valid corporate act, become themselves under the visitation and control of the Regents, to the same extent as the Academies incorporated by them, which was to be made in proportion to the number of pupils who, for six months during the preceding year, who had pursued the lower studies, or the higher branches of English education, or both.

It was to be deemed to have pursued classical studies, unadvanced as far at least as to have read the first book of Virgil in Latin; and in an English education, to be acquainted with the principles of common, vulgar and decimal arithmetic, proficiency in English grammar and geography as are attained in common schools.

As to the Regents to make this distribution, they were empowered to require annual returns to be made annually on or before the first of February, to the Secretary of their Board, upon oath of the majority of one of the Trustees, showing the names and ages of the pupils instructed during the year previous; the time instructed; a statement of the studies pursued by each pupil at the expiration of such instruction, and of the studies subsequently pursued; the date of such report; the philosophical or chemical apparatus, mathematical or other scientific instruments, and the library belonging to the Academy; the names of instructors, with the funds and income; its debts and incumbrances, and a statement of the moneys, if any, received during the year previous to the report of the Regents.

A copy of these returns was to be presented to the Legislature, on the first of March in each year, so as to present a general statement of the particulars embraced in the returns, and an account of the condition of the income of the Literature Fund. The Regents were to cause blank forms to be prepared by the State printer, for the use of these returns.

The Regents, in their report presented in February, 1834, made the following statement as to the effect which this increase in the Literature Fund had produced at that time upon the State:

“In 1827, immediately previous to the great increase made by the Legislature of that year to the Literature Fund; the whole number of Academies from which reports were received by the Regents was 33; and the whole number of students belonging to them at the time the reports were made was 2,440; while the proportion of those students returned as classical scholars was only 709. Since that time, and during the short period of only seven years, the number of Academies making reports to the Regents, and receiving distributive shares of the income of the Literature Fund, has been doubled; and the whole number of students belonging to them has been considerably more than doubled; while the number of classical scholars, or scholars in the higher branches of English education, has become, in 1834, nearly five times greater than it was in 1827. Some part of this great increase is probably owing to the enlarged limits given to the classical or favored studies since 1827, whereby many students not formerly included in the grade of classical or favored students, have now become entitled to that rank; but it is believed that the chief cause of the increase will be found in the new impulse given to academic studies by the increased endowment of the Literature Fund made by the Legislature in 1827.”

The following transfer of funds was ordered by an act passed April 25, 1831:¹

The Comptroller, under the direction of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, was directed to transfer, as of January 1, preceeding, the bonds and mortgages then in his office belonging to the Oswego Canal Fund, for five per cent canal stock, held by the Regents as a part of the Literature Fund; and the Regents were to transfer to the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, an amount of said canal stock equal to the amount of said bonds and mortgages.

The stock, when so transferred, was to be redeemed by the Commissioners with money belonging to the Erie and Champlain Canal Fund, and the amount credited to the Oswego Canal Fund, and the certificates of stock so redeemed were to be canceled. The interest due upon these bonds and mortgages at the time of the transfer were to be a part of the capital of the Literature Fund; and whenever an amount of interest equal to the amount due at the time of transfer should be paid upon them, it was to be invested as a part of the Literature Fund.

The reason for making this transfer may be inferred from the report of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, made in 1831, which shows that there was then a large surplus of the Erie and Champlain Canal Fund on their hands which could not be invested. The amount of principal in this transfer was \$8,752.07, and of interest, \$900.93. A mistake was made in the canceling, which, however,

¹ Chap. 281, Laws of 1831.

did not affect the Literature Fund, and was remedied by subsequent legislation.

Reports upon the condition of the Literature Fund in charge of the Regents were not made publicly until under a resolution of the Legislature, passed March 2, 1819, under which they were required to report this information annually, stating the mode of its investment, the revenue derived therefrom, and the amount distributed among Academies during the preceding year.

The unpublished reports of the treasurer of the Regents during the preceding period show the investment and income of this fund from year to year. The money was usually invested in the stock of banks and insurance companies, commonly yielding from eight to nine per cent, or upon city stocks, or bonds and mortgages, and in some instances to Academies at legal rates of interest, and there appears to have been no loss of principal in any of these investments.

By an act passed January 25, 1832,¹ the management of the Literature Fund was directed to be transferred from the Regents to the Comptroller, who was thenceforth required to audit and settle annually the accounts for necessary incidental expenses and pay the sums apportioned by the Regents to the academies entitled to share in the Literature Fund. This transfer was to be made within sixty days, and was executed on the 20th of March, of that year, by a formal deed of assignment, which conveyed the following property :

1. *Bank and Insurance Stocks.*

New York State Bank, 579 shares of \$50 (reduced to \$28) each; dated April 19, 1814. Dividend paid to March 14, 1832.....	\$16,212 00
Albany Insurance Co., 100 shares of \$60 each; dated November 15, 1828. Dividend paid to March 16, 1832.....	6,000 00
Canal Bank of Albany, 23 shares of \$20 each; dated February 14, 1831 Dividend paid to March 1, 1832.....	460 00

2. *New York State Stocks.*

In four different items; in all.....	16,044 87
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3. *Bonds, Mortgages and other evidences of Debt.*

In four different items; in all.....	19,828 43
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4. *Balance of account as audited and settled by the Regents.....*

862 21

Total of above.....	\$59,407 51
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¹ Chap. 8, Laws of 1832.

5. *Property held by the Regents in Trust.*

Six per cent State stock held in trust for Delaware Academy, under an act passed April 12, 1819...	\$4, 825 00
Balance of \$10,000 apportioned to Academies, but not paid.....	5, 080 07

Since this transfer, a statement of the mode of investment, and of receipts and payments have been reported annually by the Comptroller. There has been no considerable variation in the amount of capital, which is required by the Constitution to be preserved inviolate, and its revenue applicable only to the support of Academies.¹ Its mode of investment was reported in January, 1884 (referring to the 30th of September previous), as follows:

United States four and a half per cent registered bonds.....	\$102, 600 00
United States four per cent registered bonds.....	10, 000 00
District of Columbia three and sixty-five-hundredths per cent registered bonds.....	25, 000 00
Six per cent deficiency stock, 1887.....	28, 000 00
Six per cent deficiency stock, 1891.....	102, 000 00
One hundred shares of Albany Insurance Co. stock...	4, 000 00
Money in the treasury.....	380 76
Total.....	\$271, 980 76

The appropriations from the income of this fund have been made annually, and for specific objects. The amount appropriated in 1884 was 2,000 to Academies for dividends, and \$3,000 for books and apparatus for Academies. The sum of \$3,000 was also appropriated in 1884, from the income of the United States Deposit Fund, for this purpose

UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND.

Under an act of Congress approved June 15, 1836, the surplus moneys in the national treasury on the 1st of January, 1837, after deducting \$5,000,000, were directed to be deposited among the States on the basis of representation in Congress. It was regarded as a deposit liable to be withdrawn and in February, 1861, when treason was fast ripening into open rebellion and the credit of the government was at lowest ebb, the Legislature of this State pledged itself to guarantee its repayment; but this emergency did not come

¹ Article IX, Constitution of 1846. A like guarantee is applied to the Common School Fund, and the United States Deposit Fund.

he fund has from the beginning been a rich legacy to the com-
schools and other educational institutions of the State. The
us in the treasury supposed to be available for distribution
r the above act was \$37,468,859.97, to be paid in four quarterly
lments, but when three of these were paid the surplus was
isted, and but \$28,101,644.96 was paid.
e following table¹ gives the amount received by the several
s, and the disposition made of the funds by the first acts that
passed by the States, no account being taken of subsequent
ation :

STATES.	No. of electoral votes.	Amount received.	Object to which applied.
ma.....	7	\$669, 086 78	Education.
sas.....	3	286, 751 48	General purposes.
cticut.....	8	764, 670 61	Education 1-2, gen'l purposes 1-2.
are.....	3	286, 751 48	Education.
a.....	...	.....
ia.....	11	1, 051, 422 09	Education 1-3, gen'l purposes 2-3.
s.....	5	477, 919 13	Education in part, int. imp. in part.
ia.....	9	860, 254 44	Education 1-2, gen'l purposes 1-2.
cky..	15	1, 443, 757 40	Education.
ana.....	5	477, 919 13	General purposes.
.....	10	955, 838 27	General purposes.
chusetts...	14	1, 338, 173 57	General purposes.
and.....	10	955, 838 27	Education in part, gen'l pur. in part.
sippi.....	4	382, 335 31	General purposes.
ri.....	4	382, 335 31	Education.
gan.....	3	286, 751 48	Internal improvements
ampshire.	7	669, 086 78	General purposes.
ersey.....	8	764, 670 61	General purposes.
York.....	42	4, 014, 520 71	Education.
Carolina..	15	1, 433, 757 40	Education in part, int. imp. in part.
.. .. .	21	2, 007, 260 36	Education.
ylvania....	30	2, 867, 514 80	Education in part.
Island..	4	382, 335 31	Education.
Carolina..	11	1, 051, 422 09	Education 1-3, gen'l purposes 2-3.
ssec... ..	15	1, 433, 757 40	General purposes.
ont.....	7	669, 086 78	Education.
ia.....	23	2, 198, 428 04	General purposes.
		\$28, 101, 645 00	

e principal of this deposit was in this State, \$4,014,520.71, and
its income, \$28,000 have been given annually to Academies,
ning with 1838.

is table was prepared for the present use by Secretary Murray, of the
of Regents.

Under a requirement in section 1 of article 9 of the Constitution of 1846, the sum of \$25,000 has been taken annually from the income of the United States Deposit Fund, and added to the principal of the Common School Fund, which has thus increased nearly a million of dollars in amount since this measure began.¹

In addition to the annual appropriation of \$28,000, from the income of the United States Deposit Fund, for distribution among Academies in proportion to the attendance of students pursuing studies under the rules required by the Regents, there has been granted annually the sum of \$18,000 (varying somewhat in different years, and now fixed at \$30,000), for the instruction of common school teachers in Academies, and various special appropriations to higher educational institutions of the State.

The condition of this fund is reported annually by the Comptroller, and from the report made in January, 1884, the mode of its investment appears as follows :

Mortgages for loans in charge of the Commissioners of the several counties, including the amount invested in county bonds in pursuance of chap. 553, Laws of 1864.....	\$2, 352, 832 26
Six per cent Canal Deficiency Loan, redeemable in 1891.....	52, 000 00
Four per cent United States registered bonds, redeemable in 1907.....	801, 000 00
Bonds of the District of Columbia, $3\frac{6}{10}\frac{5}{8}$ per cent (\$140,000), cost	137, 300 00
Bonds of the District of Columbia $3\frac{6}{10}\frac{5}{8}$ per cent (par value).....	375, 000 00
Troy city $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent registered bonds, redeemable May 1, 1910 to 1919.....	50, 000 00
Bond and mortgage of the Commissioners of Emigration, four per cent.....	200, 000 00
Money in the treasury.....	46, 388 45
Total	<u>\$4, 014, 520 71</u>

¹ The capital of the Common School Fund, at the beginning of the present fiscal year, was \$3,827,901.54, of which more than two-thirds (\$2,273,000) was invested in United States registered four per cent bonds redeemable in 1907, and the remainder chiefly in city and county bonds and mortgages of unquestionable validity, but less productive than in former years on account of low rates of interest. The revenue during the fiscal year 1883 was \$577,802.34.

The appropriations made from the revenue of the United States Deposit Fund in 1884, were as follows:

For dividends to common schools.....	\$75, 000 00
For dividends to Academies.....	28, 000 00
For the increase of capital of Common School Fund.	25, 000 00
For instruction and supervision of classes of common school teachers, in the Academies and Union Schools, designated by the Regents.....	30, 000 00
For establishing and conducting examinations in accordance with chapter 425, Laws of 1877.....	10, 000 00
For refunding money erroneously paid into the treasury.....	1, 000 00
For the purchase of text-books, maps, globes and philosophical apparatus for Academies.....	3, 000 00
Total	<u>\$172, 000 00</u>

Formerly the salaries of School Commissioners were paid from this fund, but these are now paid from the School fund.

Having given a general outline of the origin and organization of the Board of Regents, and a statement of the funds under its control, we will present, in the order in which they have arisen, the principal facts of record concerning the *Colleges* and *Academies* of the State of New York, the agency of the latter in the preparation of *Teachers of Common Schools*, the first, and for many years the only *Normal School* of the State, the *State Library*, the *State Museum*, and the various scientific and literary subjects that have come under their care.

CHAPTER V.

RULES FOR THE INCORPORATION OF COLLEGES.

There being applications pending for college charters from Kingston, Fairfield and Hamilton-Oneida Academies, in the spring of 1811 the matter was made the subject of a report by the committee, which being concurred in by the Board March 11, 1811, became the declared policy of the Regents in respect to new colleges, as follows:

“ That under the provisions of the act instituting the University, no Academy ought to be erected into a College until the state of

literature therein is so far advanced and its funds so far enlarged, as to render it probable that it will attain the ends and support the character of a College in which all the liberal arts and sciences are to be cherished and taught.

“That in the opinion of the committee, no College ought to be established until suitable buildings have been provided and a fund created, consisting of a capital of at least \$50,000, yielding an annual income of \$3,500. The Academies in question furnish no evidence of any such requisite means, and their petitions ought not to be granted. * * *

“The literary character of the State is deeply interested in maintaining the reputation of its seminaries of learning; and to multiply Colleges without adequate means to enable them to vie with other similar institutions in the United States, would be to degrade their character, and to be giving only another name to an ordinary Academy. The establishment of a College is also imposing upon the Government the necessity of bestowing upon it a very liberal and expensive patronage, and without that patronage it would languish and not maintain a due reputation for usefulness and universal learning. The committee are, therefore, of opinion that Colleges are to be cautiously erected, and only when called for by strong public expediency.”

The Policy of Restricting the Number of Colleges and of the Incorporation of Denominational Colleges by the Regents, Considered and Settled.

In March, 1822, the Methodists of the Genesee Conference presented a petition for the incorporation of a college at Ithaca. They represented that their subscriptions amounted to more than \$6,000, and they intended to proceed in the erection of a building as soon as the spring opened, in case an incorporation could be obtained.

The trustees of Geneva Academy at the same time presented an application for a charter, representing also as directly sectarian an interest as the former, and this gave opportunity to the Regents for considering the policy that should govern their Board in cases of this kind, which would undoubtedly arise in applications from various religious denominations. A select committee was appointed to report upon this subject, consisting of Mr. Duer, Mr. Lansing and Mr. Williams, and on the 25th of March, 1832, Mr. Duer, from this committee, reported as follows:

“That your committee have given to these respective applications that full and deliberate consideration which their importance seemed to demand; and they now beg leave to present to the Regents a summary of the facts and reasoning which have led to their conclusions in regard to them.

“The first of these petitions states in substance that the Genesee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at their last annual meeting, resolved to establish a Seminary of Learning within their district. That in the prosecution of this intention, they appointed a committee to designate a place for the institution, superintend the collection of funds; and apply to this Board for an act of incorporation. This committee has fixed upon a site in the vicinity of the village of Ithaca, had obtained subscriptions to the amount of more than \$6,000, and had resolved to proceed in the course of the approaching spring to the erection of buildings. The petitioners further represent that the system of education proposed to be adopted in this institution is the same as that pursued in other seminaries of learning in this State, and they, therefore, solicit the approbation of this Board, and pray for its aid to enable them to complete their plan.’

“The petition of the Trustees of the Geneva Academy represents, that the only effectual means of securing the ends for which that institution was established, they have determined to make an effort to procure for it such endowments as they trust may entitle it to the powers and privileges of a College. They state that they already have property secured to the amount of \$1,500, independently of their lot and buildings, which they value at \$9,500. They also receive an annuity from the corporation from Trinity Church in New York, of \$750 for the support of a principal and assistant, which, it is supposed, would be rendered permanent to the President of the College. In addition to this, they have expectations of aid from other sources from which they calculate upon raising funds within the term of three years, to the amount of more than \$50,000, which shall produce, annually, more than \$3,000. They, therefore, pray for a grant of College powers, to take effect at the expiration of

¹ The committee referred to consisted of Rev. Charles Giles, Rev. George Harmon, Rev. Jonathan Huestis, Joshua Hathaway, Joseph Speed, David Woodcock, Jesse Merritt, Charles Humphrey, and Elijah Atwater, Esquires. In a pamphlet entitled “An Address of the Committee appointed by the Genesee Annual Conference to superintend the establishment of a Seminary of Learning at Ithaca, to the Public, in behalf of the Institution” (Ithaca, 1821), they stated their object as follows :

“The Ithaca College is designed to combine all the branches of male and female instruction from the first rudiments of an English education to the higher sciences usually taught in American universities. And the committee are authorized to give assurances that although it has been announced under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and will be conducted ostensibly under their direction, yet that it will be established on as broad and liberal principles as any college in the United States ; and a system of instruction adopted without regard either to political or religious opinions.”

The building proposed to be erected was to be sixty-two feet by forty and three stories high, and the amount proposed for the endowment was \$40,000. The first trustees were to be the committee above named, with Lewis Beers, William R. Collins, Charles W. Connor and Joshua Wyckoff.

that period, provided they shall procure, within the same, the permanent funds and income required by this Board.

“I. The first question which these applications present for consideration relates to the policy of increasing the present number of incorporated Colleges, and extending the patronage of the State beyond those which have already received charters.

“Your committee are well aware that an opinion has obtained amongst a highly respectable and intelligent portion of the community in favor of concentrating the efforts of both public and private munificence to the existing institutions, in the hope of serving more effectually the great cause of education, by the accumulation of those funds which would otherwise be distributed in local and partial endowments, by the consequent increase of the emoluments of professors and tutors, as well as of the means of collecting large libraries, and forming extensive depositories of philosophical apparatus, and by thus assembling together in a few great establishments, numerous bodies of persons devoted to the common pursuit of literature and science. But, however advantageous institutions upon such a scale and foundation may have proved in countries which have made greater progress in wealth, population and the arts of a refined and luxurious civilization than our own; however admirably adapted to the security of a political hierarchy, or favorable to the enjoyment of that ease and leisure which in those countries is sometimes both the incentive and reward of literary exertion, yet your committee, with due deference, conceive, that in this country such establishments are neither applicable to the state of society, congenial to the manners and characters of the people, or consistent with the form and principles of the government.

“The great end of education is, to fit men for the active duties of life, and imbue them with those principles of morality which are as essential to the welfare of society as to the present and future happiness of individuals; and in this country, it seems to your committee, that the former of these combined objects ought to be kept steadily in view, to the exclusion of the prospect of literary bounties and rewards, so long as the habits and condition of the community preclude the separation of a portion of its members into a distinct class, devoted solely to the cultivation of polite literature and of the sciences; whilst the latter branch of the same great end should constitute the chief purpose of the system of public instruction under a government whose existence depends on the virtue and intelligence of the people.

“That system, therefore, which is best calculated to promote this two-fold object of public education ought to receive the preference, and the point seems in some measure already settled, in favor of the multiplication and distribution of the higher seminaries of learning by the act of the Legislature under which the Board derives its powers. By this law ‘the University of the State,’ comprehends ‘all the Colleges, Academies and Schools,’ which are or may be established therein. The Regents who form the corporation are

directed to hold their annual meetings at the seat of the State Government, which is liable to be changed at the pleasure of the Legislature; and provision is made for the incorporation by them, of Colleges and Academies '*at any place,*' and '*in any of the cities and counties within this State.*' Thus negatively the idea of establishing a seat for the University, or of limiting the number of the various Seminaries of which it is composed, excepting so far as the solid discretion of the Regents may deem it expedient to do so. The only question then is, whether under present circumstances, it be not more advisable for the Regents, in the execution of the trust and discretion vested in them, to avail themselves of that spirit of rivalry and emulation between different and neighboring districts which has already been productive of so much improvement in other departments of public administration, and thus secure a certain increase of the aggregate fund appropriated to the promotion of literature, even at the hazard of the success of some of these local and contiguous seminaries, than to depend upon contingencies for the gradual increase and prosperity of the existing institutions under a system, which, although it may produce a few more perfect and accomplished scholars, is neither so well calculated for the general diffusion of knowledge, nor so certain to render it practically useful. Upon the most mature reflection, your committee have decided in the affirmative of this question, and it remains, therefore, only to examine in the second place :

"II. Whether there be any thing of a religious or sectarian object in either of the applications now under consideration to induce the Regents to reject it.

"The proposition for the incorporation of the Ithaca College avowedly proceeds from a branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a majority of the persons proposed for trustees are confessedly of that persuasion. Whilst the Geneva Academy is not only under the control of Episcopalians, but as appears from the face of the petition presented by its trustees, the patronage which it has heretofore received from Trinity Church is expected to be continued to it, if erected into a College, and is relied on as a material item for its support.

"Now do these circumstances of themselves afford a sufficient reason for refusing to incorporate either of these institutions, as a higher seminary of classical education, under the existing law? This is all that is asked for by either set of petitioners, and this is all that the Regents have authority in any case to grant. Are any evil or dangerous consequences to be apprehended from the grant of such a charter? Would it in any degree militate against the letter or spirit of the Constitution? Or as it particularly respects the Geneva Academy, would that particular institution partake more of a sectarian character from being erected into a College than it does at present?

"The act relative to the University not only subjects the whole system of Education and Discipline in every College and Academy

to the examination and control of the Regents, but declares that 'no president or professor shall be ineligible for or by reason of any religious tenet that he may possess, or be compelled by any law or otherwise to take any test oath whatever.'

"Every charter granted by this Board must, of course, be taken subject to these restrictions, as so long as they remain in force it seems impossible that any College or Academy can be converted to sectarian purposes in any other manner than by conferring upon its students the advantages of a classical education through the instrumentality and under the patronage of the particular religious society to which they may belong.

"But will the Regents refuse to avail themselves of the offers of sectarian zeal to promote the great interests confided to their charge? Will they, upon applications of this nature, if satisfied on other points, stop to inquire into the religious opinions of the applicants, unless for the purpose of preventing too many of the higher seminaries from being subject to the same religious sect? Your committee humbly conceive that this Board will do neither; for 'the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference,' which is allowed to the people of this State by the Constitution, can only be secured to them by placing the different sects, in all matters of civil regulation, as nearly as may be on an equal footing, and dealing with all of them alike. This principle indeed has been acted on by the Legislature who from time to time have granted to various religious societies acts incorporating theological schools for the education of candidates for the ministry, and whilst this rule shall be impartially adhered to, no one sect will have reason to complain of any discrimination in favor of another; but should a contrary policy be adopted either by the Legislature or by this Board, the necessary effect of it would be to give a preference to that religious sect to which the most numerous portion of our citizens may belong.

Upon the whole, therefore, your committee are of opinion that the respective prayers of the petitioners so referred to them should be severally granted, and that the Secretary should accordingly be directed to prepare instruments to be executed in pursuance of the sixth section of the act relative to the University, under the seal of this Board, declaring its approbation of the respective plans on which it is intended to found and provide for each of these institutions, and allowing in each case the terms of three years for completing the same respectively. And if, at the expiration of that time, it shall appear, to the satisfaction of the Regents, that the said respective plans, or either of them, have been fully executed, and permanent funds to the amount of *Fifty Thousand Dollars* or upwards, for the benefit of each of the said institutions, or either of them, have been properly secured, that then the said institutions respectively, or that one of them for which the plan shall be separately executed, and funds secured as aforesaid, shall thereupon be incorporated by the Regents as a College, according to the law of this State and the regulations of this Board."

Which being read, it was ordered that the same lie on the table, and that the Secretary inform the absent Regents that the Board will take the same into consideration at their next meeting.

The question of adopting the report came up for action on the 10th of April, 1822, and passed by a vote of five to two, viz.:

For the affirmative.—Mr. Young, Mr. Bleecker, Mr. Duer, Mr. Lansing and Mr. S. De Witt.

For the negative.—Mr. Van Vechten and Mr. J. De Witt.

Notice was served accordingly, and three years afterward Geneva College was incorporated. The Ithaca project failed to secure the endowment under which they could claim a charter.

The policy thus declared has never since been modified, and the only questions considered in the incorporation of new Colleges have been as to the means provided for their operation, and the ability of the applicants to secure a success.

Increased Requirements in the Incorporation of Colleges.

On the 20th of May, 1836, the endowment fund required was raised to \$100,000, to be invested in bonds and mortgages; and that besides this, that a site and buildings worth at least \$30,000 should be provided. This endowment was to be fully made before the charter was granted. The Regents would in no case appoint a President for an Academy unless its funds and real estate were worth at least \$130,000.

This ordinance was amended January 10, 1850, by adding a section which provided that in case the whole of the proposed endowment shall not have been fully invested in the manner required, the Regents, if satisfied that the same had been fully paid by valid subscriptions of responsible parties, or otherwise to them satisfactory, would grant such charter with a provision therein that the said endowment should be made as above required, within some reasonable time to be therein named, or it should become void.

By further amendment, January 9, 1851, the applicants were required to satisfy the Regents that suitable buildings for the use of the College would be provided, and that \$100,000 had been paid or secured to be paid; in which case a provisional charter was to be granted for five years. But if within that time this amount was invested in bonds and mortgages, United States and New York State stocks or city bonds, then the charter was to be made perpetual.

General Act for the Incorporation of Colleges and Academies.

Although the Legislature has from an early period, but more especially since the adoption of the Constitution of 1821, exercised the power of granting special charters, the Regents were left at liberty to exercise this privilege at their discretion, and in a large majority of cases, the corporate powers of Colleges and Academies were derived from them without instructions from the Legislature, until 1853.

On the 12th of April of that year, an act was passed, entitled "An act relative to the incorporation of Colleges and Academies."¹

It required the Regents to establish general rules and regulations, prescribing the requisites and conditions for the incorporation of any College, University, Academy or other institution of learning, pursuant to the power vested in them by the "act relative to the University," passed April 5, 1813, and by the Revised Statutes. These charters were to be recorded in the office of the Secretary of State,² and the corporations thus created were to possess the general powers of a corporation under the Revised Statutes.

The Regents might for cause shown, and by an instrument under their seal, recorded as above, annul, alter or amend any charter thereafter granted by them, and upon petition might modify charters already granted, at their discretion.

The capital stock of an Academy was not to exceed \$50,000.

Incorporation of Medical Colleges.

In the incorporation of two "Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons" (in New York city and for the Western District at Fairfield), the Regents not deeming their powers sufficient, or regarding them at least as uncertain, asked for and obtained special acts for this purpose, each act being limited to the particular occasion.

In 1853³ their powers were precisely defined as follows: "Any citizens not less than ten in number, might apply in a duly certified writing, stating the name proposed for the institution, names of first trustees and their number, the plan, funds and place, one copy to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and a duplicate to be delivered to the presiding officer of the Regents.

"If it should appear that the sum of \$50,000 had been subscribed

¹ Chap. 184, p. 354, Laws of 1853.

² Changed to "Secretary of the Board of Regents," by § 11, chap. 471, Laws of 1855.

³ Chap. 184, §§ 6 to 13, passed April 12, 1853.

in good faith, for endowment, and at least two-thirds paid in or secured, to be invested in buildings, site, museum, library and apparatus, and other appurtenances, or invested in bonds and mortgages, or stocks of the United States or of this State, the Regents might grant a charter conditioned to the payment and application or investment of the whole of said \$50,000 within five years."

Upon presenting evidence of the fulfilment of these conditions the charter was then to be made perpetual.

Such College might hold real and personal property to the value of \$200,000, but for no other purpose than the legitimate business of the institution, and for the promotion of medical and surgical science, and instruction in all departments of learning connected therewith, and subject to the general provisions of the Revised Statutes, relating to the practice of physic and surgery, within this State. It was to be subject to the visitation of the Regents, and to make an annual report, on oath, of its condition, and the various matters required by law to be reported by other Colleges and Academies; and of the investment of its funds. If at any time it should appear that the sum required had not been invested as required, the Regents might vacate and annul the charter.

Such Colleges were to be subject in all respects to the general provisions of the Revised Statutes in force at the time of proceeding. The Board of Trustees was to consist of not less than ten, nor more than twenty-four persons, and they might make all needful by-laws and rules for the government and regulation of the college, the appointment of Professors, instructors and other officers; the election of Trustees, etc., not inconsistent with the laws of this State, and might alter them upon notice of a previous meeting.

They were to have power to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine, upon the recommendation of the faculty, and of at least three Curators appointed by the Trustees and of the medical profession. But no such degree should be conferred, excepting upon persons of good moral character, of the age of twenty-one years, who had received a good English education, and who had pursued the study of medicine and the sciences connected therewith, for at least three years after the age of sixteen years, and had received instruction from some physician and surgeon fully qualified to practice his profession, until prepared to enter a medical college.

The trustees of Colleges formed under this act, were required, upon payment of matriculation and demonstration fees (which were not to exceed five dollars each), to admit, without further charge, any num-

ber of young persons of the State of New York (not exceeding ten at one time), of good scholarship and moral character, who are in indigent circumstances, the evidence of qualification being certified by the Judge of the county in which the applicant resides.

Notwithstanding this general act, the Legislature has granted charters to medical colleges by special acts, down to the present time.

In two or three instances, medical colleges have assumed corporate powers under the general act for the formation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary Societies; but the highest judicial authorities of the State have recently declared that medical colleges do not come within the provisions of that act.

The Revised Statutes provide that the degree of Doctor of Medicine conferred by a College,¹ shall not be a license to practice physic or surgery, and that no College shall have, or institute, a medical faculty to teach the science of medicine, in any other place than where the charter locates the college.²

¹ Presumed to mean Colleges other than those expressly devoted to medical instruction.

² *Revised Statutes*, 1st ed. ii, p. 455, § 21.

CHAPTER VI.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF COLLEGES.

In early years, the condition of colleges received a very considerable share of attention from the Regents, and throughout the whole century, their returns have formed a very large part of the annual reports. It is, however, found impossible to present a continuous series of facts statistically arranged, as well on account of the diversity of manner in which the returns have been arranged in each year, as from the changes that have been made from time to time in the institutions, rendering comparison between different periods quite beyond the reach of any form of tabulation.

It is our purpose to give a concise account of each of these institutions separately, but before doing this we will present a statement of the conditions as they were reported at ten decennial intervals, mentioning the Colleges that reported in these years, and, so far as may be, a comparison and summary of the facts returned with reference to them.

1793.

Columbia.—In a flourishing condition, and number of students very respectable. * * * *

1803.

Columbia.—Efforts being made to complete a building begun some years ago. Aid recommended. Medical school on a respectable footing. Some aid should be granted.

Union.—Promises fair. Its funds increasing, but not enough to pay expenses.

1813.

Columbia, Union, Hamilton.—Reports show an increasing degree of prosperity in each, and great benefits conferred. They are recommended to the unremitted support of the government. Hamilton is yet in its infancy, but the Regents expect that it will grow with a rapidity equal to that of the district for whose accommodation it has been principally erected.

College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District.—(Fairfield.) New, and Regents not sufficiently informed of its progress.

College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York.—The Medical School in Columbia College had been recently united with it, and the talents of the two faculties were united in giving instruction.

1823.

Columbia.—Students, 130 ; graduates, 29.

Union.—Students, 209 ; graduates, 66.

Hamilton.—No report.

College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York.—Students, 201 ; graduates, 45.

College of Physicians and Surgeons of Western District.—Students, 96 ; graduates, 8.

1833.

COLLEGES.	Stu- dents.	Gradu- ates.	Remarks.
<i>Columbia</i>	100	24	No students had entered the literary and scientific course during the year. Grammar School 217 students.
<i>Union</i>	225	69	Faculty consists of 1 President, 4 Professors, 3 Adjunct Professors, a teacher of French and Spanish, a Tutor and 2 Fellows.
<i>Hamilton</i>	103	.....	Has a president, 4 professors and 3 Tutors.
<i>Geneva</i>	58	8	Has a President, 4 Professors and 2 Tutors. Salaries, \$3,250; revenue, \$3,568.
<i>University of City of New York</i>	274	.....	Chancellor and 10 Professors.
<i>College of Physicians and Surgeons, Western District</i>	217	55	Debt, \$2,000.
<i>College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city</i>	158	.....	Number of graduates not ascertained at date of report.
Total	1,185	.....	.

1843.

LITERARY COLLEGES.	Professors and tutors	Students, not including medical	VALUE.					Debts due
			Buildings and grounds.	Library.	Apparatus.	Other college property	Total.	
<i>Columbia</i>	11	95	..... †	\$6,000	\$4,000	..... †	..... †	\$60,549
<i>Union</i>	12	238	\$235,010	26,938		\$196,200	\$448,203 †
<i>Hamilton</i>	7	113	55,400	3,000	2,000	76,000	136,400	8,721
<i>Geneva</i>	8*	65	45,148	+	+	1,266	..... †	6,815
<i>U. City of N Y</i> ..	12*	151	200,000	7,000	10,000	..... †	..... †	60,365
Total	50	663	\$585,556	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Not including medical professors. † Not stated.

TABLE — (Continued).

LIBRARY COLLEGES.	ANNUAL REVENUE.					Total revenue.
	Tuition and room rent.	Income from permanent funds.	Income from other sources.	Appropriation by Legislature.	Appropriation of grammar school.	
Libia.....	\$8,830	\$8,493	\$11,591	.....	\$1,081	\$29,995
l.....	6,186	13,734	.....	.....	.....	19,920
lton.....	2,014	4,205	8,966	\$3,000	.....	18,185
ra.....	2,163	583	500	6,000	.....	9,246
ty of N. Y.....	7,067	4,595	960	6,000	.....	18,622
otal.....	\$26,260	\$31,610	\$17,017	\$15,000	\$1,081	\$90,968

TABLE — (Continued).

LIBRARY COLLEGES.	ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.							Total expenditures.
	Salaries of profs., etc.	Interest on debts; loans repaid.	Repairs.	Incidental expenses.	Charity students.	Library & Apparatus	Grammar school.	
Libia.....	\$13,858	\$12,042	\$593	\$2,166	.....	.....	\$1,255	\$29,914
l.....	17,550	.....	.....	.....	\$2,814	\$238	.....	20,102
lton.....	7,187	1,692	1,815	2,876	.....	214	.....	18,235
ra.....	7,200	500	1,790	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,490
ty of N. Y....	12,085	4,865	1,000	818	.....	.....	.....	18,768
al.....	\$57,830	\$19,099	\$4,698	\$5,860	\$2,814	\$452	\$1,255	\$91,509

TABLE — (Continued).

MEDICAL COLLEGES.	Professors.	Students, 1842-3.	VALUE OF PROPERTY.				Debts due from colleges.
			Building and grounds.	Library apparatus, museum, etc.	Other college property.	Total.	
Ph. and S. N. Y.....	7	182	.....*	.....*	.....	.....*	\$20,112
Institution, Geneva.....	7	195	\$16,049	\$3,335	.....	.....*	.....*
ny Medical College.....	8	108	50,000	25,610	\$4,000	\$79,610	None.
Dep. U. City N. Y.....	6	323	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
otal.....	28	808	.....*	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Not stated.

TABLE — (Continued).

MEDICAL COLLEGES.	ANNUAL REVENUE.					ANNUAL EXPENDITURES.		
	Grants from State.	Matriculation fees.	Rents.	Graduation fees.	Total.	Interest.	Incidental expenses.	Total.
Coll. Ph. and S. N. Y.	\$500	\$806	\$479	\$425	\$2,210	\$1,225	\$866	\$2,118
Med. Inst., Geneva....	5,000	528	....	900	6,428	.....	.....	.....
Albany Med. College..	5,000	530	10	500	6,040	.....	1,040	.....
Med. Dep. U. City N.Y.	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$10,500	\$1,864	\$489	\$1,825	\$15,347	.....	.....	.....

* Including \$669 from other sources.

Graduates: College Ph. and S. N. Y., 1842-3.....	19
Geneva, 1843-4	48
University City of New York, 1842-3.....	63
Albany, 1843-4.....	26
Total.....	156

1853.

LITERARY COLLEGES.	Professors.	Students not including medical.	VALUE OF PROPERTY.					Debts.
			Buildings and grounds.	Library.	Apparatus.	Other college property.	Total.	
Columbia.....	13	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$77,500
Union.....	14	201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,180
Hamilton.....	10	109	.....	.....	.....	\$72,060	.....	4,065
Hobart Free.....	8*	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
University of City of N Y	14*	65	\$200,000	\$3,500	\$2,000	2,000	\$207,500	19,500
Madison University	8	98	24,700	15,000	2,000	71,197	112,897	.....
St. John's.....	17	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,000
Genesee.....	8	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
University of Rochester..	8	113	16,938	5,080	1,584	130,068	153,690	11,829
Total.....	100	836	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Not including medical Professors.

1863.

LITERARY COLLEGES.	Professors and tutors.	Students.	Graduates.	Value of college buildings and grounds.	Tuition and room rent re- ceived.	Salaries paid.
Columbia	11	186	50	\$171,000	\$15,495	\$89,781
Union.....	14	205	62	Not stated	6,675	18,237
Hamilton.....	12	163	29	125,000	2,853	9,653
Hobart.....	7	94	18	48,000	Free.	6,400
University of City of New York....	19	142*	20	200,000	4,890	11,632
Madison University.....	9	70	11	16,700	1,682	7,279
St. John's.....	15	66	20	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated
Genesee.....	5	105	15	22,000	.....	5,384
University of Rochester.....	10	135	81	99,140	5,611	10,150
Elmira Female.....	6	67	11	68,700	15,124	Not stated
St. Francis Xavier.....	21	73	16	100,000	Not stated	.....
Union of Albany, Law Department..	8	....	....	... ..	.....	.....
Total	182	1,806	278	.....	.....	.....

* Collegiate, 115; engineering, 9; arts, 12; chemistry, 6.

TABLE — (Continued).

LITERARY COLLEGES.	ANNUAL REVENUE.			
	Tuition and room rent.	Income from perma- nent fund.	Income other sources.	Total.
Columbia.....	\$9,360	\$14,849	\$1,262	\$26,084*
Union ..	10,728	14,405	1,681	25,764
Hamilton	1,507	6,896	.....	7,903
Hobart Free.....	.....	212	6,178	6,390
University of City of New York.....	8,680	6,177	.....	16,218†
Madison	1,940	4,279	173	6,392
St. John's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genesee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
University of Rochester.....	3,606	7,000	.....	10,606

* Including \$343 appropriated to grammar school.

TABLE — (Continued).

LITERARY COLLEGES.	ANNUAL EXPENDITURES.						
	Salaries.	Interest and loans repaid.	Repairs, etc.	Incidental expenses.	Library and apparatus.	Charity students.	Total
Columbia.....	\$18,960	\$6,606	\$677	\$4,099	\$120	.....	\$26,462
Union.....	11,132	3,368	1,555	6,785	529	\$3,118	26,492
Hamilton.....	7,233	817	736	1,129	855	.....	9,770
Hobart Free	4,208	780	519	888	.....	.....	6,395
University of City of N. Y. ..	10,848	4,195	860	815	.....	.....	16,718
Madison.....	6,035	.....	.....	507	.....	.....	6,542
St. John's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genesee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
University of Rochester.....	8,975	.....	.....	1,608	1,227	.....	11,810

† Including \$1,361 subscribed and donated.

TABLE — (Continued).

MEDICAL COLLEGES.	Professors.	Students.	VALUE OF PROPERTY.		
			Buildings and grounds.	Library	Apparatus and museum.
College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y..	8	201	\$30,000	\$1,500	\$3,500
Medical Institution, Geneva	6	43	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department, University City of N.Y.	11	802	70,000	.....	.....
Albany Medical College	8	136	50,000	6,600	29,600
Medical Department, University of Buffalo.	8	68	.....	.....	.....
New York Medical College	8	97	.....	.....	.....
Total.	49	897	.....	.....	.....

TABLE — (Continued).

MEDICAL COLLEGES.	VALUE OF PROPERTY.		Revenue.	Expenditures.	Graduates.
	Total.	Debts.			
College of Phys. and Surg., N. Y.	\$35,000	\$15,763	\$3,451	\$3,119	(1852-3) 58
Medical Institution, Geneva .....	.....	.....	834	828	(1852-3) 11
Medical Dep't, Univ. City of N. Y.	.....	40,000	.....	.....	(1852-3) 103
Albany Medical College	86,200	None.	4,810	850	(Dec. 1853) 21
Medical Dep't, Univ. of Buffalo....	.....	5,000	564	564	(1853) 18
New York Medical College.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1853-4) 28
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	238

TABLE — (Continued).

CAL COLLEGES.	Professors.	Students.	Graduates.	Value of college buildings and grounds.	Matriculation fees received.	Graduating fees received.
Physicians and Surgeons, New York.....	11	287	61	\$90,000	\$1,350	\$1,800
Medical College.....	6	22	8	15,000	60	160
't, Univ. of City of N. Y. Medical College.....	14	178	55	70,000	Not stated	Not stated
't, University of Buffalo. Medical College.....	8	157	48	Not stated	755	860
	10	77	24	14,000	231	460
	7	48	20	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated
.....	56	769	211	.....	.....	.....

1873.

ERARY COLLEGES.	Emeritus and honorary professors.	President and professors.	Tutors, lecturers and assistants.	Students, not including medical.	Graduates.	Whole number of graduates.
College.....	2	9	8	128	20	2,190
of Mines.....	8	10	186	5	69
of Law...	4	2	871	138	930
ersity : — Union College : — Law School.....	12	2	111	18	4,841
College.....	1	5	.....	102	76	.....
College.....	1	11	.....	163	46	1,338
College.....	7	.....	42	15	452
of City of New York : Department of Arts and Sciences.....	1	15	.....	121	10	Not stated
Department of Law.....	5	.....	35	26	Not stated
iversity.....	10	.....	112	88	690
College...	21	.....	76	13	338
of Rochester.....	9	.....	157	25	517
ale College.....	6	5	56	13	156
University (Lit. and Science).....	8	4	44*	8	Not stated
ersity.....
iversity.....	8	.....	42	5	Not stated
's College.....	7	.....	51	14	.....
St. Francis Xavier.....	21	4	80	21	.....
College.....	10	32	276	47	196
College.....	10	.....	83	.....	Not stated
iversity.....	29	16	537	95	238
ity of New York.....	15	22	842	81	Not stated
nale College.....	2	6	68	8	401
ge.....	12	.....	49	1	Not stated
niversity.....	8	1	108	4	23
.....	4	252	107	8,285	677	.....

re of theological students.
s given under Academies' schedules.
70.

TABLE — (Continued).

LITERARY COLLEGES.	Value of buildings and grounds.	Value of other college property.	Total value of property.
Columbia.....	\$400,000 00	\$4,611,702 24	\$5,011,702 24
Union.....	329,000 00	1,065,890 85	1,394,890 85
Hamilton.....	200,000 00	871,414 48	571,414 48
Hobart.....	53,000 00	257,221 43	310,221 43
University of City of New York.....	300,000 00	211,992 00	511,992 00
Marion University.....	135,500 00	330,230 00	465,730 00
St. John's.....	500,000 00	30,000 00	530,000 00
University of Rochester.....	331,857 45	227,825 02	559,682 47
Elmira Female.....	144,000 00	119,500 00	263,500 00
St. Lawrence University.....	60,000 00	88,766 87	148,766 87
Ingham University.....	80,000 00	43,500 00	123,500 00
St. Stephen's.....	129,820 00	10,700 00	140,520 00
College of St. Francis Xavier.....	194,000 00	186,000 00	380,000 00
Vassar.....	481,061 74	431,206 73	912,268 47
Manhattan.....	200,000 00	145,800 00	345,800 00
Cornell University.....	698,869 91	1,301,726 97	2,000,596 88
College of City of New York.....	190,000 00	126,250 00	316,250 00
Rutgers Female.....	.....	.....	.....
Wells College.....	169,000 00	30,294 00	199,294 00
Syracuse University.....	283,252 00	397,565 00	680,817 00
Total.....	\$4,879,855 10	\$9,982,085 59	\$14,861,440 69

TABLE — (Continued).

LITERARY COLLEGES.	Revenue.	Expenditures.	Debts.
Columbia.....	\$265,517 57	\$172,615 72	\$71,240 00
Union.....	89,007 00	38,527 97	124,000 00
Hamilton.....	19,672 89	27,115 88	79,683 03
Hobart.....	14,364 23	12,744 16	4,665 90
University of City of New York.....	36,243 15	36,328 89	None.
Marion University.....	24,882 90	26,233 95	.....
St. John's.....	63,375 50	75,133 11	133,004 93
University of Rochester.....	17,911 39	24,559 60	8,510 63
Elmira Female.....	38,374 42	38,278 24	26,400 00
St. Lawrence University.....	9,296 28	9,296 28	328 05
Ingham University.....	21,383 03	20,369 58	8,000 00
St. Stephen's.....	24,466 00	23,000 00	2,420 00
College of St. Francis Xavier.....	36,084 00	31,084 00	160,000 00
Vassar.....	169,590 16	196,480 67	None.
Manhattan.....	62,343 34	65,357 59	.....
Cornell University.....	104,583 67	112,351 12	25,000 00
College of City of New York.....	162,953 50	162,758 14	.....
Rutgers Female.....	17,824 45	19,376 14	8,074 01
Wells College.....	23,332 40	27,213 04	10,000 00
Syracuse University.....	28,073 00	40,806 00	71,679 00
Total.....	\$1,229,278 88	\$1,159,530 08	\$733,004 61

TABLE — (Continued).

MEDICAL COLLEGES.	Emeritus professors.	Acting professors.	Demonstrators and lecturers.	Students.	Graduates in 1872-3.
College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.....	2	19	5	396	99
Geneva Medical*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department University of the City of New York.....	.....	18	3	217	.....
Albany Medical College.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
University of Buffalo, Medical Department.....	2	7	2	99	40
Long Island College Hospital.....	.....	9	10	97	42
Homœopathic Medical College.....	1	13	2	100	38
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women..	.....	12	2	23	9
Eclectic Medical College.....	.....	7	1	87	21
New York College of Dentistry.....	.....	6	12	89	10
New York Free Medical College for Women.....	.....	13	1	43	.....
Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of Syracuse.....	.....	14	26	26	9
Total.....	6	118	64	1,079	268

* No report ; removed to Syracuse.

TABLE — (Continued).

MEDICAL COLLEGES.	Whole number of graduates.	Value of buildings and grounds.	Amount of matriculation fees received.	Amo't of graduation fees allowed.
College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.....	2,357	\$150,000 00	\$1,780 00	\$3,090 00
Geneva Medical*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department University of the City of New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albany Medical College.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
University of Buffalo, Medical Dep't... ..	.....	19,000 00	495 00	1,000 00
Long Island College Hospital.....	.....	.....	485 00	1,050 00
Homœopathic Medical College.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.....	74	60,000 00	115 00	.....
Eclectic Medical College.....	170	.....	85 00	570 00
New York College of Dentistry.....	68	.....	.....	.....
New York Free Medical College for Women.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of Syracuse.....	.....	.....	125 00	180 00
Total.....	.....	\$229 00 00	\$3,095 00	\$5,890 00

1883.

LIST OF COLLEGES ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF ESTABLISHMENT.

NAMES OF COLLEGES.	Date of origin.	Location.	Principal Educational Officer.
1 Columbia College.....	1754	New York.....	F. A. P. Barnard, S. T. D., LL. D., L. H. D., President.
School of Arts.....	1754	New York.....	F. A. P. Barnard, S. T. D., LL. D., L. H. D., President.
School of Mines.....	1864	New York.....	C. F. Chandler, M. D., Ph. D., LL. D., Dean.
School of Law.....	1858	New York.....	T. W. Dwight, LL. D., Warden.
School of Polit. Science....	1880	New York.....	J. W. Burgess, A. M., Pro. in Chg.
Col. of Phys. and Sur.....	1807	New York.....	A. Clark, M. D., LL. D., Pres.
2 Union University.....	1873	Sch'dy & Alb'y	E. N. Potter, D. D., LL. D., Chan.
Union College.....	1795	Schenectady...	E. N. Potter, D. D., LL. D., Pres.
Albany Medical College....	1839	Albany	T. Hun, M. D., LL. D., Dean.
Albany Law School.....	1851	Albany	H. E. Smith, LL. D., Dean.
Dudley Observatory.....	1852	Albany	Lewis Boss, A. M., Director.
Alb. College of Pharmacy..	1881	Albany	W. G. Tucker, M. D., Ph. D., Dean.
8 Hamilton College.....	1812	Clinton.....	H. Darling, D. D., LL. D., Pres.
Law Department.....	1855	Clinton.....	H. Darling, D. D., LL. D., Pres.
4 Hobart College.....	1824	Geneva.....	R. G. Hinsdale, S. T. D., Pres.
5 University of City of N. Y...	1831	New York.....	John Hall, D. D., Chan., <i>ad int.</i>
Dept. of Arts and Science..	1831	New York.....	E. A. Johnson, LL. D., Dean.
Medical Department.....	1837	New York.....	A. C. Post, M. D., LL. D., Pres.
Law Department.....	1868	New York.....	A. J. Vanderpoel, LL. D., Pres.
6 Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst.	1826	Troy	D. M. Greene, C. E., Director.
7 Coll. of Pharmacy of N. Y...	1831	New York.....	E. McIntyre, Pres. of Trust.
8 Madison University.....	1846	Hamilton.....	E. Dodge, D. D., LL. D., Pres.
9 St. John's College.....	1846	Fordham	Rev. F. W. Gockeln, S. J., Pres.
10 University of Rochester....	1846	Rochester.....	M. B. Anderson, D. D., LL. D., Pres.
11 Univ. of Buffalo, Med. Dep..	1846	Buffalo.....	Charles Cary, M. D., Dean.
12 Elmira Female College.....	1855	Elmira	A. W. Cowles, D. D., Pres.
13 St. Lawrence University....	1856	Canton.....	A. G. Gaines, D. D., Pres.
14 Cooper Union for Advance- ment of Science and Art..	1857	New York.....	A. S. Hewitt, Sec. of Trust.
15 Alfred University.....	1857	Alfred.....	J. Allen, Ph. D., D. D., Pres.
16 Ingham University.....	1857	Le Roy.....	Rev. E. B. Wadsworth, D. D., Chancellor.
17 New York Coll. of Vet. Sur..	1857	New York.....	
18 Long Island Coll. Hospital..	1858	Brooklyn	S. J. Armor, M. D., LL. D., Dean.
19 St. Stephen's College.....	1860	Annandale.....	R. B. Fairbairn, D. D., LL. D., Warden.
20 Homœopathic Med. Coll. of State of New York.....	1860	New York.....	J. W. Dowling, M. D., Dean.
21 Coll. of St. Francis Xavier..	1861	New York.....	S. H. Frisbee, S. J., Pres.
22 Vassar College.....	1861	Poughkeepsie..	S. L. Caldwell, D. D., Pres.
23 Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll....	1861	New York.....	I. E. Taylor, M. D., Pres.
24 Manhattan College.....	1863	New York.....	Brother Anthony, Pres.
25 New York Med. College and Hospital for Women.....	1863	New York.....	Mrs. C. S. Lozier, M. D., Dean.
26 New York Coll. of Dent'ry..	1865	New York.....	Frank Abbott, M. D., Dean.
27 Eclectic Medical College....	1865	New York.....	Robert S. Newton, M. D., Dean.
28 Cornell University.....	1865	Ithaca.....	A. D. White, LL. D., Pres.
29 College of the City of N. Y..	1866	New York.....	Gen. A. S. Webb, LL. D., Pres.
30 Rutgers Female College....	1867	New York.....	S. D. Burchard, D. D., Pres.
31 Wells College.....	1870	Aurora	E. S. Frisbee, D. D., Pres.
32 Syracuse University.....	1870	Syracuse	C. N. Sims, D. D., Chancellor.
Medical Department.....	1870	Syracuse.....	F. Hyde, M. D., Dean.
33 American Vet'y College.....	1875	New York.....	A. Liantard, M. D., H. T. R., C. V. S., Dean.
34 St. Bonaventure's College...	1875	Allegany	Very Rev. Fr. Theophilus Pospi- silik, O. S. F., President.
35 Columbia Vet'y College.....	1878	New York.....	E. S. Bates, M. D., T. V. S., Dean.
36 Niagara University.....	1883	Susp. Bridge..	Rt. Rev. S. V. Ryan, D. D., Chan.
Medical Department.....	1883	Buffalo.....	John Cronyn, M. D., Pres.
37 Canisius College.....	1883	Buffalo.....	Rev. M. Post, S. J., President.

TABLE — (Continued).

NAMES OF COLLEGES.	Number of instructors.	NUMBER OF STUDENTS.			
		Liberal arts.	Fine arts.	Professional science.	Medical.
Columbia College.....	81	290	.....	.....	.....
School of Arts.....	27	.....	.....	274	.....
School of Mines.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
School of Law.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
School of Political Science.....	27	.....	.....	.....	548
Union University.....	19	241	.....	.....	.....
Albany Medical College.....	19	.....	.....	.....	157
Albany Law School.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dudley Observatory.....	8	.....	.....	.....	82
Albany College of Pharmacy.....	14	191	.....	.....	.....
Milton College.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Law Department.....	9	68	.....	.....	.....
St. Bart College.....	15	74	.....	21	.....
University of City of New York.....	23	.....	.....	.....	528
Department of Arts and of Science.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department.....	16	.....	.....	172	.....
Law Department.....	5	.....	.....	.....	280
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.....	11	100	.....	.....	.....
College of Pharmacy of New York.....	15	70	.....	.....	.....
Madison University.....	12	126	.....	17	.....
St. John's College.....	14	.....	.....	.....	182
University of Rochester.....	14	68	.....	.....	.....
University of Buffalo, Medical Dep't..	8	66	.....	.....	.....
Wesleyan Female College.....	35	.....	.....	3,828	.....
Lawrence University.....	7	125	.....	.....	.....
Cooper Union for Advancement of Science and Art.....	11	70	59	.....	.....
Frederick University.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John's College.....	20	.....	.....	.....	154
Long Island College Hospital.....	8	41	.....	.....	.....
St. Stephen's College.....	29	.....	.....	.....	156
Homeopathic Medical College of State of New York.....	14	79	.....	.....	.....
College of St. Francis Xavier.....	81	180	58	.....	.....
Massachusetts College.....	21	.....	.....	.....	467
Allegheny Hospital Medical College.....	18	186	.....	.....	.....
Manhattan College.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.....	11	.....	.....	.....	188
New York College of Dentistry.....	52	890	.....	.....	181
Eclectic Medical College of Dentistry.....	29	701	.....	.....	.....
Cornell University.....	12	35	.....	.....	.....
College of the City of New York.....	18	50	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Female College.....	19	192	164	.....	.....
Yale University.....	17	.....	.....	.....	44
Medical Department.....	17	.....	.....	.....	61
American Veterinary College.....	10	84	.....	.....	.....
St. Bonaventure's College.....	10	86	.....	.....	.....
Columbia Veterinary College.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Agara University.....	675	3,272	281	3,812	2,830
Total.....					

TABLE — (Continued).

NAMES OF COLLEGES.	NUMBER OF STUDENTS.		Number of gradu- ates, 1888.	Total number of
	Law and poli- tics.	Total.		
1. Columbia College	1,587	.....	.....
School of Arts.....	290	57	.....
School of Mines.....	274	40	.....
School of Law.....	400	400	147	.....
School of Political Science.....	80	80	18	.....
2. Union University.....	543	.....	.....
Union College.....	497	.....	.....
Albany Medical College.....	241	.....	.....
Albany Law School.....	157	51	1
Dudley Observatory.....	67	67	45	.....
Albany College of Pharmacy.....
3. Hamilton College.....	82	8	.....
Law Department.....	191	34	2
4. Hobart College.....	23	.....
5. University of City of New York.....	68	16	.....
Department of Arts and of Science.....	641	.....	.....
Medical Department.....	74	24	.....
Law Department.....	528	162	4
6. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.....	89	89	.....	.....
7. College of Pharmacy of New York.....	172	15	.....
8. Madison University.....	280	60	.....
9. St. John's College.....	100	17	.....
10. University of Rochester.....	70	8	.....
11. University of Buffalo, Medical Dep't....	26	169	33	.....
12. Elmira Female Academy.....	182	59	1,3
13. St. Lawrence University.....	68	11	.....
14. Cooper Union for Advancement of Science and Art	66	9	1
15. Alfred University	3,328	8	.....
16. Ingham University.	125	10	.....
17. New York College of Veterinary Surgeons	129	14	.....
18. Long Island College Hospital.....
19. St. Stephen's College.....	154	51	.....
20. Homœopathic Medical College of State of New York.....	41	8	.....
.....	156	49	.....
21. College of St. Francis Xavier.....	79	11	.....
22. Vassar College.....	288	39	.....
23. Bellevue Hospital Medical College.....	467	167	2,9
24. Manhattan College.....	186	25	.....
25. New York Medical College and Hospital for Women
26. New York College of Dentistry.....	188	81	.....
27. Eclectic Medical College of Dentistry.....	181	37	.....
28. Cornell University.....	390	68	.....
29. College of the City of New York.....	701	44	1,0
30. Rutgers Female College.....	35	6	.....
31. Wells College.....	50	3	.....
32. Syracuse University.....	356	32	.....
Medical Department.....	44	12	.....
33. American Veterinary College.....	61	22	.....
34. St. Bonaventure's College.....	84	3	.....
35. Columbia Veterinary College.....
36. Niagara University.....	86	4	.....
Total	562	10,286	1,476	29,1

TABLE — (Continued).

NAMES OF COLLEGES.	Buildings and grounds.	Library and apparatus.
1. Columbia College.....	\$1,415,000 00	\$406,257 02
*School of Arts.....	.....	.....
*School of Mines.....	.....	.....
*School of Law.....	.....	.....
*School of Political Science.....	.....	.....
†College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	.....	.....
2. *Union University.....	.....	.....
†Union College.....	.....	.....
Albany Medical College.....	27,000 00	40,000 00
Albany Law School.....	80,000 00	2,000 00
†Dudley Observatory.....	.....	.....
*Albany College of Pharmacy.....	.....	.....
3. Hamilton College.....	200,000 00	115,000 00
*Law Department.....	.....	.....
4. Hobart College.....	69,850 00	26,800 00
5. University of City of New York.....	305,000 00	88,484 25
*Department of Arts and of Science.....	.....	.....
Medical Department.....	170,000 00	11,500 00
*Law Department.....	.....	.....
6. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.....	88,500 00	16,000 00
7. College of Pharmacy of New York.....	58,000 00	11,950 00
8. Madison University.....	120,000 00	29,000 00
9. St. John's College.....	565,000 00	44,000 00
10. University of Rochester.....	324,745 65	105,004 18
11. University of Buffalo, Medical Department.....	60,000 00	4,000 00
12. Elmira Female College.....	160,000 00	15,000 00
13. St. Lawrence University.....	80,000 00	12,925 00
14. Cooper Union for Advancement of Science and Art.....	680,000 00	.....
15. Alfred University.....	105,000 00	20,000 00
16. Ingham University.....	148,000 00	.....
17. †New York College of Veterinary Surgeons.....	.....	.....
18. †Long Island College Hospital.....	.....	.....
19. St. Stephen's College.....	186,520 00	7,900 00
20. Homœopathic Medical College of State of New York.....	.....	3,600 00
21. College of St. Francis Xavier.....	194,000 00	44,000 00
22. Vassar College.....	597,750 56	118,756 62
23. Bellevue Hospital Medical College.....	.....	5,000 00
24. Manhattan College.....	150,000 00	27,000 00
25. †New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.....	.....	.....
26. New York College of Dentistry.....	.....	5,878 00
27. Eclectic Medical College.....	40,000 00	.....
28. Cornell University.....	718,652 77	351,255 64
29. College of the City of New York.....	212,000 00	81,800 00
30. Rutgers Female College.....	.....	3,500 00
31. Wells College.....	265,000 00	10,150 00
32. Syracuse University.....	262,000 00	87,918 00
*Medical Department.....	.....	.....
33. †American Veterinary College.....	.....	.....
34. St. Bonaventure's College.....	189,000 00	17,000 00
35. †Columbia Veterinary College.....	.....	.....
36. Niagara University.....	230,000 00	16,000 00
Total.....	\$7,545,518 98	\$1,621,670 71

* No separate property.

† Not reported.

‡ Owns no property.

TABLE — (Continued).

NAMES OF COLLEGES.	Other property.	Total.	Debts
1. Columbia College.....	\$4,647,010 01	\$6,468,267 08	\$273,2
*School of Arts.....	.....	.....	.....
*School of Mines.....	.....	.....	.....
*School of Law.....	.....	.....	.....
*School of Political Science.....	.....	.....	.....
†College of Physicians and Sur- geons.....	.....	.....	.....
2. *Union University.....	.....	.....	.....
†Union College.....	.....	.....	.....
Albany Medical College.....	6,000 00	78,000 00	12,0
Albany Law School.....	.....	32,000 00	10,0
†Dudley Observatory.....	.....	.....	.....
*Albany College of Pharmacy.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Hamilton College.....	239,681 06	554,681 06	34,7
*Law Department.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Hobart College.....	256,142 86	351,792 86	.....
5. University of City of New York.....	190,978 92	529,458 17	30,0
*Dep't of Arts and of Science.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department.....	.....	181,500 09	90,0
*Law Department.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute....	12,000 00	116,500 00	.....
7. College of Pharmacy of New York..	2,500 00	72,450 00	25,0
8. Madison University.....	524,059 00	678,059 00	.....
9. St. John's College.....	55,208 08	664,208 08	153,8
10. University of Rochester.....	454,582 64	884,282 47	4,7
11. University of Buffalo, Medical Dep't	.....	64,000 00	.....
12. Elmira Female College.....	105,650 00	280,650 00	45,9
13. St. Lawrence University.....	181,414 71	274,839 71	.....
14. Cooper Union for Advancement of Science and Art.....	.....	630,000 00	.....
15. Alfred University.....	125,642 18	250,642 18	26,1
16. Ingham University.....	.....	148,000 00	.....
17. †New York College of Veterinary Surgeons.....	.....	.....	.....
18. †Long Island College Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....
19. St. Stephen's College.....	2,000 00	146,420 00	.....
20. Homœopathic Medical College of State of New York..	.....	8,600 00	.....
21. College of St. Francis Xavier.....	229,000 00	467,000 00	179,7
22. Vassar College.....	435,147 95	1,151,655 13	.....
23. Bellevue Hospital Medical College..	5,000 00	10,000 00	.....
24. Manhattan College.....	.....	177,000 00	.....
25. †New York Medical College and Hos- pital for Women.....	.....	.....	.....
26. New York College of Dentistry.....	.....	5,875 00	.....
27. Eclectic Medical College.....	18,000 00	58,000 00	17,2
28. Cornell University.....	4,308,083 89	5,877,992 20	.....
29. College of the City of New York....	40,750 00	334,050 00	.....
30. Rutgers Female College.....	.....	3,500 00	.....
31. Wells College.....	200,000 00	475,150 00	.....
32. Syracuse University.....	319,121 55	619,084 55	99,0
*Medical Department.....	.....	.....	.....
33. †American Veterinary College.....	.....	.....	.....
34. St. Bonaventure's College.....	.....	206,000 00	.....
35. †Columbia Veterinary College.....	.....	.....	.....
36. Niagara University. ....	.....	246,000 00	90,0
Total.....	\$12,857,862 85	\$21,525,052 04	\$1,091,7

* No separate property. † Not reported. ‡ Owns no property.

4. STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

NAMES OF COLLEGES.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1. Columbia College.....	\$342,401 78	\$555,691 61
*School of Arts.....	.....	.....
*School of Mines .....	.....	.....
*School of Law.....	.....	.....
*School of Political Science .....	.....	.....
College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	.....	.....
2. *Union University.....	.....	.....
Union College .....	.....	.....
Albany Medical College	12,881 81	9,842 12
Albany Law School	8,457 62	8,457 62
Dudley Observatory.....	.....	.....
Albany College of Pharmacy.....	1,461 50	1,467 69
3. Hamilton College.....	25,570 22	.....
*Law Department.....	.....	.....
4. Hobart College	21,044 09	19,896 60
5. University of City of New York.....	28,338 77	28,551 42
*Department of Arts and Science.....	.....	.....
Medical Department.....	20,698 66	20,698 66
*Law Department.....	.....	.....
6. †Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.....	.....	.....
7. College of Pharmacy of New York	18,980 16	17,850 00
8. Madison University	41,216 47	41,216 47
9. St. John's College.....	98,645 57	86,686 41
10. University of Rochester	39,135 88	35,797 37
11. †University of Buffalo, Medical Department.....	.....	.....
12. Elmira Female College	35,135 87	37,367 02
13. St. Lawrence University.....	8,849 70	8,849 70
14. Cooper Union for Advancement of Science and Art.....	50,872 86	54,421 42
15. Alfred University	12,878 59	12,878 59
16. Ingham University.....	38,000 00	38,000 00
17. †New York College of Veterinary Surgeons.....	.....	.....
18. †Long Island College Hospital .....	.....	.....
19. St. Stephen's College.....	16,807 06	.....
20. Homœopathic Med. Col. of the State of New York.....	12,664 62	8,682 90
21. College of St. Francis Xavier.....	18,367 98	34,142 44
22. Vassar College	169,100 08	168,905 41
23. Bellevue Hospital Medical College.....	44,840 83	44,840 83
24. Manhattan College	58,644 78	50,733 08
25. †New York Med. College and Hospital for Women.....	.....	.....
26. New York College of Dentistry.....	13,632 50	13,632 50
27. †Eclectic Medical College .....	.....	.....
28. Cornell University.....	228,772 87	250,296 66
29. College of the City of New York	120,702 25	120,702 25
30. Rutgers Female College.....	7,800 00	7,255 00
31. Wells College.....	42,138 17	41,611 70
32. Syracuse University.....	46,716 84	46,716 84
Medical Department.....	4,896 70	4,896 70
33. American Veterinary College.....	4,815 00	4,815 00
34. St. Bonaventure's College	31,684 00	28,580 00
35. †Columbia Veterinary College	56,400 00	48,800 00
36. Niagara University.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$1,685,287 70	\$1,949,459 23

* No separate income.

† Not reported.

CHAPTER VII.

HISTORY OF PARTICULAR COLLEGES

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The origin of this college and its incorporation under a colonial charter, on the 31st of October, 1754, under the name of "*King's College*," have been noticed in connection with our account of the origin of a Board of Regents.

A class of students had previously been assembled in a room of the school-house belonging to Trinity Church. Provision had been made by a lottery and otherwise, for the erection of college buildings upon a parcel of ground west of Broadway, between Barclay, Church and Murray streets and the Hudson River, which had been designated by Trinity Church for this purpose.¹

In May, 1760, the college buildings erected upon this ground and portions of the land not needed for its use were leased for business purposes, becoming in after years a valuable endowment to the college. In 1763 a Grammar School was established, but at first without financial success.²

¹ Among the literature relating to the origin of this College, may be mentioned an anonymous tract preserved in the State Library, with the following title :

"Some Thoughts on Education : With Reasons for erecting a College in this Province, and fixing the same in the City of New York ; To which is added a scheme for employing Masters or Teachers in the Mean Time ; and also for raising and endowing an Edifice in an easy Manner, the whole Concluding with a Poem ; Being a Serious Address to the House of Representatives." * * * New York, J. Parker, 1752, p. 32.

It would appear from this that certain persons had proposed to locate the college in "some retired corner, either within or close by the city of New York," where the morals of the students would be better protected than in the city.

² An agent was subsequently sent to England and France, to procure funds. In 1767 a grant of 29,000 acres of land was made under the government of Sir Henry Moore, but this afterward came within the territory of the State of Vermont, and the grant was lost.

About £6,000 sterling were procured in England by Dr. James Jay, the agent, and others. The King, besides this, gave £400. The sum of £3,262 was received from the lottery, £500 sterling from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, about £1,000 sterling from Mr. Edward Antillo, £500 from Paul Kichard, £100 from James Alexander, and property worth £8,000 from Joseph Murray, including his library.

The Rev. Dr. David Bristowe, of London, also gave his library of 1,500 volumes, and several of the Governors of the College gave from £50 to £200 apiece. Sir Charles Hardy gave £500, Gen. Shirley £100, and Gen. Monkton £200.

The following description of the College, supposed to have been written by Dr. Myles Cooper, its second President (1763–1775), shows its condition before the Revolution :

“ Since the passing of the charter, the institution hath received great emoluments by grants from his most gracious majesty, King George the Third, and by liberal contributions from many of the nobility and gentry in the parent country ; from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and from several public-spirited gentlemen in America and elsewhere. By means of these and other benefactions, the Governors of the College have been able to extend their plan of education almost as diffusely as any College in Europe ; herein being taught by proper Masters and Professors, who are chosen by the Governors and President, Divinity, Natural Law, Physic, Logic, Ethics, Metaphysics, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Geography, History, Chronology, Rhetoric, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Modern Languages, the Belles-Lettres, and whatever else of literature may tend to accomplish the pupils as scholars and gentlemen.

“ To the College is also annexed a Grammar School for the due preparation of those who propose to complete their education with the arts and sciences.

“ All students but those in medicine are obliged to lodge and diet in the College, unless they are particularly excused by the Governors or President, and the edifice is surrounded by a high fence, which also incloses a large court and garden, and a porter constantly attends at the front gate, which is closed at ten o'clock each evening in summer and nine in winter, after which hours the names of all that come in are delivered weekly to the President.

“ The College is situated on a dry, gravelly soil, about one hundred and fifty yards from the banks of the Hudson River, which it overlooks; commanding, from the eminence on which it stands, a most extensive and beautiful prospect of the opposite shore and country of New Jersey, the city and island of New York, Long Island, Staten Island, New York Bay and its islands, the Narrows, forming the mouth of the harbors, etc., etc., and being totally unincumbered by any adjacent buildings, and admitting the purest circulation of air from the river and every other quarter, has the benefit of as agreeable and healthy a situation as can possibly be conceived.

“ Visitations by the Governors are quarterly ; at which times premiums of books, silver medals, etc., are adjudged to the most deserving.

“ This seminary hath already produced a number of gentlemen

who do great honor to their professions, the place of their education and themselves, in Divinity, Law, Medicine, etc., etc., in this and various other colonies, both on the American Continent and West India Islands; and the College is annually increasing as well in students as reputation."

Dr. Samuel Johnson writing in July, 1760, described the building as one hundred and eighty feet long, thirty wide, and three stories high. It was intended to have been one side of a quadrangle, inclosing a court.

The College continued in operation until the 6th of April, 1776, when the Treasurer received a message from the Committee of Safety, informing him the premises must be ready within six days for the reception of troops. The students were dispersed, the library and apparatus were deposited in the City Hall, and the building was used for a military hospital.¹ The college record of that year remarks: "The turbulence and confusion which prevail in every part of the country effectually suppress every literary pursuit," and but faint traces of life are found during the eight years that followed.

Its revival is identified with the proceedings of the first Board of Regents, from 1784 till 1787, during which period the College had no other Trustees. Yet nothing was left undone by this Board in their efforts to restore order, and to organize the institution upon a broad and liberal basis.

On the 14th of December, 1784, they decided to establish the four faculties of Arts, Divinity, Medicine and Law, the first to comprise seven Professorships, and the second to consist of such as the different religious societies in the State might provide. The third was to have seven Professors and the fourth three. There were to be besides these, nine extra Professors, a President, a Secretary and a Librarian; and this grand scheme of University education was agreed upon, when the entire income of real and personal property of the College did not exceed the sum of £1,200.²

During the three years under the Regents no President was appointed, and at the commencements of 1786 and 1787, the graduates received certificates to be exchanged for diplomas, whenever there was a President qualified to sign them.

¹ Most of the apparatus and books were lost by this removal. Some six or seven hundred volumes were found thirty years afterward in a room in St. Paul's chapel, but no one could tell how they came there.

² *Moore's Hist. of Columbia College*, p. 68.

The act of 1787 reorganizing the Board of Regents upon a new plan, very nearly the same that now exists, gave a separate Board of Trustees to the College, and on the 21st of May of that year; William Samuel Johnson, LL. D., was elected President.¹ On the 12th of November he signified his acceptance of the office. There were then three Professors in the Arts, and three in Medicine, but none in Law or Divinity. An extra Professor of German was employed, but without fixed salary.²

During the next twenty years no event of particular interest occurred in the College, which gradually acquired strength, and its affairs became settled.

In 1792 the College received a grant of £7,900 for specific objects,³ and £750 per annum for salaries.

In 1801 it shared with Union College in a land grant at Lake George, Ticonderoga and Crown Point.

In 1809 the requirements for admission were very much raised, to take effect the next year, and a new course of study and discipline was established.

On the 23d of March, 1810,⁴ the college charter was revised, its Trustees named and their powers and privileges defined. Former grants were confirmed, former acts consolidated, and the law of 1787 relating to the Regents of the University, so far as it concerned this College, was repealed. The value of real estate to be acquired was not to exceed the sum of \$20,000 a year, and the land received from Trinity Church was not to be granted for a longer term of time than sixty-three years.

In 1812⁵ the Provost was made eligible as a Trustee.

In 1814⁶ the College received the grant of a tract of twenty acres of land which had been acquired by the State from Dr. Hosack as a

¹ Mr. Johnson was a son of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Johnson, the first President of the College.

² Of the thirty-nine students, nearly half of them in the freshman class, five lodged and boarded in the College, and five had rooms and studied there. The yearly income at that time was about £1,330.

³ Act of April 11 (chap. 69), Laws of 1792. Of the above sum, £1,500 was for a library, £200 for chemical apparatus, £1,200 for a wall to support grounds, and £5,000 for a hall and wing to building, making in all £7,900.

⁴ Chap. 85, Laws of 1810.

⁵ Chap. 6, Laws of 1812. The office of Provost was created in June, 1811, to supply the place of President in his absence, and to conduct the classical studies of the senior class. It was discontinued in 1816.

⁶ Chap. 120, Laws of 1814.

Botanical Garden, upon condition that within twelve years buildings should be erected upon these grounds and the establishment moved thither. This obligation was released February 19, 1819.¹ The Botanical Garden, then a rural spot some three miles "out of town," is now in the midst of a densely-built and wealthy part of the city, and affords the source of a most substantial income to the College.

From 1817 to 1820, extensive alterations and repairs were made, and new buildings were erected. In 1827 it was resolved to establish a grammar school, and in 1829 a building was erected upon the college grounds for this use. It shared in the distribution of the Literature Fund many years and was continued until 1864.

In 1830 extensive modifications were made in the course of studies, and the time of daily attendance of the professors was much increased. The course of study in existence at the time was denominated the full course, and a scientific and literary course was introduced, the latter being open to other than matriculated students, and to such extent as they might think proper to attend. This arrangement did not, however, appear to meet with public favor, and in 1843 it was discontinued.²

In 1843 Mr. Frederick Gebhard endowed a professorship of the German language and literature by giving \$20,000. It was first filled in 1844 by the appointment of John Louis Tellkampff, J. U. D.

In 1852³ the restriction in the act of 1810, in relation to land received from Trinity Church, might be released with the consent of its corporation, and in 1857⁴ the trustees were allowed to purchase land in the nineteenth ward, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, including the premises of the New York Institution for the

¹ Chap. 19, Laws of 1819.

² *Report in the Literary and Scientific course of Columbia College.*

YEARS.	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	Total.
1836-37 .....	.....	.....	4	4
1837-38 .....	.....	3	3	6
1838-39	1	5	6	12
1839-40	3	7	2	12
1840-41	2	3	1	6
1841-42	2	.....	1	3

³ Chap. 310, Laws of 1852.

⁴ Chap. 132, Laws of 1857.

af and Dumb. This purchase, since extended, now includes the ground between Madison and Fourth avenues. The College was moved from its down-town location, where it had remained for more than a century, and the premises there are now covered with the blocks of buildings devoted to business purposes. The course of study was much enlarged at this time and new professorships created.

In 1872 permission was given to sell the lands then owned and move to a new site, but the buildings since erected seem to indicate that this intention was abandoned.

In the fall of 1858 a post graduate course of instruction was opened, but the time had not yet come for success, and after one year the scheme was relinquished. During the year a course of lectures was delivered by Prof. Arnold Guyot upon Comparative Physical Geography, in its relations to History and Modern Civilization, and by George P. Marsh upon the English Language. In May, 1858, a Department of Law was established, and in 1860 the College of Physicians and Surgeons was united with the College, as we shall separately notice. In 1863 a School of Mines was established, and in 1880 a School of Political Science. In 1881 a new library building was erected, and on its completion, the several libraries of the College were consolidated into one collection and placed under efficient management.

Early in 1884 Lewis M. Rutherford, of New York city, presented the College an equatorial refracting telescope, of thirteen inches aperture, supplied with a correcting lens for photographic work, to which belong two micrometers for position measurements; a transit instrument of three inches aperture, by Stackpole & Bro.; a Denton meridian clock; a micrometer for measuring photographic plates, and other apparatus—the whole increasing the value of the instruments of the Observatory by about \$20,000.

Columbia College has, at the present time, a School of Arts, a School of Mines, a School of Law, a School of Political Science, and a School of Medicine, employing a President and one hundred and forty-five Professors, Instructors and Assistants, and had the last year, in all its departments, 1,456 students.

By chap. 51, Laws of 1860, power was granted to acquire adjacent lands.

Chap. 96, Laws of 1872.

We are indebted to *Moore's Historical Sketch of Columbia College*, and a volume issued in April, 1884, entitled "*Hand-book of Information as to the Course of Instruction in Columbia College, and its Several Schools*," for much of the information given in the above sketch.

Alumni Association.

"The Association of the Alumni of Columbia College," was incorporated May 21, 1874, with corporate powers, limited as to income to \$20,000 a year.

The Elgin Botanic Garden.

In 1801 Dr. David Hosack, Professor of Botany and *Materia Medica* in Columbia College, having made an unsuccessful attempt to secure aid from the State, undertook at his own expense to establish a Botanical Garden, as subservient to the purposes of medicine, agriculture and the arts.¹ He purchased from the corporation twenty acres of ground, on the Middle Road between Bloomingdale and Kingsbridge, and distant from the city as then settled, about three miles and a half. From the diversity of soil and surface it was thought well adapted to most kinds of plants growing in temperate climates. For those requiring protection, hot-houses were to be erected.

As described by Dr. Hosack, in the spring of 1811, there had then been erected a conservatory and two spacious hot-houses, the whole having a front of one hundred and eighty feet; and the entire establishment was surrounded by a belt of forest trees and shrubs, both native and exotic. Outside of these was a stone wall, two and a half feet thick, and seven feet high.

It being deemed an object of public utility, the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, the Common Council, the Governors of the New York Hospital, the State Medical Society, and many citizens, in 1810, memorialized the Legislature for its purchase. These efforts led to the passage of "An Act for promoting Medical Science in the State of New York," dated March 12, 1810, and directing the Commissioners of the Land Office to

¹ The project of a Botanical Garden was brought before the Legislature in 1794, by the "Society for the Promotion of Agriculture and Manufactures," at the instance of Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill, but without success. In an address delivered by him in February, 1798, before that Society and Members of the Legislature, he expressed regrets that their efforts to establish a Botanical Garden and Experimental Farm had been unsuccessful, and refers to the efforts made in foreign countries for the support of botanical gardens, as worthy of imitation.

Dr. David Hosack was elected Professor of Botany in the Medical School of Columbia College in 1795, and soon after made application to the State for aid in the establishment of a Botanical Garden in the interest of Agriculture and Medical Science. Failing to obtain public aid, yet strong in faith that the measure would be duly appreciated when it became better known, he undertook its establishment from his private means in 1801, with the result stated in the text.

purchase the premises at a fair value for the land, without estimating the worth of the trees and plants, which were, however, to be included. The money for this purchase was to be raised by lottery. The garden when purchased was to be placed in care of the Regents of the University, who were to take measures for its support, for the benefit of the medical schools of New York, but in such manner that it should be of no further charge to the State. Physicians and medical students were to have free access, and the right of future disposal was reserved by the Legislature¹.

By a section in "an act instituting a Lottery for the promotion of Literature and for other purposes," passed April 13, 1814, this garden was granted to Columbia College upon condition that the College should be removed to the premises within twelve years. Specimens of living plants were to be delivered within one year to each of the other Colleges upon application therefor.

By an act passed February 19, 1819, this condition of removal was released, and a grant of \$10,000 was made to the College, to be applied as the interests of the institution might require.

The lands thus given to Columbia College, and then valued at \$2,500 an acre, or \$50,000 in all,² included the area between Fifth and Sixth avenues, between Forty-seventh and Fifty-first streets. It is now wholly occupied and of immense value. It is understood that the improvements upon it are chiefly upon leases for a long period, with the prospects of still greater benefits to the College when they expire.

Early Medical School of Columbia College.

The first medical instruction given the city of New York was by Dr. Samuel Clossy, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, who, in 1764, began a course of lectures upon anatomy to private classes.

In 1767 the Governors of King's College established a Medical

¹ See "A Statement of Facts relative to the Establishment and Progress of the Elgin Botanical Garden, and the subsequent disposal of the same to the State of New York," and also "Hortus Elginensis: or a Catalogue of Plants, Indigenous and Exotic, cultured in the Elgin Botanical Garden." 2d Ed. 1811. Both by Dr. David Hosack. The catalogue fills sixty closely printed pages. The first edition was printed in 1806 and contained about 2,000 species.

² The valuation fixed upon the garden was \$49,968.75, aside from the fixtures and buildings, worth \$24,800. An allowance for delay of payment would have brought up the amount to \$103,137, but this was not granted, and the Commissioners accepted the deed at \$74,268.75. The trees, plants, tools, etc., worth \$12,600, were not paid for.

School, it being the second school of the kind in America and two years later than one at Philadelphia. The first faculty, and their successors down to the time of interruption by the Revolution, were as follows :

Professor of Anatomy.

Samuel Clossy, M. D., 1767 to 1776.

Professor of Pathology and Physiology.

Peter Middleton, M. D., 1767 to 1776.

Professor of Surgery.

John Jones, M. D., 1767 to 1776.

Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica.

James Smith, M. D., 1767 to 1770.

| Peter Middleton, M. D., 1770 to 1776.

Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Samuel Bard, M. D., 1767 to 1776.

Professor of Midwifery.

John V. B. Tennent, M. D., 1767 to 1770.

| Samuel Bard, M. D., 1770 to 1776.

In 1769 a public address delivered by Dr. Samuel Bard led to the establishment of the New York Hospital. The impulse given by this memorable discourse was so strong that upon the same day a subscription was commenced by Governor Sir John Moore and the sum of £800 sterling was collected. The corporation of the city added £3,000, and the institution afterward received ample assistance from the Colonial General Assembly and the State Legislature.

The first degrees were conferred by the College upon SAMUEL KISSAM and ROBERT TUCKER as Bachelors of Medicine in 1769, and in 1770 they received the Doctor's degree. There were two graduates in 1771, five in 1772, one in 1773, and one in 1774.¹ This school, like the college itself, was interrupted by the Revolution, and was not resumed until after reorganization under the Regents.

At a meeting of the Regents held December 14, 1784, the report of a committee of medical gentlemen of the Board of Regents as then organized was approved, in reference to the establishment of a Medical School, and during the month the several Professorships in the Faculty of Medicine were filled as follows :

Professor of Chemistry.

Dr. Samuel Bard.

Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.

Dr. Benjamin Kissam.

¹ See a fuller account of this colonial School of Medicine in *Historical Sketch of the State of Medicine in the American Colonies from their first Settlement to the Period of the Revolution*. By John B. Beck, M. D., p. 52—*American Medical and Philadelphia Register*, II, 228. Also *Annals of Medical Progress*. By Dr. Joseph M. Toner, 1874.

Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.

Charles McKnight.

Professor of the Practice of Medicine.

Nicholas Romayne.

Professor of Midwifery.

Nehemiah Crosby.

An incident occurred April 13, 1788, that for a time had a most serious effect upon the progress of medical education. The removal of a dissecting room having been found by some boys at play, brought a crowd around the premises, and the rage kindled spread quickly through the town. For three or four days the mob paraded the streets, and the irritation extended to the physicians and surgeons, some of whom were barely able to escape the fury of the excited crowd.¹

To allay this feeling a charitable enterprise was undertaken as here noticed in our account of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York. There were evidently difficulties in the way of maintaining a School of Medicine in connection with the College, as none were graduated until 1793. The efforts of a rival interest, and which almost succeeded for a time, however, awakened new efforts in behalf of the school in Columbia College, and they succeeded in delaying an incorporation of the College of Physicians and Surgeons until 1807. The controversy occasioned by these measures had, however, an unfavorable effect, and was finally terminated by a consolidation in 1813, the Medical School in Columbia College having been practically closed since

During this period the following professors held appointments in the Faculty, in addition to those above named:

Professor of Anatomy.

Charles Bailey, 1792 to 1798.

| Dr. Wright Post, 1798 to 1818.

Professor of Surgery.

Wright Post, 1792 to 1798.

Charles Bailey, 1798 to 1811.

| Dr. Valentine Mott, 1811 to 1818.

Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

William Hamersley, 1795 to 1808.

Professor of Midwifery.

Nathan R. B. Rogers, 1792 to 1808.

| Dr. Walter C. Buchanan, 1808 to 1818.

¹ As stated by Dunlap, in his *History of New York* (II, p. 257), as within the same observation, that the house of Sir John Temple, the British consul, was miraculously saved from the mob, through the personal efforts of Governor Clinton. It is said that the name "Sir John" upon the door was mistaken for "Nathan," and hence this insult was offered.

Professor of Chemistry.

Dr. Henry Moyes, 1785 to 1786.
Dr. Samuel Bard, 1786 to 1787.

Dr. Samuel Nicoll, 1792 to 1794.
Dr. James S. Stringham, 1810 to 1814.

Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.

Dr. William Hamersley, 1792 to 1795.

Dr. John C. Osborn, 1808 to 1813.

Professor of the Practice of Medicine.

Dr. Samuel Nicoll, 1792 to 1794.
Dr. Edward Stevens, 1794 to 1795.

Dr. William Hamersley, 1808 to 1813.

Professor of Materia Medica.

Dr. William P. Smith, 1792 to 1795.
Dr. David Hosack, 1796 to 1811.

Dr. John C. Osborn, 1811 to 1813.

Professor of Botany.

Dr. Richard S. Kissam, 1792 to 1798.
Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, 1798 to 1795.

Dr. David Hosack, 1795 to 1811.

Dr. SAMUEL BARD was Dean of the Medical Faculty from 1792 to 1804. During the period between the revival in 1784 and the suspension in 1813, twenty-four persons received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, viz., four in 1793, three in 1794, two in 1795, two in 1796, one in 1797, two in 1802, two in 1803, three in 1804, two in 1805, and one each in 1806, 1807 and 1810.¹

Number of Students attending the Medical School of Columbia College from 1792 until its union with the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

YEARS.	Students.	YEARS.	Students.	YEARS.	Students.
1792-1793.....	38	1799-1800....	21	1806-1807....	55
1793-1794.....	43	1800-1801...	34	1807-1808....	55
1794-1795.....	40	1801-1802....	51	1808-1809...	50
1795-1796.....	39	1802-1803....	40	1809-1810....	54
1796-1797.....	29	1803-1804....	34	1810-1811 ...	64
1797-1798.....	29	1804-1805....	48		
1798-1799.....	34	1805-1806...	65		

The numbers given in the above table are quoted from the pamphlet of Dr. Hosack cited in the note preceding.

[An account of the “College of Physicians in the City of New York” (since 1860 connected with Columbia College) will be given separately.]

¹ These numbers are given in the General Catalogue of Columbia College (1754-1882), but differ from a statement made by Dr. David Hosack in a pamphlet published in 1811, entitled “Observations on the Establishment of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and the late Proceedings of the Regents of the University relative to that Institution.” He gives the number at thirty-four, viz., five in 1793, four in 1794, two each in 1795, 1796, 1797, one in 1798, four in 1802, three each in 1803, 1804, two in 1805, one in 1806, two in 1807, and three in 1810.

Law School of Columbia College.

1793, James Kent, afterward Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and still later Chancellor of the State of New York, was appointed Professor of Law in Columbia College, and held the office until 1798. Upon retiring from the office of Chancellor in 1823, when he reached the age of sixty years, fixed by the Constitution as the limit of tenure of that office, he was again appointed Professor of Law, and held until his death in 1847. He was succeeded by William Betts, LL. D., who held from 1848 to 1859, when he re-

his law lectures of Chancellor Kent attracted much attention, and he rendered great service in preparing students for the practice of law. In May, 1858, the trustees established a Department of Law under the name of "The Law School of Columbia College," which has since been continued. Its objects are defined in the "Handbook of the Law School," as follows:

The fundamental purpose of the existing organization was to afford students of law a more systematic and comprehensive course of instruction than was to be obtained by the ordinary method of education which then prevailed. One of the chief ends in view was to impart to the study of jurisprudence a distinctively scientific character, and to inculcate a knowledge of legal principles by a constant drill of oral recitation on the part of the students, and by familiar exposition given by thoroughly qualified instructors. The adoption of this method of instruction by daily recitation, then prevalent at that time and subsequently in similar institutions, in place of teaching by the mere reading of lectures to the students, designedly much qualified, and this essential feature of the plan which the school was founded has, within a comparatively recent time, constituted its distinguishing characteristic as compared with other law schools. The anticipated advantages to be derived from the system adopted have been attained in actual experience."

The course occupies two years, the first or junior year being devoted to the study of general commentaries upon Municipal Law and the Law of Real Estate. The second or senior year includes the study of Jurisprudence, Commercial Law, the Law of Torts, Criminal Law, Evidence, Pleadings and Practice. Lectures upon Constitutional Law and History, Political Science and International Law are given as occasion may require, through both years, and upon Natural Jurisprudence to the senior class.

The department of municipal law is divided into two sections, in order to meet the convenience of students. It occupies ten

hours in each week and attendance is compulsory. The other lectures in the school are optional, but strongly recommended as in a high degree useful. The students may attend any of the lectures of the medical school free of charge upon special application to the warden.

The school is on East Forty-ninth street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, upon the same block with the School of Arts, the School of Mines and the School of Political Science. It is conducted by five Professors, who have in charge the following subjects :

1. The Law of Contracts, Maritime and Admiralty Law, to which is also assigned a course of lectures on General Jurisprudence.
2. Real Estate and Equity Jurisprudence.
3. Criminal Law, Torts and Procedure.
4. Constitutional History, International and Constitutional Law and Political Science.
5. Medical Jurisprudence.

Applicants are divided into two classes — those who are, and those who are not, candidates for a degree. If graduates of a literary College they are not examined. The course of examination is prescribed, and is divided into regular and substituted examinations. The scholastic year extends from the first Monday of October to the end of May, a period of eight calendar months. Lecture fees, \$150 a year, besides \$5 for matriculation each year, and \$25 for graduation.

In the department of municipal law there have been established three prize tutorships, of \$500 each annually, which continue three years. The first was awarded in 1883, the second in 1884, and a third will be awarded in 1885, and annually thereafter as former ones expire from members of the graduating class. A series of money prizes has also been established, of which three are in the department of municipal law, amounting to \$250, \$150 and \$100 respectively. The degree of Bachelor of Law, *Cum Laude*, is conferred upon those who pass the prize examinations and others who receive honorable mention by the committee of award.

A prize or prizes of \$150, founded by Robert N. Tappen, Esq., in the department of constitutional law, may be granted. The rule of adding the words of approbation to the degree extends to this and other departments. All graduates receive the degree of Bachelor of Law, and others official certificates of attendance, stating the time and the degree of attainments.

By an act passed April 7, 1860,¹ the professors of the Law School

¹ Chap. 202, Laws of 1860.

and the law committee of the trustees of Columbia College were to examine students, and might recommend for graduation. Diplomas given after attending lectures eighteen months, were to entitle those receiving them to the privilege of practicing law in the courts of this State. The above act so far as related to diplomas, and the privileges under them, was repealed June 5, 1877.¹

Number Attending and Graduating at the Law School of Columbia College from its Organization in 1858 to 1884, inclusive.

YEAR.	Seniors.	Juniors.	Total.	Graduates.
1858-59.....	85	.....	85	.....
1859-60.....	28	85	68	27
1860-61.....	61	42	103	20
1861-62.....	79	88	117	34
1862-63.....	90	56	146	41
1863-64.....	99	72	171	66
1864-65.....	98	77	170	66
1865-66.....	61	119	180	48
1866-67.....	92	78	170	77
1867-68.....	78	102	180	60
1868-69.....	97	107	204	81
1869-70.....	95	185	280	71
1870-71.....	119	124	243	99
1871-72.....	124	167	291	102
1872-73.....	162	209	371	139
1873-74.....	200	240	440	184
1874-75.....	231	291	522	210
1875-76.....	251	322	578	219
1876-77.....	224	302	526	267
1877-78.....	225	237	462	190
1878-79.....	209	227	436	174
1879-80.....	239	212	451	175
1880-81.....	202	254	456	123
1881-82.....	.....	.....	471	160
1882-83.....	212	188	400	147
1883-84.....	.....	.....	.....	105
Whole number of graduates	169	196	365	2,885

School of Mines in Columbia College.

This school was established by the Board of Trustees in December, 1863, but was not put in operation until November 15, 1864. Prior to this, there was no school in the United States in which Mining was taught as a science, although in several institutions there were nominal chairs of Mining Engineering.²

¹ Chap. 417, Laws of 1877.

² The importance of a School of Mines in connection with Columbia College was strongly urged by Prof. Thomas Egleston in a pamphlet printed in 1863, entitled "Plan for a School of Mines in New York City" (pp.). The course of study then proposed extended through three years, and the cost of an outfit was estimated at \$17,800.

The object of this school is to furnish the means of acquiring a thorough theoretical and practical knowledge of those branches of science which relate to mining and the working up of the mineral resources of the country, and for preparing persons to take charge of works of mining and metallurgy upon scientific principles.

Instruction is given in six courses of scientific study, viz. : (1.) Mining Engineering; (2.) Civil Engineering; (3.) Metallurgy; (4.) Geology and Palæontology; (5.) Analytical and Applied Chemistry, and (6.) Architecture. At the beginning of the first year each student must elect which of these he intends to pursue, and must abide by his choice, unless permitted to change. No partial or special course is allowed, and only one course at a time can be pursued.

The course occupies four years, and there is an advanced course for graduates of the school. The plan of instruction includes lectures, recitations, laboratory exercises, field surveying, practice in operative mining, projects, estimates and drawings for the establishment of mines and the construction of metallurgical, chemical and other works, reports upon mines and industrial establishments, and field geology.

During the session, visits may be made to various machine shops and metallurgical establishments in the city and vicinity, and in vacation the students are expected to visit mines and other establishments, and hand in a memoir upon some subject assigned to them, and bring in collections for the museum, or for use in exchange. In the last six weeks of vacation at the end of the second year, students of engineering are required to join a summer class in surveying or mechanical engineering; and after the third year, students in mining engineering must visit a mine, and engage in practice, work or study; or if in civil engineering, must attend a summer class of six weeks in geodesy, these several excursions and exercises being in charge of Adjunct Professors in these departments. The year is divided into two sessions, beginning on the first Monday of October, and the first or second Tuesday of February. The annual tuition fee is \$200, but students are admitted free under certain conditions. There are other expenses for apparatus, supplies, graduations, etc., in addition to personal expenses. The school is upon the same block with the School of Arts and the Law School, Library, etc., with its museums, laboratories and lecture-rooms, but it has no dormitories for students. The first building used by the School of Mines was erected in 1867; the present one on a greatly enlarged plan was built in 1874.

To those who complete the required course of studies, and the projects, dissertations, memoirs, analyses, essays, drawings, etc., passing all the examinations required, the degree of Engineer of Mines (E. M.), Civil Engineering (C. E.), or Bachelor of Philosophy (Ph. B.), is conferred, according to the course pursued.

Graduates of the school who fulfill the following conditions are recommended to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.):

- (1.) Each candidate shall pursue, for the term of at least one academic year, a course of higher study, at the school and under the direction of the faculty, in two or more branches of science, and shall pass an approved examination thereon.
- (2.) It shall also present an acceptable thesis on dissertation embodying the results of special study, research or observation, upon a subject previously approved and accepted by the Faculty.

Number attending and graduating at the School of Mines in Columbia College from its Commencement in 1864 to 1884, inclusive.

YEARS.	ATTENDING.								Graduating.
	Special.	Preparatory.	First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.	Resident graduates.	Total.	
1864-65.....	14	....	27	7	....	....	....	48	....
1865-66.....	48	....	85	18	6	....	....	97	....
1866-67.....	45	25	32	10	4	....	....	116	18
1867-68.....	61	....	21	20	24	....	....	126	20
1868-69.....	27	9	17	18	17	....	6	93	11
1869-70.....	26	11	12	18	15	....	2	79	9
1870-71.....	53	16	6	8	9	....	....	92	7
1871-72.....	58	25	19	5	8	....	....	115	5
1872-73.....	35	42	39	15	5	....	....	136	5
1873-74.....	27	44	62	19	10	....	....	162	9
1874-75.....	19	56	68	32	21	....	....	196	20
1875-76.....	20	53	78	43	25	....	11	230	26
1876-77.....	19	21	78	44	30	....	8	230	32
1877-78.....	17	40	46	67	77	....	10	257	40
1878-79.....	25	....	76	73	40	34	16	264	33
1879-80.....	41	....	81	73	48	41	11	295	35
1880-81.....	....	....	87	73	44	40	16	260	54
1881-82.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	273	50
1882-83.....	....	....	80	78	78	35	8	274	40
1883-84.....	....	....	89	67	59	67	4	286	67

Whole number of graduates to 1884, inclusive, 476.

School of Political Science in Columbia College.

This was established by the following resolutions of the Board of Trustees, passed June 7, 1880 :

Resolved, That there be established, to go into operation at the opening of the academic year next ensuing, a School designed to prepare young men for the duties of public life, to be entitled a School of Political Science, having a definitely prescribed curriculum of study extending over a period of three years, and embracing the History of Philosophy, the History of the Literature of the Political Sciences, the General Constitutional History of Europe, the Special Constitutional History of England and the United States, the Roman Law, and the jurisprudence of existing codes derived therefrom, the Comparative Constitutional Law of European States and of the United States, the Comparative Constitutional Law of the different States of the American Union, the History of Diplomacy, International Law, Systems of Administration, State and National, of the United States, Comparison of American and European System of Administrations, Political Economy and Statistics.

Resolved, That the qualifications required of the candidate for admission to this School shall be that he shall have successfully pursued a course of undergraduate study in this College, or in some other maintaining an equivalent curriculum to the close of the Junior year.

Resolved, That the Students of the School who shall satisfactorily complete the studies of the first year, shall be entitled for examination and the recommendation of the Faculty, to receive the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy ; and those who complete the entire course of three years, shall, on similar examination and recommendation, be entitled to receive the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

In accordance with the foregoing resolutions the school was opened in October, 1880.

The purpose of the school is to give a complete general view of all the subjects, both of internal and external public policy, from the three-fold standpoint of History, Law and Philosophy. Its prime aim is, therefore, the development of all the branches of the Political Sciences. Its secondary and practical objects are :

(a.) To fit young men for all the political branches of the public service.

(b.) To give an adequate economic and legal training to those who intend to make journalism their profession.

(c.) To supplement, by courses in public law and comparative jurisprudence, the instruction in private municipal law offered by the School of Law.

The matriculation fee is \$5, payable at the beginning of each

scholastic year. The tuition fee is \$150 a year. Special students are admitted, but are not allowed degrees.

Statistics of Attendance and Graduation.

	Instructors.	Students.	Graduates.	
			Ph. B.	Ph. D.
1880-81.....	6	11	10	....
1881-82.....	5	22	11	....
1882-83.....	5	30	15	3
1883-84.....	8	42	17	1

Total number of graduates to 1884, 57.

Collegiate Education of Women.

The trustees of Columbia College, by resolution adopted June 8, 1883, ordered that a course of collegiate study, equivalent to the course given to young men in the College, should be offered to such women as may desire to avail themselves of it, to be pursued under the general direction of the faculty of the College in accordance with specified principles and regulations.

The course of study extends through four years, and the studies are arranged in nine groups, viz. :

1. English Language and Literature.
2. Modern Languages and Foreign Literature.
3. The Latin Language and Literature.
4. Greek Language and Literature.
5. History and Political Science.
6. Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.
7. Mathematics.
8. Physics, Chemistry and Hygiene.
9. Natural History, Geology, Palæontology, Botany and Zoölogy.

Of these one must be selected for the first two years, and with it another. After this they become elective. The examinations are to be in writing, and at the end of the course the student is to receive a certificate of the subjects pursued with success.¹

The Library of Columbia College.

Till the fall of 1883, there were, in nine different rooms, six independent collections belonging to the various schools, besides several department libraries. They were then consolidated, and entire reorganization of staff and methods was made, and ample provision made for its convenient use. A new fire-proof building centrally located with respect to the various schools around it, was erected at

¹ The Catalogue of 1884-5 shows an attendance of seven in this course.

a cost of over \$400,000, and contains every convenience for library management. The consolidated collections numbered fifty thousand volumes, and during the present year 13,888 more have been added. Over four hundred different serials are regularly received, and arrangements are made with the view of affording the greatest facility for reference and convenient use. The library is in charge of a chief librarian, four librarians of departments, and fifteen assistants engaged in putting the library into perfect working condition, and members of the staff of twenty-nine are specially assigned to aid readers in every department. The hours of opening are from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily, including holidays and vacations, excepting Sundays and Good Friday.

School of Library Economy.

Upon the 5th of May, 1884, in accordance with a plan submitted a year before, and maturely considered and perfected by a committee of the trustees, resolutions were passed establishing the "COLUMBIA COLLEGE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY ECONOMY," with the design of affording special instruction to those wishing to qualify themselves for the duties of professional librarians. The plan has been arranged, but will not be put in full operation before 1886. It is proposed to give the training and instruction by means of Lectures, courses of reading, the Seminary (conferences for familiar discussion), Visiting libraries, practical problems and actual library work. The Chief Librarian is appointed Professor of Library Economy, etc., in charge of the school, and arrangements made with prominent librarians and bibliographers for lectures and instruction.

LIST OF PRESIDENTS AND PROFESSORS OF THE SCHOOL OF ARTS OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE AS GIVEN IN THE GENERAL CATALOGUE, 1754-1882.¹

Presidents.

Samuel Johnson, S. T. D., 1754-63.	William Harris, S. T. D., 1811-29.
Myles Cooper, LL. D., 1763-75.	Wm. Alexander Duer, LL. D., 1829-42.
Benjamin Moore, ² A. M., 1775-76.	Nathaniel F. Moore, LL. D., 1842-49.
William Samuel Johnson, LL. D., 1787-1800.	Charles King, LL. D., 1849-64.
Charles H. Wharton, S. T. D., 1801.	Frederick A. P. Barnard, L. H. D., S. T. D.,
Benjamin Moore, S. T. D., 1801-11.	LL. D., 1864-
Provost — John M. Mason, S. T. D., 1811-16.	

Professors of Mathematics and Natural History.

Daniel Treadwell, A. M., 1757-60.	John Kemp, LL. D., 1799-1812.
Robert Harpur, A. M., 1761-65.	Robert Adrian, LL. D., 1818-20.

¹ The lists of Professors of the Medical school will be found elsewhere.

² *Pro tempore*, in absence of President.

Professors of Moral Philosophy.

led in 1795, Rhetoric and Belles-Letters in 1799, and Intellectual Philosophy and Political Economy in 1818.)

per, A. M., 1762-63.	| John Bowden, S. T. D., 1801-17.
iel Gros, S. T. D., 1787-95.	| John McVickar, S. T. D., 1817-57.
night, S. T. D., 1795-99.	

Professors of Mathematics.

urpur, A. M., 1765-67.	| William G. Peck, A. M. (Adjunct), 1857-59.
ip, LL. D., 1786-99.	| Howard Van Amringe, A. M. (Adjunct),
avies, LL. D., 1857-59.	| 1868-78. (Prof.) 1873-

Professors of Natural Philosophy.

(Astronomy added in 1785.)

ossy, M. D., 1765-76.	Samuel Bard, M. D., 1785-86.
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Professor of Natural Law.

(History and Languages added in 1775.)

hill, A. M., 1773-76.

Professors of the French Language.

n 1828, as "Department of French Language and Literature." Abolished in 1866.)

etard, 1784-87.	| Antoine Verren, A. M., 1828-39.
e Marcellin, 1792-99.	| Felix G. Berteau, LL. B., 1839-56.

Professors of the Greek and Latin Languages.

(Grecian and Roman Antiquities added in 1794.)

lochran, A. M., 1784-89.	| Nathaniel F. Moore, LL. D., 1820-35.
son, A. M., 1789-92.	| Charles Anthon, A. B. (Adj.), 1820-30.
Rattoone, S. T. D., 1792-97.	| " " , LL. D. (Jay Prof.), 1830-57.
son, LL. D., 1797-1820.	| Robert G. Vermilye, A. M. (Adj.), 1837-48.
F. Moore, A. M. (Adj.), 1817-20.	| Henry Drisler, jr. (Adj.), 1845-57.

Professor of Rhetoric and Logic.

Moore, A. M., 1784-87.

Professor in the Oriental Languages.

Kunze, S. T. D., 1784-87, and 1792-99.

Professors of the German Language.

d in 1830, as Department of German Language and Literature. From 1843 l, Professor.")

iel Gros, S. T. D., 1784-95.	| Henry I. Schmidt, S. T. D., 1847-80.
C. Scheffer, S. T. D., 1830-31.	| Charles Sprague Smith, A. M., 1880-82.
irnenputsch, 1832.	| Hjalmar H. Boyesen, Ph. D. 1882-
s Tellkampf, J. U. D., 1843-47.	

Professors of Geography.

ros, S. T. D., 1784-95.	John Kemp, LL. D., 1795-99.
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Professor of Natural History.

yes, LL. D., 1785-86.

of Natural History, Chemistry, Agriculture, and the other Arts depending thereon.

. Mitchill, M. D., LL. D., 1792-1801.

Professors of Law.

nt, A. M., 1793-98.	| William Betts, LL. D., 1848-54.
, LL. D., 1823-47.	

Professor of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres.

et, A. M., 1795-99.

Professors of Chemistry.

Stringham, M. D., 1802-10.	| Charles F. Chandler, Ph. D., M. D., LL. D.,
com, 1813-20.	| 1877-
. Joy, Ph. D., 1857-77.	

Professors of Mathematics and Astronomy.

(Mechanics added in 1865.)

Robert Adrian, LL. D., 1820-25.

Henry James Anderson, M. D., LL. D., 1825-75.

Charles W. Hackley, S. T. D., 1843-57.

William Guy Peck, Ph. D., LL. D., 1861- .

Professors of Natural and Experiment Philosophy and Chemistry.

James Renwick, 1820-63.

Richard S. McCulloch, 1854-57.

Professors of the Italian Language and Literature.

Lorenzo Da Ponte, 1826-37.

E. Felix Foresti, LL. B., 1839-56.

Professor of the Hebrew Language and Literature.

Samuel H. Turner, S. T. D., 1830-61.

Professor of the Spanish Language and Literature.

Mariano Velazquez de la Cadena, LL. B., 1830-60.

Professor of Elementary Chemistry.

William H. Ellet, M. D., 1832-83.

Professor of Elocution.

John W. S. Hows, 1844-57.

Professor of the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion.

John McVickar, S. T. D., 1857-68.

Jay Professors of the Greek Language and Literature.

Charles Anthon, LL. D., 1857-67.

Henry Drisler, LL. D., 1867- .

Augustus C. Merriam, A. M., Ph. D. (Adjunct), 1880- .

Professors of the Latin Language and Literature.

Henry Drisler, LL. D., 1857-67.

Charles Short, LL. D., 1868- .

Professor of Astronomy.

Charles W. Hackley, S. T. D., 1857-61.

Professors of Mechanics and Physics.

(Mechanics transferred to Mathematics and Astronomy, in 1865.)

Richard S. McCulloch, A. M., 1857-63.

Ogden N. Rood, A. M., 1863- .

(Expelled for joining the Rebels Oct. 15, 1863).

Professors of History and Political Science.

(Succeeded in 1876 by Professorship of History, Political Science and International Law.)

Francis Lieber, LL. D., 1857-65.

John W. Burgess, A. M., 1876- .

Richmond M. Smith (Adjunct), 1878- .

Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and Literature.

(History and Political Economy added in 1865, and assigned to another Department in 1876. Divided in 1882 into two—the Chair of Philosophy, Ethics and Psychology and that of the English Language and Literature.)

Charles Murray Nairne, A. M., L. H. D., 1857-82. Emeritus, 1881.

Archibald Alexander, A. M., Ph. D. (Adjunct), 1877-81.

Professor of Higher Mathematics.

Charles Davies, LL. D., 1859-76.

Professor of Pure Mathematics.

William Guy Peck, LL. D., 1859-61.

Professor of Geology and Palaeontology.

John S. Newberry, M. D., LL. D., 1877- .

Professor of Philosophy, Ethics and Psychology.

Archibald Alexander, A. M., Ph. D., 1881- .

Professor of the English Language and Literature.

Thomas R. Price, A. M., 1882- . | John D. Quackenbos, A. M., M. D. (Adjunct),
1884- .

Professor of Modern Languages and Foreign Literature.

Charles Sprague Smith, A. M., 1882- .

Professor of Geodesy and Practical Astronomy, and Director of the Observatory.

John K. Rees, A. M., E. M., 1884- .

[Besides the above, there had been employed at various times, 11 Instructors, 29 Tutors.
7 Assistants, 2 Lecturers, 6 Librarians, and 1 Chaplain.]

FACULTY OF LAW.

Professors of Municipal Law.

Theodore W. Dwight, LL. D., 1858-78. | George Chase, LL. B. (Assist.), 1874-78.

Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

John Ordronaux, LL. B., M. D., 1860- .

Professor of Political Science.

(Changed in 1865 to Constitutional History and Public Law ; in 1876 to History, Political
Science and International Law ; in 1878 to Constitutional History and International and
Constitutional Law and Political Science.)

Francis Lieber, LL. D., 1860-72. | John W. Burgess, A. M., 1876- .

Professor of the Ethics of Jurisprudence.

Charles Murray Nairne, L. H. D., 1860-78.

Professor of the Law of Contracts, Maritime and Admiralty Law.

Theodore W. Dwight, LL. D., 1878- .

Professor of Criminal Law, Torts and Procedure.

George Chase, LL. B., 1878- .

Professor of Real Estate and Equity Jurisprudence.

John F. Dillon, LL. D., 1879-82.

[In addition to the above there were, between 1860 and 1882, 11 Lecturers.]

FACULTY OF THE SCHOOL OF MINES.

Professor of Mineralogy and Metallurgy.

Thomas Egleston, jr., A. M., E. M., 1864- .

Professors of Mining Engineering.

(Changed in 1870 to Civil and Mining Engineering, and in 1877 to Engineering.)

Francis L. Vinton, E. M., 1864-77. | William P. Trowbridge, Ph. D., LL., 1877- .

Henry S. Munroe, E. M., Ph. D. (Adjunct in Surveying and Practical Mining.)

Frederick R. Hutton, C. E., Ph. D. (Adjunct in Mechanical Engineering.)

Professor of Analytical and Applied Chemistry.

(Since 1877 Chemistry.)

Charles F. Chandler, Ph. D., LL. D., M. D., 1877- .

Professor of General Chemistry.

Charles A. Joy, Ph. D., 1865-77.

Professor of Mechanics and their Applications.

William G. Peck, Ph. D., LL. D., 1865- .

Professor of Mathematics.

J. Howard Van Amringe, A. M., Ph. D., 1865- .

Professor of Physics.

Ogden N. Rood, A. M., 1865- .

Professor of Geology and Palaeontology.

John S. Newberry, M. D., LL. D., 1866-

Professor of Architecture.

William R. Ware, B. S., 1881-

Lecturer.

(Metallurgy of Iron and Steel.)

A. M. Holley, 1876-82.

[Besides the above there were employed from 1864 to 1892 13 Instructors and 6 Assistants.]

FACULTY OF THE SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Professor of Constitutional Law and International History and Law.

John W. Burgess, A. M., 1880-

Professor of Philosophy.

Archibald Alexander, A. M., Ph. D. (Adj.), 1880-81; (Prof.), 1881-

Professor of Political Economy and Social Science.

Richmond M. Smith, A. M. (Adj.), 1880-

Lecturers.

E. Munroe Smith, LL. B., J. U. D. (Roman Law), 1880-

Clifford R. Bateman, LL. B. (Administrative Law), 1881-

Professor of Library Economy.

Melvil Dewey, A. M., 1884-

Attendance since 1831 and by classes since 1835 in the Under graduate Course of School of Arts since 1835, in Columbia College.

YEARS.	Seniors.	Juniors.	Sophomores.	Freshmen.	Total.	YEARS.	Seniors.	Juniors.	Sophomores.	Freshmen.	Total.
1831-32.....	..	..	..	..	127	1858-59.....	83	43	39	53	178
1832-33.....	..	..	..	..	100	1859-60.....	40	33	62	63	203
1833-34.....	..	..	..	..	99	1860-61.....	36	46	64	52	198
1834-35.....	..	..	..	..	97	1861-62.....	46	53	47	63	209
1835-36.....	22	23	23	26	99	1862-63.....	50	42	43	51	186
1836-37.....	24	23	28	32	107	1863-64.....	37	42	40	47	166
1837-38.....	20	24	39	31	114	1864-65.....	35	35	45	39	154
1838-39.....	25	37	39	48	149	1865-66.....	32	36	35	46	149
1839-40.....	33	34	34	30	131	1866-67.....	31	28	42	32	140
1840-41.....	31	33	27	30	121	1867-68.....	29	28	33	45	144
1841-42.....	31	21	22	30	104	1868-69.....	37	29	40	41	147
1842-43.....	23	16	31	25	95	1869-70.....	30	36	35	23	124
1843-44.....	14	27	27	30	104	1870-71.....	31	30	28	36	125
1844-45.....	24	23	35	32	114	1871-72.....	29	23	33	31	116
1845-46.....	24	30	30	40	124	1872-73.....	21	28	26	48	123
1846-47.....	29	28	39	29	125	1873-74.....	25	23	45	33	126
1847-48.....	26	33	31	34	124	1874-75.....	31	42	33	53	149
1848-49.....	32	31	33	40	136	1875-76.....	40	39	54	50	173
1849-50.....	24	27	34	28	113	1876-77.....	26	47	44	79	196
1850-51.....	21	27	30	33	111	1877-78.....	45	38	73	78	234
1851-52.....	26	22	34	30	112	1878-79.....	37	61	71	83	251
1852-53.....	19	31	28	51	129	1879-80.....	58	61	66	93	278
1853-54.....	29	22	51	45	147	1880-81.....	49	52	61	94	256
1854-55.....	20	46	30	37	133	1881-82.....	53	62	52	94	261
1855-56.....	45	29	34	40	148	1882-83.....	50	62	74	90	276
1856-57.....	27	27	44	48	146	1883-84.....	51	62	80	71	264
1857-58.....	27	36	30	41	134						

number of Graduates of Columbia College (including those under its former name as King's College) from its organization to the year 1884 inclusive.

	Graduates in Arts.	Graduates in Medicine.	Graduates in Law.	Graduates in School of Mines.	Graduates in School of Political Science.	Honorary Graduates.	YEARS.	Graduates in Arts.	Graduates in Medicine.	Graduates in Law.	Graduates in School of Mines.	Graduates in School of Political Science.	Honorary Graduates.
1811.	7	...	...	...	...	14	1811.	24	...	...	...	...	8
1812.	2	...	...	...	...	...	1812.	28	...	...	...	...	...
1813.	6	...	...	...	...	...	1813.	18	...	...	...	...	...
1814.	3	...	...	...	...	8	1814.	11	...	...	...	...	...
1815.	8	...	...	...	...	6	1815.	19	...	...	...	...	1
1816.	2	...	...	...	...	...	1816.	17	...	...	...	...	1
1817.	2	...	...	...	...	2	1817.	18	...	...	...	...	...
1818.	5	...	...	...	...	1	1818.	18	...	...	...	...	4
1819.	11	...	...	...	...	...	1819.	19	...	...	...	...	3
1820.	2	...	...	...	...	7	1820.	13	...	...	...	...	1
1821.	6	...	...	...	...	5	1821.	30	...	...	...	...	8
1822.	1	2	...	...	...	2	1822.	23	...	...	...	...	6
1823.	8	...	...	...	...	2	1823.	21	...	...	...	...	9
1824.	6	2	...	...	...	1	1824.	23	...	...	...	...	6
1825.	6	5	...	...	...	1	1825.	21	...	...	...	...	5
1826.	5	1	...	...	...	4	1826.	25	...	...	...	...	1
1827.	12	1	...	...	...	4	1827.	36	...	...	...	...	2
1828.	7	...	...	...	...	...	1828.	29	...	...	...	...	3
1829.	6	...	...	...	...	...	1829.	20	...	...	...	...	1
1830.	8	...	...	...	...	...	1830.	19	...	...	...	...	4
1831.	5	...	...	...	...	1	1831.	24	...	...	...	...	4
1832.	6	...	...	...	...	5	1832.	26	...	...	...	...	1
1833.	9	...	...	...	...	6	1833.	24	...	...	...	...	6
1834.	7	...	...	...	...	2	1834.	34	...	...	...	...	6
1835.	21	...	...	...	...	...	1835.	24	...	...	...	...	4
1836.	12	...	...	...	...	...	1836.	21	...	...	...	...	8
1837.	26	4	...	...	...	3	1837.	23	...	...	...	...	12
1838.	15	3	...	...	...	1	1838.	20	...	...	...	...	3
1839.	26	2	...	...	...	2	1839.	25	...	...	...	...	2
1840.	15	2	...	...	...	...	1840.	32	...	...	...	...	6
1841.	9	1	...	...	...	2	1841.	31	...	...	...	...	4
1842.	18	...	...	...	...	4	1842.	30	...	...	...	...	6
1843.	18	...	...	...	...	...	1843.	23	...	...	...	...	3
1844.	16	...	...	...	...	...	1844.	14	...	...	...	...	5
1845.	15	...	...	...	...	...	1845.	24	...	...	...	...	6
1846.	20	2	...	...	...	2	1846.	24	...	...	...	...	2
1847.	18	2	...	...	...	...	1847.	28	...	...	...	...	9
1848.	31	3	...	...	...	4	1848.	25	...	...	...	...	1
1849.	19	3	...	...	...	1	1849.	32	...	...	...	...	3
1850.	20	1	...	...	...	1	1850.	23	...	...	...	...	6
1851.	21	1	...	...	...	...	1851.	31	...	...	...	...	4
1852.	22	...	...	...	...	...	1852.	27	...	...	...	...	7
1853.	27	...	...	...	...	1	1853.	19	...	...	...	...	6
1854.	29	1	...	...	...	...	1854.	29	...	...	...	...	4

Number of Graduates of Columbia College. — Continued.

YEARS.	Graduates in Arts.	Graduates in Medicine.	Graduates in Law.	Graduates in School of Mines.	Graduates in School of Political Science.	Honorary Graduates.	YEARS.	Graduates in Arts.	Graduates in Medicine.	Graduates in Law.	Graduates in School of Mines.	Graduates in School of Political Science.	Honorary Graduates.
1855.	19	...	..	..	...	2	1870.	80	69	71	9	...	2
1856.	45	...	..	..	...	4	1871.	81	85	99	7	...	5
1857.	27	...	..	..	...	4	1872.	29	76	101	5	...	9
1858.	25	...	..	..	...	4	1873.	21	109	139	5	...	9
1859.	38	...	..	..	...	6	1874.	24	84	184	9	...	5
1860.	40	53	27	..	...	9	1875.	21	108	210	20	...	6
1861.	36	60	22	..	...	■	1876.	27	193	219	26	...	2
1862.	44	59	34	..	...	6	1877.	26	18	267	32	...	5
1863.	50	62	41	..	...	■	1878.	44	109	190	40	...	4
1864.	38	80	66	..	...	3	1879.	36	195	174	83	...	...
1865.	35	68	66	..	...	9	1880.	58	117	175	85	...	2
1866.	32	106	46	..	...	3	1881.	■	120	123	86	10.	...
1867.	81	95	77	13	...	4	1882.	48	215	155	35	11.	..
1868.	27	103	60	20	...	3	1883.	57	15	147	40	18.	...
1869.	36	91	81	11	...	7	1884.	108	30	256	96	82.	..

Whole number of graduates in the School of Arts, to 1884, inclusive, 2,667.

Beginning with the class of 1882 graduates received the degree of Bachelor of Arts (A. B.), Bachelor of Letters (L. B.), or Bachelor of Science (B. S.), according to the character of the studies chiefly pursued by them during the last two years of their college course.

Graduates in Law receive the degree of Bachelor of Law (LL. B.). Graduates of the School of Mines receive the degree of Engineer of Mines (E. M.), Civil Engineer (C. E.), or Bachelor of Philosophy (Ph. B.). Graduates who pursue at the School of Mines, for not less than one academic year, a course of study prescribed by the Faculty, pass a satisfactory examination and present an acceptable dissertation embodying the results of special study upon an approved subject, receive the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.). Students of the School of Political Science receive the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy (Ph. B.) upon the completion of the first year, and that of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.) upon the completion of the entire course of three years, having also passed examinations and prepared an original dissertation upon a subject assigned or approved by the Faculty.

UNION UNIVERSITY.

By an act passed April 10, 1873,¹ a corporation was allowed to be formed by voluntary association of the four corporations previously existing under the names of Union College, the Albany Medical College, the Law Department of the University of Albany, and the Dudley Observatory. This was not to affect any rights of property nor any of the corporate rights previously existing. The new corporation might hold an estate with an income of not over \$100,000 a year, and was to be managed by a Board of Governors not more than seventeen in number. The organic law of the University might be modified by the Regents upon application of the Board of Governors; but no change could be made affecting the funds or property or the individual government and control of either of these institutions without the consent of its Trustees.

Under this authority an agreement was made June 12, 1873, by which the Board of Governors was to consist of thirteen persons, in addition to the four Presidents, who were to be *ex-officio* members, making the whole number seventeen. Of these thirteen Governors one was to be chosen by the Trustees of each of the three Albany institutions, and ten by the Trustees of Union College. Their terms are unlimited. The University appoints a permanent Chancellor and an honorary Chancellor. The former (who is the President of Union College) confers the degrees. The latter is appointed for a year, and is expected to deliver an address at Commencement. He is thereafter a member of the Board of Visitors.² Commencement is always on the fourth Wednesday of June. Two stated meetings are to be held annually — one at Albany on the fourth Tuesday of

¹ Chap. 193, Laws of 1873.

² The succession of honorary Chancellors has been as follows :

Hon. Horatio Seymour, LL. D., 1873.

Hon. John L. Dix, LL. D., 1874.

Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, DD., LL. D., D. C. L., 1875.

Rt. Hon. William E. Gladstone,* D. C. L., 1876.

Hon. George William Curtis, LL. D., 1877.

Hon. William Porcher Miles, LL. D., 1878.

Hon. John K. Porter, LL. D., 1879.

Hon. John Walsh, LL. D., 1880.

Hon. Alexander H. Rice, LL. D., 1881.

Rt. Rev. Abram H. Littlejohn, D. D., 1882.

Rev. Richard Storrs, D. D., LL. D., 1883.

Henry Copée, LL. D., 1884.

* Politely declined on account of pressing engagements.

January, and the other at Schenectady on the day before Commencement. This agreement was approved by the Regents October 31, 1873.

I. UNION COLLEGE.

The earliest movement toward the establishment of a college at Schenectady was made in 1779, when petitions were circulated in various places in the eastern and northern parts of the State, and a charter was prepared, with the intention of naming it CLINTON COLLEGE.¹ These petitions were referred to a committee, who made a favorable report, recommending that the petitioners be allowed to bring in a bill for this purpose at the next session. But the emergencies of the war appear to have diverted attention from the subject, and we find nothing more concerning it.

On the 21st of February, 1785, measures were begun for the establishment of an academy at Schenectady, by mutual agreement among the citizens, and placed in charge of twelve trustees.² Its work was carried on with as much success as could be expected in a private seminary, until its sphere of usefulness was enlarged in the manner we shall presently notice.

The following notice of an early plan proposed for the establishment of a college at Schenectady occurs in the Memoirs of the Rev. Dr. John H. Livingston :

“A plan was projected the ensuing winter (1785–86) by some friends of literature in the northern part of the State, for founding a College in Schenectady, for the prosperity of which the Doctor evinces a benevolent concern, and probably made some exertions at the meetings of the Regents of the University, being a member of that Board. In a letter to his worthy friend and brother, the Rev.

¹ Clinton Papers No. 3,467, State Library : A further notice of this enterprise is given in a “ Historical Sketch of Union College ” prepared by the editor of this volume in 1876, and published by the National Bureau of Education in connection with a plan then proposed for the publication, under his editorial supervision, of a general series of Histories of American Colleges, with reference to the Centennial year. A notice of the early attempts for the establishment of a college at Schenectady and at Albany will also be found in *Munsell's Annals of Albany*, VII, p. 126.

A petition was received August 26, 1779, from John Cuyler and 542 inhabitants of Albany and Tryon counties, and from Thomas Clarke and 131 others of Charlotte county for a college in Schenectady.—[Assembly Journal, 1779, p. 9.

² This building was on the north-west corner of what are now Union and Ferry streets. It was of brick, two stories high, and about fifty by thirty feet on the ground plan. It was the only college edifice of Union College until 1804.

Dr. D. Romeyn,¹ Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church in that town, one, it is believed, of the original framers of the plan, and its indefatigable patron, he says: 'If I can be serviceable to you in any thing relating thereto I shall be glad to receive your directions,' and in another dated the 25th of February, 'I shall be happy to hear from you and wish to know what prospects remain of our sanguine expectations respecting your intended College. I have understood some little misunderstanding has taken place in consequence of different claims to the same lands which were intended to be appropriated for a fund, I hope it may be amicably settled and that your influence may prevail to engage both sides to unite in the same object. It would, doubtless, prove a great advantage to the town to have a College placed there, and its importance to literature and religion, in that quarter of our State, need not be mentioned.' " "

On the 30th of December, 1791, the managers of the academy in the town of Schenectady memorialized the Legislature without success for a grant of land for their institution.'

¹ The Rev. Dr. Dirck Romeyn was twenty years pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church at Schenectady and one of the principal promoters of the college. He died April 16, 1804.

² Gunn's Memoirs of Dr. Livingston, p. 283.

³ They further stated that before the close of the war, and before the Board of Regents had been created, they had made liberal proposals to the Legislature for the endowment of a college at Schenectady, since which time an ancient suit had been revived in the Court of Chancery in this State, relative to the subject of such proposals as aforesaid, which has hitherto deprived the inhabitants from realizing and appropriating the proposed estate to the advantage of education, as had been intended.

They represented that Dirck Van Ingen, of Schenectady, had, with two others, in October, 1791, obtained from the Oneida Indians a lease for twenty-one years of a tract of land in the Oneida Reservation, distinguished in the recent treaty with that tribe as the "Residue of the Oneida Reservation," and that they had, on the 26th of November last, conveyed by lease 10,240 acres of said residue of the Oneida Reservation for the benefit of a college at Schenectady, reserving to the native owners a rent of \$250 a year. The said Van. Ingen and associates had afterward leased for the same purpose 5,120 acres more of said land at a rent of one shilling a year.

The income from this grant would be gradual and at best temporary, and for this reason they asked the Legislature for leave to purchase the reversionary right of these lands from the Indians so as to obtain a permanent title, in order to be in possession of an estate that would enable them to apply at an early day to the Regents for incorporation as a college, and to have an amount of property that would justify the establishment of a college. This petition was signed by John Glen, Abraham Oothoudt, Myndert S. Ten Eyck, Cornelius A. Van Slyck, Andries Van Patten, Barnardus F. Schermerhorn, Cornelius Van Dyck, Arent A. Vedder and Nicholas Vedder. A separate petition contained a large number of signatures of citizens not managers of the academy.

The committee to whom this was referred reported that the lands in question

In a memorial dated February 29, 1792, the proprietors of the academy state that they had at that time about eighty students in the English Language, and that they had nearly twenty pursuing the study of the learned languages and higher branches, in preparation for the first or more advanced classes in College. They were fully convinced of their ability to establish and maintain a College, and had made efforts that led them to confidently depend upon raising the fund needed for endowment, and asked for a College charter. As a foundation for their fund, the Town of Schenectady was willing to convey to the Trustees of a College as soon as they were appointed, and by good and ample title, a tract of land containing 5,000 acres. A pledge of 700 acres more was offered from individuals, and a further subscription of near £1,000 (\$2,500) in money, to be paid in four installments, was promised from citizens. The consistory of the Dutch Church offered to give a building called the "Academy" for College use, and not to be alienated, estimated as worth £1,500, and a sum of money collected for a library, amounting to £250, was likewise to be given.

But as these funds could not be realized or applied unless there was created a Board of Trustees capable of holding them, they prayed for an act of incorporation from the Regents, with all the powers and privileges conferred by law upon Columbia College and that the name of the institution should be "THE COLLEGE OF SCHENECTADY."¹

The Regents on the 27th of March denied this application upon the ground that sufficient funds had not been provided.

Failing in this effort, a petition signed and sealed, with the names of twenty-four citizens of Schenectady, owning the major part of the private Academy, was addressed under date of November 2, 1792, asking for the incorporation of an Academy. They pledged a fund of £550 and 1,100 acres of land, and expressed a belief that considerable further donations would be obtained when a corpora-

had been guaranteed to the Oneidas and their posterity forever, for their own use and cultivation, and that it would be derogatory to the interest of the State to grant the request.—[Assembly Papers Miscellaneous, vol. III, p. 474, State Library.]

¹ The names proposed for first Trustees were Abram Ten Broeck, Abram Yates, Jr., Isaac Vrooman, Dirck Romeyn, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, John Saunders, John Glen, John Bassett, Thomas Elison, Abram Oothout, Nicholas Veeder, Cornelius Glen, A. Van Slyke, John N. Bleecker, Gerrit S. Vedder, Jr., and Peter Vrooman, of Albany county; John J. Van Rensselaer, Jacobus Romeyn and Abram Ten Eyck, of Rensselaer county; Samuel Smith and William Schenck, of Saratoga county, and D. Christopher Pick and Henry Frey, of Montgomery county.

tion had been created to receive it. They desired that the institution should be called provisionally "The Academy of the Town of Schenectady," but expressed a wish, at any future time, to change its name, should the occasion arise, to that of the most liberal individual benefactor.

This application was favorably received, and an academic charter was granted January 29, 1793, under the name suggested as a temporary one in the petition.

This academy appears to have been conducted with great success, by Col. John Taylor, who afterward become one of the first College Professors. In a report of Visitation signed by Dirck Romeyn and Gen. Philip Schuyler soon after, it appears that the number of students in 1793 was 123, of whom thirty-eight were pursuing the classical languages and other higher branches, the remainder being in English studies. They expressed their full approbation of the management and their confidence in its future prosperity.

Application was again made early in 1794 for a College charter, but on the 28th of January this was again denied, upon the ground that the state of Literature in the academy did not appear to be far enough advanced, nor its funds sufficient to warrant its erection into a College.

In a few months afterward we find the subject of a College under active discussion, as appears from the following papers on file in the Regents' office:

"At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Academy in the Town of Schenectady upon the 19th day of August, 1794, the Board appointed Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Stephen Van Rensselaer, John Saunders, Nicholas Veeder, Stephen N. Bayard, Joseph C. Yates, and John Taylor, a committee to digest and report a plan for a College to be established in the Town of Schenectady; and instructed their committee to form the plan that it may exhibit the most liberal principles and remove the objections to the instituting of a College in the said Town, offered by the Regents in their report of last winter, when application was made to them for that purpose.

The committee above named met at the house of Henry Ten Eyck, upon the 17th day of September. After reading their instructions, and considering the subject, it was resolved that the subject is of the greatest importance, and therefore requires the most mature deliberation.

Resolved, That public utility, liberality of sentiment and entire exclusion of all party whatsoever, ought to be attended in forming a plan for a College.

Resolved, That in order to render the business more extensive,

and to collect the sentiment of others, this committee will meet at Albany upon the 11th day of November next, and invite a number of gentlemen of information in the city of Albany to unite with them in carrying the business of their appointment into effect. Adjourned.

(A true copy from the minutes.)

JOHN TAYLOR, *Secretary.*"

The above named, and several others from the city of Albany and the northern and western parts of the State, met at the house of James McGourk, in the city of Albany, upon the day appointed, and the following proceedings were had :

" Mr. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer was elected to the chair ; John Taylor, Secretary.

Resolved, That a College be established in the Town of Schenectady.

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of the College shall consist of twenty-four members, who shall in the first instance be appointed at a general meeting to be convened as hereinafter directed.

Resolved, That a majority of the Board of Trustees shall never be composed of persons of any one particular religious denomination.

Resolved, That no President or Professor of the College, being a Minister of the Gospel, shall take upon himself or hold the pastoral charge of any church or congregation.

Resolved, That there shall be taught in this College the Latin and Greek Languages, Antiquities, Geography, Rhetoric, Logic, the Belles-Lettres, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, History, Moral Philosophy, Natural Jurisprudence, and such other branches of Science as the said Trustees shall deem necessary, and the funds of the College will admit.

Resolved, That the establishment of a College will require at least £10,000 principal.

Resolved, That a meeting of the inhabitants from the northern and western parts of this State, disposed to patronize the establishment of a College, be called at the house of James McGourk, in the city of Albany, on the 16th day of December next, in order to consider of, and revise the preceding plan, and devise ways and means to obtain collegiate powers from the Regents of the University of the State of New York and to nominate the first Trustees.

Resolved, That John Taylor, Joseph C. Yates, Stephen N. Bayard, John Saunders, Simeon De Witt, Hunloke Woodruff, John V. Henry and William Pitt Beers be a committee to report to the general meeting upon the 16th day of December next, the plan which, and the funds with which the said College is intended to be founded and provided, to be submitted to the Regents of the University.

Resolved, That John Lansing, Jr., Jeremiah Van Rensselaer and Peter Gausevoort, Jr., be a committee to draw a circular letter,

and cause two hundred copies thereof to be printed and distributed in the northern and western parts of this State. Adjourned.

(A true copy from the minutes.)

JOHN TAYLOR, *Secretary.*"

CITY OF ALBANY, *December 16, 1794.*

The above committee, together with sundry gentlemen from the city of Albany, and from the northern and western counties of the State, assembled at James McGourk's, agreeably to adjournment, and proceeded to business.

The committee appointed for the purpose, reported a plan for the establishment of a College, which plan is hereunto annexed, as amended and agreed to.

The meeting then proceeded to nominate the first Trustees who were elected, and entered into the said annexed plan.

Agreed, that if upon examination it be found that any particular part of the said plan be contrary to the laws of this State, for establishing Colleges in the same, the committee, or a majority of them, be empowered and directed to amend it accordingly. Adjourned.

(A true copy of the minutes.)

JOHN TAYLOR, *Secretary.*"

The plan above mentioned, and ordered to be printed, was as follows:

" To the Regents of the University of the State of New York :

We, the subscribers, inhabitants of the northern and western counties of the State of New York, taking into view the growing population of these counties, and sensible of the necessity and importance of facilitating the means of acquiring Useful Knowledge, make known that we are minded to establish a College upon the following principles :

1st. A College shall be founded in the town of Schenectady, county of Albany, and State of New York, to be called and known by the name of UNION COLLEGE.

2d. The said College shall be under the direction and government of twenty-four Trustees, the majority of which Trustees shall not at any time be composed of persons of the same religious sect or denomination.¹

3d. The first Trustees shall be the following persons, namely: Robert Yates, Abraham Yates, Jr., Abraham Ten Broeck, Golds-brow Banyar, John V. Henry, George Merchant, Stephen Van Rensselaer, John Glen, Isaac Vrooman, Joseph C. Yates, James Shuter, Nicholas Veeder, James Gorden, Beriah Palmer, Samuel Smith, Henry Walton, Ammi Rodgers, Aaron Condict, Jacobus V.

¹ In one of the printed copies there is an interlineation making it to read "twenty-four Trustees, and if consistent with the Law the majority of said Trustees," etc.

C. Romeyn, James Cochran, John Frey, D. Christopher Pick, Jonas Platt, Jonas Col, who shall have perpetual succession, and enjoy all other corporate rights and privileges, which are by law or charter allowed to the present trustees of Columbia College, in the city of New York.

4th. When special meetings of the Trustees are deemed necessary, the senior Trustee, residing within one mile of the College (which seniority shall be determined according to the order in which they shall be named in the act of incorporation, and in elections thereafter to be made), upon application in writing from three¹ or more of the Trustees, shall appoint a time for such special meeting, in some convenient place in the Town of Schenectady, by advertisements to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Albany, and in one printed in Schenectady, at least three weeks previous to the proposed time of meeting.

5th. Whenever a vacancy in the Board of Trustees shall happen by death, resignation or otherwise, the senior Trustee, or in his absence the President of the College, shall immediately give notice of the same, and appoint a time and place of election for a new Member of the Board, by advertising in the manner above prescribed, for calling a meeting of the Trustees.

6th. The President of the College, Professors, Tutors and other officers shall be appointed by the Trustees.

7th. The President, Professors and Tutors of the College shall at no time hold the office of Trustee.²

8th. No President or Professor of the College, being a Minister of the Gospel, shall take upon himself or hold the pastoral charge of any church or congregation.

9th. The President, together with the Professors and Tutors of the College, shall constitute the Faculty thereof, a majority of whom when met shall be a quorum.

10th. There shall be four Professorships instituted, namely: The Professorship for Latin and Greek Languages and Antiquities; a Professorship for the Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy; a Professorship for Geography, Rhetoric, Logic and the Belles-Lettres, and a Professorship for History, Chronology, Moral Philosophy and Natural Jurisprudence.

11th. Other Professorships shall be established from time to time as in the judgment of the Trustees the funds of the College may admit, and the numbers and proficiency of the Students shall require.

12th. In the commencement of the operations of the College, and until the above arrangements can be carried into effect, the President of the College shall officiate as Professor of Moral Philosophy, History, Geography, Rhetoric, Logic and Belles-Lettres.

13th. Every Student upon entering the College shall pay to the Treasurer thereof, two and a half dollars.

¹ In one copy changed to "five."

² In one copy this article is erased.

14th. Every Student of the College, until the Trustees shall otherwise direct, shall pay to the Treasurer, for tuition at the rate of sixteen dollars per year, in half yearly payments, to be made at the beginning of each session.

15th. Every Student, graduated at the College, shall pay to the Treasurer, upon his receiving his diploma, the sum of six dollars.

16th. The usual College degrees shall be conferred on the Students by the Trustees, upon a Certificate of Merit, furnished by the Faculty of the College.

17th. The Funds of the College shall amount to at least \$25,000.¹

18th. Until other arrangements be made by the Trustees the salary of the President of the College shall not be less than \$750.

19th. The annual salary of the Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, shall not be less than \$550.

20th. The annual salary of the Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages, and Antiquities, shall not be less than \$500, and while he shall officiate as Professor of Geography, Rhetoric, Logic and Belles-Lettres, such addition shall be made to his salary as the Trustees shall think proper.

We, therefore, respectfully request the Regents of the University to take the necessary measures for the establishment of the College on the above principles.

We, the subscribers, impressed with the importance of carrying the annexed plan into effect, do respectfully recommend to the Regents of the University, a compliance with the request contained in the preceding application."

December 18, 1794.

In furtherance of this measure, the Board of Trustees of the Academy in the Town of Schenectady, held a meeting on the 7th of January, 1795, and passed the following resolutions :

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of the Academy in the Town of Schenectady immediately upon the instituting of a College in the Town of Schenectady, will transfer to the Trustees of the said College, the building called the Academy in the said Town, together with all the appurtenances thereof, and all other property of every kind unto them the said Trustees belonging. It is further resolved, that as soon as possible after such collegiate powers shall be granted by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, the Board of the Academy will apply to the Legislature of the State to grant them full and sufficient powers to convey the same.²

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of the Academy in the Town of Schenectady, whenever a College shall be instituted in

¹ In one copy this is marked "\$30,000, with the Academic building valued at \$5,000."

² This power was granted by an act passed April 6, 1795.

said Town by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, and the circumstances of the College shall require, will grant a free and full use of the house, called the Academy in the Town of Schenectady, for the transacting the business of the College until a transfer of said house be legally made to the Trustees of the College.

(A true copy from the minutes of the Proceedings of the Board of Trustees of the Academy in the Town of Schenectady.)

JOHN TAYLOR, *Secretary pro tem.*"

These proceedings did not pass without a rival effort for establishing a College in the city of Albany. As early as January 4, 1792, the Common Council had voted to convey a part of the Public Square for the use of a College, provided that a charter should be obtained, and had appointed John N. Bleecker, Simeon DeWitt and Philip S. Van Rensselaer, a committee to draft a subscription for a College. These efforts were continued a year or two after, and were revived by the above recited proceedings in the interest of Schenectady in 1794-5.

A meeting was held in the City Hall at Albany on the last day of 1794, for taking measures toward securing a charter for "Albany College," and a full plan, certified under the seal of the city, was forwarded to the Board under date of January 12, 1795. The fund proposed was \$50,000, including a lot of two acres for buildings, and of this sum \$10,000 were to be used for building.¹

A charter was granted to Union College on the 25th of February, 1795, with full powers for the granting of degrees, and the most ample guarantees against sectarian control."

¹ See an extended account of these early proceedings with subscription lists, etc., in an article prepared by the editor of this volume for *Munsell's Annals of Albany*, VII., p. 126. A subscription list is published in the *First Semi-Centennial Anniversary of Union College*, 1845, p. 172, with other historical information of interest in this connection. Minute details are also given concerning the Old Academy in Prof. Pearson's *History of Schenectady Patent*, p. 433.

² The charter of 1795 named Robert Yates, Abraham Yates, Jr., Abraham Ten Broeck, Goldsbro' Banyar, John V. Henry, George Merchant, Stephen Van Rensselaer, John Glen, Isaac Vrooman, Joseph C. Yates, James Shuter, Nicholas Veeder, James Gordon, Beriah Palmer, Samuel Smith, Henry Walton, Ammi Rodgers, Aaron Condict, Jacobus V. C. Romeyn, James Cochran, John Frey, D. Christopher Peak, Jonas Platt and Jonas Coe, as first Trustees, and fixed their numbers at twenty-four.

The charter was amended March 30, 1797, by authorizing the Trustees to make rules and ordinances authorizing the Faculty to inflict on any student the punishment of degradation, subject to the approval of the Trustees at their next meeting, and also in respect to the formation of a quorum.

An act granting a lottery, passed March 30, 1805, provided for reducing the

An act of April 6, 1795, allowed the Trustees of the Academy to convey and of the College to accept the Academy building, upon which the powers of the former were supposed to cease.¹

The College was organized October 19, 1795, by the election of the Rev. John Blair Smith, D. D., of Philadelphia, as President,² John Taylor, A. M., as Professor of Mathematics, and the Rev. Andrew Yates as Professor of Greek and Latin. The first Commencement was held in May, 1797, and three young men received the first degree.³

They express great confidence of success, but indicated a point in their charter relating to discipline which needed amendment.

For several years the Trustees in their report complain of the want of preparatory classical schools. Washington Academy (Salem) was for many of the early years the principal source of supply. An act was passed March 30, 1797, defining the powers of the Trustees.

In April, 1798, the financial condition of Union College was reported as follows:

Given by Trustees of the Town.....	\$20,301 60
Given for House and Lot.....	5,712 50
House and Lot for President.....	3,500 00

number of Trustees to twenty-one, whereof the Chancellor, Justices of the Supreme Court, Attorney-General, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Surveyor-General and Treasurer were *ex-officio* members of the Board. The Constitution of 1821 having reduced the number of Justices from five to three, an act of February 14, 1823, added the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

The Constitution of 1846 by abolishing the offices of Chancellor and Justices of the then existing Supreme Court, created vacancies which the Trustees were by an act of April 19, 1847, authorized to fill, in the same manner as other vacancies in their Board.

¹ As this act did not expressly declare the dissolution of the Academic Corporation, it was construed to remain, and more than twenty years afterward it was revived, as mention in our notice of Academics on a subsequent page.

The old Academy received an appropriation of \$310 in 1793 and \$400 in 1794.

The chronicles of the day record that the event of receiving a College charter was celebrated with the ringing of bells, display of flags, bonfires and a general illumination.

² Mr. Smith was a Presbyterian clergyman in Philadelphia when elected. He returned to his charge after leaving Union College, and died there August 22, 1799, aged 43 years.

³ The Trustees in their first report, dated December 9, 1795, state that they had organized the following classes, commencing with the lowest:

(1.) Class of Languages, 16 students. (2.) Class of History or Belles-Lettres, 4 students. (3.) Mathematical Class, 3 students. (4.) Philosophical Class, no students.

Lot on which the new College is to be built.....	\$3, 250 00
Philosophical and Mathematical apparatus and Library.	2, 516 00
Cash raised for apparatus and Library but not expended.	1, 234 00
	<hr/>
	\$36, 514 10
	<hr/>

In addition to this property the College owned 1,604 acres of unimproved lands. The Faculty consisted of a President, a Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, a Professor of Mathematics and one Tutor.

The Legislature had before this made the following appropriations:

Act of April 9, 1795, for books and apparatus.....	\$3, 750 00
Act of April 11, 1796, for building.....	10, 000 00
Act of March 30, 1797, for salaries, two years.....	1, 500 00

The Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D., succeeded to the Presidency in 1799, but died in 1801,¹ and was followed by the Rev. Jonathan Maxey, D. D., who resigned in 1804.²

A College edifice, magnificent for its day, was begun under President Edwards, and opened for use in 1804.³

¹ Mr. Edwards was a son of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards of Northampton, Mass., afterward President of the College of New Jersey. He was a pastor in New Haven, Conn., when elected President, and died in Schenectady August 1, 1801, aged 56 years.

² Mr. Maxey was born in Attleborough, Mass., September 2, 1768, and was pastor of a Baptist Church in Providence when chosen President of Union College. He became President of the College of South Carolina, at Columbia, and died there June 4, 1820, aged 52 years.

³ The sum of \$10,000 was granted March 7, 1800, for completing the College and establishing a permanent fund for the support of professors. By the same act the trustees were authorized to select ten lots in the Military Tract, and the proceeds from sales were to be invested in public or bank stock for the benefit of the College.

The following lots were selected amounting to 5,500 acres: Manlius, No. 18, 550 acres; Aurelius, No. 36, 550 acres; Marcellus, No. 19, 550 acres; Pompey, No. 31, 550 acres; Romulus, No. 55, 550 acres; Scipio, No. 83, 550 acres; Fabius, No. 36, 550 acres; Ovid, No. 23, 550 acres; Milton, No. 56, 550 acres; Solon, No. 41, 550 acres.

Further aid was granted March 24, 1801, in the payment of interest on moneys borrowed on the credit of the State.

The lands granted to the Regents at Lake George, Ticonderoga and Crown Point were divided between Columbia and Union Colleges.

The College received \$43,483.93 from its lands in the Military Tract and \$9,373.20 from the "Garrison lands," near Lake George.

See acts of March 16, 1810 (chap. 53), relating to loans of 1800 and 1801.

The Trustees were peculiarly fortunate in their selection of a man as President to fill the vacancy that occurred in 1804. They elected the Rev. Eliphalet Nott, a young clergyman of Albany, who at the age of thirty-one had already become well-known as an eloquent and effective public speaker, of dignified and courteous manners and distinguished learning. But he possessed a talent as yet latent, in the education of young men, that afterward made him one of the most distinguished of College Presidents. He held the office until his death, January 29, 1866.¹ Dr. Nott found the College wanting both means and students. The inhabitants of Schenectady had proposed to raise an endowment in lands, obligations and money; but the largest subscription was \$250 and the next \$100, and the total sum from all sources other than direct gift by the State, was but \$42,343.74. The State, before 1804, had given \$78,112.13.² The building begun in 1798,³ was unfinished, and the College was burdened with a heavy debt.

Dr. Nott undertook to provide funds for an ample endowment,

¹ Dr. Nott was born in Ashford, Conn., June 25, 1773, graduated at Brown University in 1793, studied theology with the Rev. Joel Benedict, of Plainfield, Conn., and settled at Cherry Valley, N. Y., in 1796, as pastor of a church and teacher of a classical school. His talents soon secured for him a call to the Presbyterian church in Albany, where he remained until 1804.

During the long course of years that he held the office of President of Union College, and was actively engaged in his duties, over four thousand students enjoyed the opportunity of listening to his instruction, and received their diplomas at his hand. Dr. Nott had an inventive turn of mind, and patented various devices, one of which was a coal stove, that came into very extensive use, being one of the very first in which coal was burned. His active mental powers gradually failed toward the end of life.

² Chapter 62, Laws of 1805.

³ This building, long known in after years as "West College," was doubtless from designs by Philip Hooker, an eminent architect of Albany, is of the Italian style, of stone, three stories high, besides a basement, and is surmounted by an elegant central cupola. It is 150 by 60 feet on the ground plan, and cost about \$56,000 besides the site. It contained the President's residence, chapel, library and recitation-rooms, and a considerable number of dormitories. In 1815 it was sold to the county for a court-house, for 3,000 acres of land in Schenectady county, but was repurchased in 1831 for \$10,000, and used by the two lower classes until 1854. It was then sold to the city for \$6,000, and is now used by the city union school.

Between 1805 and 1810 a row of two-story brick buildings was erected on College street for dormitories. It was sold in 1830. A one-story brick building, 30 by 80 feet, built in the rear of the old College, and used for a Lancasterian school while the county owned it, afterward became the College museum, and is still in use by the city school.

by the aid of a lottery, and on the 30th of March, 1805, an act was passed for raising the sum of \$80,000 in four drawings of \$20,000 each.¹ He also procured laws for enforcing rigid police regulations for the protection of students,² and adopted measures which presently began to place the College in very successful operation.

The grounds in the city were scanty, and no enlargement was practicable. This led to the securing of some two hundred and fifty acres on the eastern borders of the city, where the fields rise by a gentle slope to a plain of moderate elevation and easy of access. Near the upper edge of this slope, a terrace a few feet high would afford a level campus of ample space, and a site for buildings that would overlook the valley, the city and the Mohawk river, while northward glimpses of mountains blue from distance, and southward ranges of hills dividing the waters of the Mohawk and Susquehanna rivers, would present a panorama of peculiar loveliness. A gently murmuring brook issuing from dense woodlands flowed across the grounds just north of the proposed site, and in the rear alternating fields and groves extended several miles eastward to the Hudson.

Plans for new College buildings were drawn by Mons. Ramée, a French engineer, then eminent in the country, and for a time employed by the Government in planning fortifications and public works. Construction on College Hill was begun in 1812, and the premises were occupied in the summer of 1814.

Another Lottery Grant was allowed April 13, 1814,³ in which the sum of \$100,000 was directed to be raised for buildings, \$30,000 to pay debts, \$20,000 for Library and Apparatus and \$50,000 for a charitable endowment of Union College—in all \$200,000. The same act made provision for the raising of \$40,000 to Hamilton College by lottery—gave the Botanical Garden, bought of Dr. Hosack, to Columbia College, and gave a valuable privilege in the subscription of bank stock to the Medical College at Fairfield.

Under this provision a large number of students of limited means have since received free tuition. This Lottery was many years in progress. By an act passed April 5, 1822,⁴ the institutions having an interest were allowed to assume conjointly, or to appoint one of

¹ Of this the sum of \$35,000 was for buildings, an equal sum for professorships \$5,000 for a classical library and books for needy students, and \$5,000 for expenses of indigent students.

² Chapter 126, Laws of 1808, etc.

³ Chapter 120, Laws of 1814.

⁴ Chapter 163, Laws of 1822.

their number to complete these transactions and assume the responsibilities, the State being absolved from all liabilities that might occur therein. Union College undertook to close up the business, at which time the sum allowed to be raised was \$322,256.81, of which \$45,279.74 belonged to Hamilton College, and \$17,000 were afterward paid, amounting to \$62,279.74; the sum of \$33,971.56 belonged to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, \$4,529.30 to the Asbury church, and \$12,000 to the New York Historical Society, making in all \$112,780.62 to be deducted from the total sum that then remained to be raised. The Lottery business was finally closed up in 1833.¹

Upon completion of the two principal buildings on College Hill, the College building in the city was sold to the county for a Court-House.

No particular event marked the history of the College for many

¹ The practice of raising money by lotteries now forbidden by law and punished by fine and imprisonment, was at that period advocated as honorable, and encouraged by churches. It brought large sums of money to Union College; but the tedious delays, proceedings in the courts and legislative investigations that followed, brought scandal that has scarcely been forgotten.

Upon the purchase of the interest of Hamilton College in the Lottery of 1814, by Union College under the act of 1822, Dr. Nott assumed the management, his stipulation being for fifteen per cent of the sum raised. The profits amounted to \$162,713.78, of which Dr. Nott claimed \$71,691.29. Some regarded these profits as belonging to the College. In 1851, an investigation was ordered by the Senate, and the documents of that and other years — with the elaborate reply of the Trustees of Union College — will afford the views of parties on both sides in this unhappy affair.

Dr. Nott in his will, made in 1853, donated more than \$600,000 to the College for various specific objects, but a part of the property included in these gifts has not yet become productive, and its final value is still uncertain. Judging from the results, we can only regard Dr. Nott as a great benefactor to the College to which he gave his life-work — however much we may condemn the methods by which these means were acquired. He profited from a practice then legalized, justified by public opinion, and commended as praiseworthy.

The will of Dr. Nott contemplated the endowment of nine Professorships, yielding \$1,500 a year each; six Assistant Professorships, yielding \$600 a year each; \$60,000 for an Astronomical Observatory; sixty Auxiliary Scholarships, yielding \$10 and \$12 per term; sixty Prize Scholarships, yielding \$15 and \$18 per term, a portion to be increased to \$24; nine Prize Scholarships for Graduates or Fellows, each \$300 a year; \$20,000 for a Cemetery; \$10,000 for an Apparatus Fund; \$5,000 for Text-Books; \$30,000 for an Eclectic Library; \$5,000 for a Geological and Mineral Cabinet; \$5,000 for a Historical Cabinet; \$10,000 for a Lecture Fund, and the residue as a Miscellaneous Fund.

A general summary of accounts with the State is given in *Assem. Doc.* 213, 1849.

years after this event.¹ It was a period of general prosperity and the unusually large proportion in the senior classes, shows a fact well known throughout the country, that many students, after passing through the lower classes elsewhere, came hither to enjoy the instruction of Dr. Nott, and receive from him their first degree.²

Although prominence is given to the personal influence of its President, during many years of prosperity, justice requires us to record the fact, which all the graduates will indorse, that a large measure of gratitude is due from them to the other members of the Faculty for their talent, fidelity and ability in conducting the interests more especially confided to their care.

In 1831 the old College building in the city was re-purchased and held for the use of the Freshmen and Sophomore classes and some resident Professors until 1854.

The Semi-centennial year of this College (1845) was celebrated by a very large number of the Alumni, and the proceedings were published in a small volume.

The completion of half a century under the Presidency of Dr. Nott afforded another occasion for commemorative proceedings of great interest, July 25, 1855, which were also published in a Memorial volume. Upon both of these occasions the hospitalities of the city were extended to the returning sons of Union, whose numbers far exceeded the public accommodations of the place.³

As advancing age brought its infirmities upon the President, the

¹ An act was passed April 25, 1831 (chap. 267), allowing the Trustees to sell bank stock and re-invest in bonds, mortgages or public stocks.

Another act passed April 19, 1847 (chap. 84), provided for filling vacancies in the Board of Trustees.

² This fact, with his reputed readiness to receive students who had been unsuccessful elsewhere but for whose improvement hope might be entertained, attracted many to him, and filled the higher classes of the institution. One of the leading educators of the country has lately remarked that while this course subjected him to criticism, and might be regarded in some respects with disfavor, it still resulted beneficially, not only to many individuals, but also in rendering College discipline everywhere more parental and inter-Collegiate comity more humane. In that day practical efficiency in affairs was most needed for the development of the country; but now, while this is still important, it is felt that thorough training, mental discipline and complete scholarly furnishing is no less essential to the College graduate.

³ The central point of interest in 1854 was the address of Dr. Nott, which was a compact review of the labors, joys and trials of the last fifty years. The principal orators besides were the Hon. William W. Campbell, of Cherry Valley, and the Rev. Francis Wayland, President of Brown University. The latter had been formerly one of the Faculty of Union College.

Trustees called the Rev. Laurens P. Hickok, D. D., LL. D., from the Auburn Theological Seminary, to assist him as Vice-President. The whole cares of the Presidency gradually devolved upon him, and upon the death of Dr. Nott he became President. The duties were faithfully discharged, but the position was not a pleasant one and the attendance greatly declined. He resigned in 1868, and was succeeded by the Rev. Charles A. Aiken, D. D., Ph. D., from Princeton, who served from 1869 to 1871. The number attending continued to decline, and in 1872 it was not more than a fifth part as great as it had been twelve years before.

At this stage of lowest ebb, the Rev. Eliphalet Nott Potter, D. D., LL. D., a grandson of Dr. Nott and a son of the late Bishop Alonzo Potter of Pennsylvania, was elected. Bishop Potter had long been a Professor in Union College, and one of the most distinguished educators in the country. The new President entered upon his duties June 20, 1872, and under his management the attendance increased, and large sums of money were raised. But misunderstandings having arisen between the President and several members of the Board of Trustees and the Faculty, he resigned in 1884. It is not here necessary to notice the grounds of these difficulties, which chiefly related to the management and application of funds. President Potter was made Bishop elect of Nebraska, but accepted a pending call to the Presidency of Hobart College.

The Hon. Judson S. Landon, A. M., of Schenectady, became President *ad interim*, and at the time of our writing no permanent appointment had been made.

Course of Study.

The course of study in Union College at the beginning was probably no higher than that of the average Academy at the present time. We are unable to present the first schedule, but in 1802 the plan of education was as follows:

“*The Freshman class* shall study the Latin, Greek and English Languages, Arithmetic, Sheridan’s Lectures on Elocution, and shall write such Latin exercises as the Faculty may appoint.”

“*The Sophomore class* shall study Geography, Algebra, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, the Extraction of Roots, Conic Sections, Euclid’s Elements, Trigonometry, Surveying, Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Navigation, Logic, Blair’s Lectures, and such parts of eminent authors in the learned languages as the officers in College shall prescribe.”

"*The Junior class* shall study the Elements of Criticism, Astronomy, Natural and Moral Philosophy, and shall perform such exercises in the higher branches of the Mathematics as the Faculty shall prescribe."

"*The Senior class* shall study select portions of Ancient and Modern History, such parts of Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding as the President shall direct, Stewart's Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind, and shall review the principal studies of the preceding years, and also such portions of Virgil, Cicero and Horace as the President shall direct, and shall be accustomed to apply the principles of criticism."

As it became further developed it compared very nearly with the course of instruction then in use in the New England Colleges. But for more than forty years there has been offered at Union College the choice of a *Classical* and a *Scientific* course, the latter differing from the former in the substitution of the Modern Languages for Greek and Latin, and in the extent to which Mathematics and the Physical Sciences were pursued in the Junior and the Senior years.¹

Department of Civil Engineering. — This was established in 1845, under the direction of Prof. William M. Gillespie, and has since been continued with success. Its course of instruction aims to impart skill and practical experience in Mechanical draughting, instrumental field-work and numerical calculation, combined with the study of Text-books, and lectures on various subjects. The course now extends to four years, and is intermingled with the Scientific course of the College proper. The Department is well supplied with models, including the Olivier Collection, representing the most important and complicated ruled surfaces of Descriptive Geometry, particularly warped surfaces. The degree of Civil Engineer is conferred upon the graduates of this course. At the present time about forty students are pursuing studies in Civil Engineering, which has been about the average of the last ten years.

Department of Analytical Chemistry. — In 1855 a Chemical

¹ "It is worthy of remark, as an item of College history, that Union College was the first to introduce the system of Scientific education, which was afterward ably advocated by many of its graduates, especially by the distinguished President of Brown University, Francis Wayland, D. D. The essential feature of this system as originated by Dr. Nott, and now so generally adopted, was the substitution of the Modern Languages and an increased amount of Mathematical and Physical Science in place of the Greek and Roman Classics. Liberty of selection of studies, within certain limits, was also permitted." — [*Union University Catalogue*, 1873-4, p. 4.]

Laboratory was established under the charge of Prof. Charles E. Joy. It has been since continued, and the average number of students engaged in the Laboratory is about twenty-five. Besides daily recitations and lectures upon Chemistry in the third term of the Sophomore and the first and second terms of the Junior years there is a regular daily two hours' course of experimental Chemistry at the Laboratory. The Nott Laboratory is open in all branches of Chemistry for special students, especially for students in Agriculture or Medicine, Pharmaceutists, Manufacturing Chemists, Mineralogists, Metallurgists, Students of Medical Jurisprudence, etc. The Laboratory is now under the charge of Prof. Maurice Perkins, M. D.

An Alumni Association has existed for a long period. It was incorporated by act of March 26, 1857,¹ with various powers and privileges, and since 1871 it has been represented in the Board of Trustees by four of its members, one being elected annually for a term of four years.

Amendments to the Charter.—The Regents, by an ordinance passed July 15, 1864, reduced the quorum of Trustees, for the transaction of business, from eleven to seven.

By a further amendment made by the Regents January 11, 1797, the tenure of office of President was made subject to the will and pleasure of a majority of the Trustees, instead of during good behavior, as provided in the charter of 1795. On the 2d of June, 1871, the Regents authorized the election of four Trustees as above mentioned.

By an ordinance of the Regents passed June 16, 1879, the charter was further amended so that whenever there were three Trustees resident in Schenectady no other resident of the city should be eligible to the office by election of the Alumni.

College Grounds.—The original grounds have been somewhat encroached upon by railroads and street improvements, and now include about 130 acres, including the campus, gardens and grounds, and some 100 acres of fields and woodlands.

Buildings.—The principal buildings upon College Hill for more than sixty years were North College and South College, 600 feet apart, built of brick rough cast, and facing the west. A "Colonnade" extended eastward from each to the distance of about 300 feet from the front line.²

¹ Chap. 182, Laws of 1857.

² The plans of North and South Colleges are alike except as to the position of the colonnades, and when viewed in front, each appears as a pair of large three-

To the north and south, but at some distance, were two smaller symmetrical buildings used as dwellings. Each of the principal College buildings contained residences for two or more Professors' families—the remainder being chiefly occupied as dormitories and rooms for Literary Societies. The chapel, recitation-rooms, Library, office, etc., were mostly provided for in the "Colonnades," and in the terminal buildings at their eastern end.

A central circular building, midway between North and South Colleges, graced the original plan, and for about sixty years was a familiar object upon paper. In 1858 the foundations were laid and carried up to the level of the first floor, and there the work rested. After the election of President Potter the work was resumed, and it has since been finished at a cost of about \$120,000, a part of which sum was contributed by near relatives of the President. It is known as "*Alumni and Memorial Hall*."

This building has sixteen equal sides, is eighty-four feet in diameter, and fifty feet to the top of the walls. It is surmounted by a dome, which rises 120 feet above the floor, and the interior forms a spacious rotunda, with galleries, used for a time for the Library, and serving as a repository for works of art.¹

story dwellings, connected by a four-story building, the latter faced with pilasters to the whole height and arches extending up to include the first and second stories. Each College building is 200 by 40 feet on the ground. The end portions are used as residences for Professors and the central part as dormitories for students. This central portion has three separate entrances front and rear, with four rooms on each floor, making, originally, forty-eight rooms in each College. Within the past few years a renovation of the interior has been undertaken, and rooms in some cases connected for greater convenience, so as to appear more cheerful and home-like.

The colonnades are each 250 feet in length by 25 in breadth, and terminate in square-roofed buildings one story higher. These buildings are each eighty by fifty feet on the ground. The North Colonnade and building are used for chemical and philosophical apparatus and lecture-rooms, the chemical laboratory and cabinets of the Engineering Department. Those on the south are used for chapel, library, cabinet, office and recitation-rooms.

¹ In the "Decennial Review connected with the Annual Report of the President of Union College" (1882), p. 75, the following reference is made to this building:

"Architects of experience and others in no way interested remark that it is more beautiful and useful than similar buildings of American Colleges, and when finally arranged, will furnish larger accommodations for Commencement purposes, etc. For winter use, temporary compartments by curtains or partitions would make the main floor or galleries comfortable and convenient. It can be utilized also for Baccalaureate and other gatherings of the public and the Alumni, and for a Glyptotheca. By its temporary use it has aided the Library in development and endowment, while its galleries are receiving contributions of art objects and its rotunda, with busts and tablets, forms a noble Memorial Hall."

At some distance to the rear of this there has recently been erected a building with an open colonnade concentric with Memorial Hall, at a cost of about \$40,000. It is known as "*Powers' Hall*," in honor of the late Thomas Henry Powers, who made a donation of \$3,000, and expressed an intention of largely increasing his benefactions in the way of a substantial endowment. A sudden and fatal illness prevented even a record of this intention, but his widow in memory of her husband and his namesake, her only son, increased the gift by adding about \$45,000.¹ This building is used for the Library,² and recitation-rooms.

A President's house was built in 1873, upon the grounds south of South College, and a gymnasium in 1874, in the rear of the same College building.

Military Instruction.—In 1873 a course of military instruction was instituted, under an army officer detailed for the purpose, and this is still continued. All able-bodied students are expected to attend its exercises; but the two higher classes may elect physical culture, three times a week, or history in two apportionments a week. In special cases, the same may be allowed to members of the two lower classes. Work in this department is credited as in other studies, and neglect debars from privileges as in case of other duties. Instruction consists in drill, target practice, military signaling and surveying, field fortifications, organization of volunteers and militia, and other practical information that would be useful in the emergency of war.

Preparatory School.—Union College has never had a Preparatory Department. The "Schenectady Academy," after its revival in 1818 — the "Schenectady Lyceum" of later date, and at the present time the "Schenectady Classical Institute," have practically afforded the facilities of such a department, but without having any organic connection with the College. The name of the Principal of the latter (who is also Superintendent of city schools in Schenectady) is by courtesy placed with the Faculty in the College catalogues.

¹ "*Decennial Review*," p. 68.

² The Library of Union College contains about 20,000 titles, and is classified and catalogued upon the best method. There are also two good Society libraries. A free reading-room has been maintained, supplied with newspapers and periodicals, American and foreign.

Prizes.—The late Hon. Horatio G. Warner, LL. D., of Rochester (class of 1826), Regent, founded a prize of Silver plate, worth \$50, for highest standing in the performance of College duties and deportment.

The late Hon. Albert C. Ingham, LL. D., of Meridian (class of 1847), founded an annual prize of \$70, in plate, medal or money, for best essay on one of two assigned subjects in English Literature or History.

The late Hon. William F. Allen, LL. D., of Oswego (class of 1826), established three prizes of \$25, \$20 and \$15, for best essays on any subject, submitted by appointed members of the Senior class.

The Clark prizes, to the members of the Junior class, for best essays on assigned subjects in English Literature.

Four Oratorical prizes, two to Juniors and two to Sophomores.

Scholarships.—Ordinary scholarships, there are two grades, depending upon good conduct and diligence, one receiving full deduction of the term bill and the other half.

John David Wolfe Memorial Scholarships, established by Miss Catharine Lorillard Wolfe, upon a fund of \$50,000.

Levi Parsons Scholarships Fund, \$50,000, yielding \$300 a year to two, \$200 a year to two, and \$150 a year to eight students, to relatives of the donor bearing his name and living in Fulton, Montgomery or Hamilton counties, and after these, others from these counties, in an order of preference specified.

Mason Scholarships, founded by Miss Ellen and Miss Ida Mason, of Boston.

Clarkson Nott Potter Scholarships. Credits on term bills.

Cornell Scholarships.

McClelland Scholarships, founded by Dr. John McClelland, of New York (class of 1832), and affording credit on scholarships.

State Scholarships, founded upon State endowment, and considerable in number.

Union School Scholarships, limited to Schenectady, and subject to certain pledges and conditions.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The following statement shows the condition of the College at the close of its financial year, May 31, 1882 (*Regents' Report* of 1884):

1. *Property.*

grounds, 220 acres.....	\$119,000 00
buildings and furniture.....	265,000 00
library, 23,000 volumes.....	25,000 00
educational collections.....	61,000 00
amount invested in bonds and mortgages.....	310,845 00
amount invested in real estate.....	848,186 00
other property	171,832 00
<hr/>	
Total	\$1,800,863 00
debts at end of year.....	93,504 00
<hr/>	
Net property	<u>\$1,707,359 00</u>

2. *Revenue.*

fees for tuition collected.....	\$8,115 03
income from invested funds.....	26,643 32
other sources, legacies, etc....	4,875 79
<hr/>	
Total	<u>\$39,634 14</u>

3. *Expenditures.*

for salaries paid for instruction.....	\$21,915 52
for prizes, scholarships, etc.....	260 00
for gratuitous aid to 142 students.....	3,000 00
for improvements and repairs of buildings and grounds.....	1,792 75
for fuel and other incidental expenses.....	3,528 58
for interest on debt.....	6,446 58
for all other purposes.....	15,329 27
<hr/>	
Total	<u>\$52,272 70</u>

4. *Benefactions during the year.*

Mrs. T. H. Powers <i>et als.</i> , for Powers' building...	\$35,000 00
Gifts through President Potter...	1,800 00
Levi Parsons, for indigent students.....	1,500 00
William K. Vanderbilt.....	5,000 00
Sums from sundry persons, less than \$1,000 each..	5,793 00
<hr/>	
Total	<u>\$49,093 00</u>

LIST OF PRESIDENTS AND PROFESSORS OF UNION COLLEGE FROM
THE BEGINNING.*Presidents.*

Rev. John Blair Smith, D. D., 1795-99.
 Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D., 1799-1801.
 Rev. Jonathan Maxcy, D. D., 1802-04.
 Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D., LL. D., 1804-66.
 Rev. Laurens Perseus Hickok, D. D., LL. D., Acting President, 1861; President, 1867 to '68.
 Hon. Ira Harris, LL. D., Acting, 1868-69.
 Rev. Charles Augustus Aiken, D. D., Ph. D., 1869-71.
 Rev. Eliphalet Nott Potter, D. D., LL. D., 1871-84.
 Hon. Judson S. Landon, A. M. (*ad interim*), 1884 —.

Professors.

John Taylor, A. M., Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1797. Died 1801.
 Rev. Andrew Yates, D. D., Latin and Greek, 1797-1801. Moral Philosophy and Logic, 1814-2-. Died 1844.
 Cornelius H. Van der Heuvel, LL. D., Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1793-97. Died 1799.
 Benjamin Allen, LL. D., Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1800-09. Died 1836.
 Timothy Treadwell Smith, A. M., Greek and Latin, 1801-03. Died 1803.
 Rev. Thomas Macauley, D. D., LL. D., Lecturer on Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1811-14. Died 1862.
 Rev. Thomas C. Brownell, D. D., LL. D., Logic and Belles-Lettres, 1806-11. Lecturer on Chemistry, 1811-14. Rhetoric and Chemistry, 1814-19. Died 1865.
 Pierre Gregoire Reynaud, French, 1806-22. Died —.
 Rev. Henry Davis, D. D., Greek, 1807. Died 1852.
 Frederick R. Hassler, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1810-11. Died 1843.
 Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D., LL. D., Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1821-31. Died 1865.
 Rev. Robert Proudfit, D. D., Greek and Latin, 1818-19. Emeritus, 1849-60. Died 1860.
 Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., LL. D., Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1822-26. Rhetoric and Natural Philosophy, 1831-45. Honorary Vice-President, 1847-65. Died 1865.
 Joel Benedict Nott, A. M., Lecturer on Chemistry, 1822-23. Professor of Chemistry, 1823-31. Died 1878.
 Benjamin Franklin Joslin, M. D., LL. D., Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1827-57. Died 1861.
 Rev. John Austin Yates, D. D., Oriental Literature, 1827-49. Died 1849.
 Rev. Pierre Alexis Proal, D. D., Instructor in French, 1826-36. Died —.
 Isaac W. Jackson, LL. D., Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1831-77. Died 1877.
 Rev. Thomas C. Reed, D. D., Adjunct Professor of Political Economy and Intellectual Philosophy, 1831-49. Latin, 1849-51. Died 1888.
 Chester Averill, A. M., Adjunct Professor of Chemistry and Botany, 1834. Died 1836.
 Rev. John Nott, D. D., Assistant Professor of Rhetoric, 1839-44.
 Edward Savage, A. M., Assistant Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, 1837. Died 1840.
 Jonathan Pearson, A. M., Assistant Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, 1839-49. Natural History, 1849 —. Agriculture and Botany, 1873 —. Librarian.
 John Foster, LL. D., Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1839-49. Natural Philosophy, 1849 —.
 Rev. James Nichols, Assistant Professor of Languages, 1839-41. Died 1864.
 J. Louis Tellkamp, J. U. D., German. Lecturer on Civil Polity and History, 1838-43. Died 1876.
 Rev. Robert M. Brown, D. D., Assistant, Greek and Latin, 1846.
 William Mitchell Gillespie, LL. D., Civil Engineering and Mathematics, 1845-68. Died 1866.
 Hon. Reuben H. Walworth, Law, 1847.
 Wendell Lamoroux, A. M., Instructor, 1849-50. Modern Languages and Assistant Professor of Belles-Lettres, 1850-53. Acting Professor of Modern Languages, 1862-64. English Essays, 1876 —.
 Alexander M. Vedder, A. M., M. D., Anatomy and Physiology, 1849-63. Died 1878.
 Tayler Lewis, LL. D., Ancient Oriental Languages and Literature, 1849-63. Ancient Languages, 1863-77. Died 1877.
 Elias Peissner, A. M., German Language and Literature and Instructor in Latin, 1854-63. Colonel; killed at Chancellorsville, 1863.
 Rev. John Newman, D. D., Latin Language and Literature, 1852-63.
 Charles A. Joy, A. M., Ph. D., Chemistry, 1855-57.
 Samuel T. Freeman, A. M., Lecturer on Law, 1855.
 Alexander J. Thomson, A. M., Lecturer on Law, 1856-63.
 Charles F. Chandler, Ph. D., LL. D., Chemistry, 1858-65.
 Benjamin Stanton, A. M., Professor and Principal of Union School, 1858-63. Latin, 1863-74. Died 1874.

De Remer, A. M., Adjunct Professor of Mathematics, 1865-66.
 C. Macy, A. M., Adjunct Professor of Greek, 1865-66.
 Athaniel G. Clarke, D. D., Logic, Rhetoric and English Literature, 1863-66.
 Whitehorne, A. M., Professor and Principal of Union School, Schenectady, 1863-64.
 E. Wilcox, M. D., Assistant in Laboratory, 1863-64.
 Wells, A. M., Ph. D., Modern Languages and Literature, 1865 —.
 Perkins, A. M., Analytical Chemistry, 1865 —.
 A. Schaeffer, A. M., Ph. D., Assistant in Laboratory, 1865-66.
 ansom B. Welch, D. D., Logic, Rhetoric and English Literature, 1866-77.
 taley, A. M., C. E., Civil Engineering, 1869 —. Dean of Faculty, 1880 —.
 Hale, Acting Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, 1869 —. Died 1871.
 n J. McAlpine, Lecturer in Civil Engineering, 1869-70.
 on E. Webster, A. M., Natural History, 1873-83.
 B. Howe, A. M., Professor and Principal in Union School, 1869 —.
 gbert C. Lawrence, A. M., Assistant Professor of History, 1880-81.
 obert T. S. Lowell, D. D., Latin Language and Literature, 1873-79.
 Thomas Ward, U. S. A., Military Science, 1873-77.
 B. Price, C. E., A. M., Tutor of Mathematics and Adjunct Professor of Physics, 1877. Died in 1884.
 S. Halsey, A. M., Professor and Principal of Classical Institute, 1875 —.
 ant Clermont L. Best, U. S. A., Military Science, 1877-80.
 eorge Alexander, D. D., Logic and Rhetoric, 1877-83.
 amuel T. Benedict, Lecturer on Law, 1873-80.
 and J. Ballart, Assistant in Chemistry, 1877-78.
 Coppee, LL. D., English Philosophy, Literature and History, 1878-84.
 William A. Potter, A. M., Architecture and Decorative Art, 1878 —.
 mothy Grenville Darling, D. D., Acting Professor of Mental Philosophy and He-
 9-80.
 W. Vanderveer, Director of Gymnasium, 1879 —.
 J. W. MacMurray, A. M., U. S. A., Military Science, 1880-83.
 E. Benedict, A. M., Assistant in Zoölogy, 1879-82.
 Hollis, U. S. N., Mechanical Engineering, 1881-84.
 G. Ashmore, A. M., Latin Languages and Literature, 1881 —.
 ieutenant Henry W. Hubbell, U. S. A., Military Science, 1883 —.
 d S. Chaplin, Mathematics and Adjunct Professor of Physics, 1883-84. Mathe-
 383.
 m. E. Griffis, D. D., Acting Professor of Mental Science, 1883-84.
 iles P. Hawley, Acting Professor of Rhetoric, Logic and Metaphysics, 1884 —.

*Tutors.*¹

inglove, A. M., 1802-05.	Isaac W. Jackson, LL. D., 1826-31.
odhead, D. D., 1802-04.	Thomas C. Reed, D. D., 1826-31.
D. Westbrook, D. D., 1803-05.	Chester Averill, A. M., 1828.
Dunlap, A. M., M. D., 1803-05.	George W. Eaton, D. D., 1829-30.
Macaulay, D. D., LL. D., 1805-06.	John Nott, D. D., 1830-39.
J. Brownell, D. D., LL. D., 1805-06.	John Totten, D. D., 1831-32.
ake, 1805-06.	Duncan L. Stewart, A. M., 1832-33.
Braman Perry, D. D., 1805-07.	Edward Savage, A. M., 1833-37.
Macaulay, M. D., 1806-10.	Albert T. Chester, D. D., 1833-36.
McMurray, D. D., 1806-07.	Jonathan Pearson, A. M., 1836-39.
Clarke, A. M., 1807-10.	John Foster, LL. D., 1836-39.
Wells, 1808-10.	Benjamin Richards, A. M., 1835-37.
awley, LL. D., 1809-10.	Wilson Ingalls, A. M., 1836-37.
. Warner, A. M., 1809-11.	Villeroy D. Reed, D. D., 1837-38.
F. Warner, A. M., 1811-12.	James Nichols, A. M., 1838-39.
by, A. M., 1811-15.	Robert M. Brown, D. D., 1842-46.
H. Silliman, A. M., 1811-13.	Wm. Kelley, A. M., M. D., 1842-46.
onteth, A. M., 1812-15.	Henry Pomeroy, A. M., 1845-46.
ackus, A. M., 1813-15.	Clarkson Nott Potter, LL. D., 1845-47.
llow, D. D., 1815-16.	Peter V. Vedder, D. D., 1846-47.
. Davis, D. D., 1815-17.	Hiram H. Perry, A. M., 1846-50.
denburgh Wisner, D. D., 1815-18.	John B. Tibbitts, A. M., 1847-48.
M. Adams, A. M., 1816-17.	Howard Potter, A. M., 1847-50.
Vayland, D. D., LL. D., 1816-21.	Joel Huntington, 1849-50.
Bruen, A. M., 1817-19.	Charles H. Taylor, D. D., 1849-50.
otter, D. D., LL. D., 1819-22.	Wm. L. Aiken, A. M., 1849-50.
dict Nott, A. M., 1820-22.	Charles S. Vedder, D. D., LL. D., 1851-52.
F. Joslin, M. D., LL. D., 1822-27.	Elias Peissner, A. M., 1851-54.
stin Yates, D. D., 1825-27.	Nelson Millard, D. D., 1854-58.
Davis, D. D., 1825-27.	Dwight K. Bartlett, D. D., 1854-58.

literary titles affixed to names were in many cases those afterward received.
 If of the number became clergymen.

Sidney A. Norton, Ph. D., Chemistry, 1887.
 John A. DeRemer, A. M., 1855-65.
 David L. Millard, A. M., 1858.
 Hiram J. Gordon, A. B., 1859-62.
 Wm. C. Macy, A. M., 1862-65.
 John Ide Snell, Mathematics, 1865-67.
 Cady Staley, A. M., C. E., Mathematics and Civil Engineer, 1867-69.
 Charles F. Noble, A. M., Greek, 1867-69.
 Lewis E. Rockwell, A. M., Mathematics, 1868.
 Harrison E. Webster, A. M., Natural History and Physical Geography, 1869-73.
 Egbert C. Lawrence, A. M., Mathematics, 1870-73.
 Thos. R. Featherstonhaugh, Latin and History, 1873-76.
 Isaiah B. Price, C. E., A. M., Mathematics and History, 1872-75.
 Chas. J. Colcock, Mathematics, 1875-77.
 Joseph R. Davis, Classics, 1877-80.
 Samuel W. Buck, Physics and Engineering, 1877-78.
 Newton L. Reed, Tutor in English, 1880-81.
 Geo. W. Dean, S. T. D., Latin, 1880-81.
 Courtland V. Anable, Mathematics, 1891-84.
 Henry F. DePuy, C. E., 1884.
 James Stoller, A. B., Natural History, 1894.

Statistics of Attendance and Graduation.

UNDERGRADUATE CLASSES.							UNDERGRADUATE CLASSES.						
YEARS.	Freshmen.	Sophomores.	Juniors.	Seniors.	Total.	Left without graduating.	YEARS.	Freshmen.	Sophomores.	Juniors.	Seniors.	Total.	Left without graduating.
1796.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1840.	81	72	■	112	295	19
1797.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1841.	84	62	96	..	278	16
1798.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1842.	98	64	77	96	285	94
1799.	..	..	..	..	..	8	1843.	82	54	81	75	242	19
1800.	..	..	..	..	..	9	1844.	97	46	69	81	223	21
1801.	..	..	..	..	..	9	1845.	82	59	78	79	243	15
1802.	..	..	..	..	..	10	1846.	94	66	88	111	289	16
1803.	..	..	..	..	..	4	1847.	82	72	96	99	299	17
1804.	..	..	..	..	..	6	1848.	80	78	118	102	328	19
1805.	..	..	..	..	..	11	1849.	27	59	96	140	322	25
1806.	..	..	..	..	..	6	1850.	9	64	89	104	266	28
1807.	..	..	..	..	..	9	1851.	8	50	97	102	257	20
1808.	..	..	..	..	..	12	1852.	8	38	■	106	235	33
1809.	..	..	..	..	..	17	1853.	16	50	68	89	223	28
1810.	..	..	..	..	..	25	1854.	28	62	70	81	241	31
1811.	..	..	..	..	..	45	1855.	41	69	87	83	300	35
1812.	..	..	..	..	..	24	1856.	62	97	122	102	383	39
1813.	..	..	..	..	..	15	1857.	35	98	182	180	395	56
1814.	..	..	..	..	..	19	1858.	41	104	121	145	411	59
1815.	..	..	..	..	..	11	1859.	42	105	134	159	440	60
1816.	..	..	..	..	..	12	1860.	40	92	133	148	437	58
1817.	..	..	..	..	..	6	1861.	38	80	109	140	390	75
1818.	..	..	..	..	..	17	1862.	46	72	89	124	352	63
1819.	18	59	89	79	240	22	1863.	16	66	76	99	285	48
1820.	16	53	85	96	256	26	1864.	25	73	81	98	294	48
1821.	17	46	64	88	235	21	1865.	21	52	72	84	249	■
1822.	13	53	72	90	224	16	1866.	27	43	50	71	223	41
1823.	10	44	81	74	209	13	1867.	28	43	46	60	199	30
1824.	7	39	76	86	208	11	1868.	17	37	40	48	■	29
1825.	..	..	..	..	..	20	1869.	17	37	46	50	164	39
1826.	..	..	..	..	..	9	1870.	22	25	26	29	114	18
1827.	..	..	..	..	..	16	1871.	27	28	18	24	103	20
1828.	..	..	..	..	..	10	1872.	20	23	20	14	89	19
1829.	..	..	..	..	..	14	1873.	33	28	■	33	134	13
1830.	..	..	..	..	..	9	1874.	39	32	33	39	160	94
1831.	..	..	..	..	..	13	1875.	52	19	24	16	144*	..
1832.	..	..	..	..	..	5	1876.	50	34	34	38	165	..
1833.	..	..	..	..	..	18	1877.	45	41	27	26	168†	..
1834.	33	46	83	66	228	17	1878.	50	39	33	32	158	..
1835.	26	78	75	80	263	17	1879.	50	50	33	27	160	..
1836.	36	75	100	77	288	16	1880.	45	47	21	28	145‡	..
1837.	30	72	99	105	306	34	1881.	64	41	39	44	193§	..
1838.	17	65	109	102	293	28	1882.	51	69	32	33	190	..
1839.	22	48	94	122	286	32	1883.	50	35	42	36	163	..

* Including 32 Engineers, etc.

† Including 4 Post-graduates.

‡ Including 34 Special students and 1 Resident graduate.

§ Including 39 Engineers, etc.

|| Including 5 Resident graduates.

Students in Analytical Chemistry.

YEARS.	Number of students.	YEARS.	Number of students.	YEARS.	Number of students.	YEARS.	Number of students
.....	7	1862.....	26	1867... ..	85	1872.....	12
.....	9	1863.....	29	1868.....	16	1873.....	18
.....	26	1864.....	21	1869.....	21	1874... ..	18
.....	20	1865.....	14	1870.....	27	1875.....	
.....	80	1866.....	16	1871.....	14		

Students in Civil Engineering.

YEARS.	Students.	Graduates, (C. E.)	YEARS.	Students	Graduates, (C. E.)	YEARS.	Students.	Graduates, (C. E.)	YEARS.	Students.	Graduates, (C. E.)
.....	18	8	1864.....	20	7	1871.....	14	6	1878.....	..	2
.....	18	9	1865.....	22	4	1872.....	9	4	1879.....	..	4
.....	28	4	1866.....	23	9	1873.....	23	5	1880.....	19	4
.....	26	6	1867.....	19	12	1874.....	33	18	1881.....	..	4
.....	26	9	1868.....	23	9	1875.....	..	14	1882.....	..	7
.....	21	6	1869.....	22	8	1876.....	12	12	1883.....	..	11
.....	18	2	1870.....	20	6	1877.....	18	13	1884.....	..	.....

Present Faculty of Union College.

n. Judson S. Landon, President *ad interim*, Lecturer on the Constitution of United States and its History.
n Foster, LL. D., Nott Professor (No. 8) of Natural Philosophy.
nathan Pearson, A. M., Professor of Agriculture and Botany. Librarian.
ary Whitehorne, A. M., Nott Professor (No. 1) of Greek Language and Literature.
lliam Wells, LL. D., Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.
arice Perkins, A. M., M. D., Nott Professor (No. 8) of Analytic Chemistry. Curator of Museum.
ly Staley, A. M., C. E., Dean. Professor of Civil Engineering.
ney G. Ashmore, A. M., Professor of Latin Language and Literature.
nfield S. Chaplin, Professor of Mechanics.
ndell Lamoroux, A. M., English Essays and Oratory.
r. Giles P. Hawley, A. M., Acting Professor of Logic, Rhetoric and Metaphysics.
st Lieutenant Henry W. Hubbell, Jr., 18th Artillery, U. S. A., Professor of Military Science and Tactics.
nuel B. Howe, A. M., Adjunct Nott Professor (No. 4). Principal of Union School and Superintendent of Schools of Schenectady.
nes Stoller, A. M., Tutor in Natural History.
ary F. DePuy, C. E., Tutor in Mathematics.

II. ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

In 1833, an application made to the Legislature for the incorporation of a Medical College in the city of Albany was referred to the Senate for consideration, and led to a lengthy adverse report,¹

¹ *Assem. Doc.* 288, 1833.

chiefly upon the grounds that the two existing medical colleges of the State were sufficient to meet all present demands for medical education, and that the true policy of the State was to bestow its patronage upon these rather than to increase the number.

In connection with this subject it was suggested, that the laws in operation admitting licentiates from different medical institutions to practice, ought to be modified so as to require in all cases a new examination when coming from other States, before admission to practice. It was thought that this would tend to prevent young men of this State from going to very cheap schools in neighboring States, and check the impositions upon the community by unqualified practitioners who held diplomas when unworthy of them. At that time prohibitory laws existed in New Jersey and Massachusetts, and in Canada.

A private school of medicine was begun in Albany in 1822 by Dr. Alden March, and lectures on anatomy were delivered to a class of fourteen students. In 1825 he became connected with the Albany Medical Academy of Medicine, and continued ten years. In 1830 he delivered a public lecture in Albany on the "Propriety of establishing a Medical College and Hospital in Albany," which was well received and excited much interest.

In 1831, James H. Armsby came to Albany as a student of Dr. March, and in 1835 became associated with him in his private school as a teacher of Anatomy, while Dr. March confined his instruction to operative Surgery, and surgical Pathology. Dr. Armsby delivered several public lectures in Troy and Albany, and in a course of lectures in 1837, he awakened much interest in behalf of a College in which funds to considerable amount were collected for the purpose. On the 14th of April, 1838, a public meeting was held at which active measures were taken to secure a charter. At a second meeting held the next month, it was reported that the use of the Lower School Building had been secured, and this was followed by an act of incorporation a few months afterward. The total amount raised for the establishment of the College, by the citizens and State appropriation, was \$31,000.¹ The large and valuable anatomical

¹ In September, 1838, before a charter had been obtained, the friends of the institution issued a "Circular of the Trustees and Faculty of the Albany Medical College." It contained a list of Trustees (the same afterward named in the charter) and a list of fifty "Fellows of the College" (medical gentlemen mostly from the eastern part of the State, but six of them in New England), who were privileged to attend all regular meetings of the Faculty and examinations for a degree,

tions of Doctors March and Armsby were put in the College at the beginning, and increased from year to year. These efforts were remitted, until the death of Dr. March in 1869, and of Dr. Armsby in 1875. (*Historical Sketch of the Albany Medical College. From Munsell's Hist. Coll. of Albany, 1867,*" continued down to 1876, page 16.)

On the 16th of February, 1839, an act was passed incorporating Albany Medical College, with power to hold an estate of \$10,000. It was to be subject to the visitation of the Regents, and authorized to send one delegate to the State Medical Society.¹ The College was established in a building on Eagle street, between Broadway and Lancaster streets, which had been formerly occupied by the Lancasterian School, and this, with the addition of wings and other improvements, has since been in use.

The sum of \$5,000 a year for three years was appropriated May 1841,² to aid in these additions and improvements, and for the purchase of Museum apparatus and library. The Trustees were required to admit one student free, from each of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Senate districts, on the nomination of the censors of the State Medical Society for these districts. A further grant of \$1,000 a year for five years was made May 6, 1844.³ The number of Trustees was fixed at seven in 1845.⁴

No special events have marked the history of this institution, which has been uninterruptedly in operation from the beginning.

Board of Visitors," sixty-seven in number, who were entitled to the privilege of visiting at all times the Museum, Dissecting Rooms, etc., and of attending all public lectures. Of these visitors, twenty were men prominent in public life, in the legal and clerical professions, the remainder being practicing physicians from various parts of the State. The Faculty announced was as follows:

Benjamin Emmons, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

James H. Armsby, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

David M. Reese, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Isaac March, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

Henry Greene, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

David M. McLachlan, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

James Dean, Esq., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

James H. Armsby, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

Chap. 26, Laws of 1839. Reports on the bill relative to the incorporation of the College. *Senate Doc. 91. Assem. Doc. 29, 1839.*

Chap. 221, Laws of 1841. Report on Memorial of Trustees. *Assem. Doc. 56.*

Chap. 279, Laws of 1844. Report on Petitions. *Assem. Doc. 136, 1844.*

Chap. 165, Laws of 1845.

An effort was made in 1871 to establish a rival Medical College in Albany, and a charter for the "Capitol City Medical College" was procured, but this was not organized.

The students of this College are classified in four courses. Students who have passed examinations in recognized Colleges and scientific schools are admitted without further examinations, but others are to show satisfactory proficiency in common English branches. Tuition fees, \$100 for a course, or \$150 for two years where paid in advance.

The value of property is reported at \$73,000, of which \$27,000 are in grounds and buildings, \$40,000 in collections, \$5,000 in bonds and mortgages, and \$1,000 on deposit. Debts, \$12,000. Revenue, \$12,361.31, including \$9,797.16 from tuition collected. Expenditures, \$9,342.12.

Several prizes are offered in surgery, ophthalmology, etc., and on final examination and best theses.

The "Association of the Alumni of the Albany Medical College" was incorporated February 6, 1874, for the purpose of promoting the interests of the College and of cultivating social intercourse among the Alumni. It holds its annual meeting on Commencement day.

The *Albany Hospital*, nearly opposite the Medical College, and affording opportunities for clinical instruction to its students, was opened November 1, 1857, donations having been procured to over \$100,000 in cash, and nearly as much more in property and supplies for the purpose.

ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Under authority granted in the act passed April 10, 1873, for the incorporation of "Union University," a department of this name was established by the Governors of the University, and recognized by the Regents, July 12, 1881.

This school has been taught in the Albany Medical College building, and by Professors connected with that College. The course is arranged for two years, and students of both sexes are admitted. The report made in 1882 showed an attendance of 18 in the Junior and 3 in the Senior class, the latter graduating. In 1883, the numbers were 21 in the first, and 11 in the Senior class, and graduates 8. The course of instruction consists in lectures and laboratory exercises. Each collegiate year consists of five months, beginning on the first Monday of October.

The degree of "Ph. G." (Graduate in Pharmacy) is conferred. Tuition, \$45 for the first and \$40 for the second year.

Statistics of Attendance and of Graduation at the Albany Medical College.

YEARS ENDING IN	Number of students attending.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN	Number of students attending.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN	Number of students attending.	Graduates.
1839.....	57	18	1855.....	165	65	1870.....	86	26
1840.....	125	18	1856.....	173	64	1871.. ..	92	38
1841.....	101	30	1857.....	170	42	1872.....	100	25
1842.....	92	28	1858.....	121	56	1873-4.....	108	34
1843.....	108	25	1859.....	8	24	1874.....	119	47
1844.....	104	19	1860.....	80	24	1875.....	122	39
1845.....	114	44	1861.....	157	43	1876-7.....	117	38
1846.....	100	32	1862.....	98	29	1877-8.....	123	31
1847.....	88	21	1863.....	157	43	1878.....	161	47
1848.....	101	22	1864.....	111	45	1879.....	153	43
1849.....	96	24	1865.... .	111	40	1880.....	161	47
1850.....	92	24	1866.....	116	53	1881.....	178	58
1851.....	78	26	1867.....	88	34	1882.....	172	54
1852.....	58	21	1868.....	96	33	1883.....	157	51
1853.....	136	18	1869.....	76	28	1884.....	149	43
1854.....	185	49						

Total number of graduates to 1884, inclusive, 1,657.

III. ALBANY LAW SCHOOL.

This institution owes its origin to an effort made in 1851 to establish a University in the city of Albany. On the 17th of April of that year an act was passed to incorporate the "University of Albany." The act named forty-eight citizens of Albany as Trustees, with power to create departments of Medicine, Law, and such other departments as they might from time to time deem it expedient, and they might subdivide the Board into three or more sections for the more direct superintendence of these sections. The Albany Medical College might elect to form a part of the University, but this was not to deprive its Trustees of their office until vacated by death, resignation or otherwise. The University might confer all degrees allowed in other colleges, and was made subject to the visitation of the Regents.

The Trustees met on the 21st of April, 1851, and organized a Law School, with Thomas W. Olcott, Esq., as President of the Board of Trustees, Orlando Meads, LL. D., as Secretary, Ira Harris, LL. D., Amasa J. Parker, LL. D., and Amos Dean, LL. D., as

Professors. The Hon. Greene C. Bronson, President of the Faculty.¹

The school was wholly without funds except as advanced by its Professors. The first course of lectures was delivered in the third story of the Albany Exchange, on the site of the Government building at the foot of State street, and the first class numbered 23 students. The lot south of the Medical College building was offered by its Trustees, and a wing erected, in 1860, by which more extensive accommodations were added.

In the fall of 1879, the Trustees purchased a church-edifice on State street, between Swan and Dove streets, and by the munificence of Thomas W. Olcott, their President, were enabled to fit it up for use, with rooms for library, study and lectures. These premises are not free of debt, but efforts are contemplated for removing incumbrances and providing an ample working library.²

An attempt was made in 1851 to establish a Department of Scientific Agriculture, and lectures were announced upon Geology, Entomology, Elementary Chemistry and Practical Agriculture, but this intention was not entirely fulfilled.³ In 1854 a few lectures on Chemistry were delivered, but without leading to further results.

Upon the establishment of the "Union University" in 1873, the Albany Law School, with the consent of its Trustees, was included in the Union, but as in the case of other institutions forming this University, the affairs of each are managed by its own Trustees as before. The act of 1873 changed the name of this institution from the "*Law Department of the University of Albany*," to the one used at the head of this article.

¹ An act passed April 12, 1859, constituted the Faculty of the Albany Law School a committee for examining for graduation, and those receiving diplomas were entitled to practice in the courts of this State. This act, so far as related to the privilege last named, was repealed June 5, 1877. (Chap. 267, Laws of 1859. Chap. 417, Laws of 1877.)

² The Regents' Report of 1884 shows that the property of this school is valued at \$32,000, of which \$12,000 were in grounds, \$18,000 in building and furniture, and \$2,000 in a Library of 1,106 volumes. Debts, \$10,000; Revenue, \$7,932.12, from tuition, and \$525.50 from other sources.

³ Professor John F. Norton, James Hall and Dr. Goadly delivered courses of lectures one winter. The death of Professor Norton (hastened without doubt by the heavy duties he undertook of lecturing six days in a week, alternately in Albany and New Haven), proved a serious loss to the Trustees and to Science. It was thought that had his life been spared, his talents and energy would have secured success, so far as plans for an Agricultural Department of the University were concerned.

The number attending and graduating at this school has not been reported to the Regents prior to 1868. Since then it has been as follows :

YEARS ENDING IN	Attending.	Graduating.	YEARS ENDING IN	Attending.	Graduating.	YEARS ENDING IN	Attending.	Graduating.
1868.....	110	77	1874.....	109	88	1880.....	81	80
1869.....	150	64	1875.....	106	84	1881.....	58	48
1870.....	146	55	1876.....	101	83	1882.....	50	47
1871.....	95	68	1877.....	92	74	1883.....	67	45
1872.....	*..	*..	1878.....	100	71			
1873.....	102	76	1879....	72	48			

* Reported the same as the year before, apparently by mistake.

IV. DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.

This institution, now forming a part of Union University, and reporting annually to the Regents, was incorporated April 3, 1852,¹ and was built and endowed by Mrs. Blandina Dudley, widow of Charles E. Dudley, formerly a prominent lawyer in Albany.

This establishment owes its origin to the act for the establishment of the Albany University in 1851, and to the zealous efforts of the Trustees appointed under its charter.

A building was completed in 1854, upon plans furnished by Professor O. M. Mitchell, and the institution was inaugurated on the 26th of August, 1856, at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held (for the second time) in Albany at that time.²

¹ Chap. 150, Laws of 1852.

² The inaugural address on this occasion was delivered by the Hon. Edward Everett, and was regarded as one of the finest efforts of that talented orator.

At the beginning of the movement for the establishment of this Observatory, Thomas W. Olcott, William H. DeWitt and Ezra P. Prentice, each subscribed \$1,000. When the subject was presented to Mrs. Dudley she gave \$12,000. afterward \$13,000 for instruments, and at the time of inauguration \$50,000 more for an endowment. In her will the further sum of \$30,000 was given, making the whole amount of her gifts \$105,000. Mr. Olcott gave \$10,000, Mr. J. F. Rathbone \$5,000, and Mr. W. H. DeWitt \$2,000 at a later period. The total cash donations secured, mainly through the efforts of Mr. Olcott and Dr. Armsby, amounted to over \$150,000, of which \$100,000 were expended in buildings and instruments, and \$50,000 were invested for a permanent endowment.

The sum of \$1,000 was acknowledged as received from each of the following Persons : Edwin C. Delevan, A. A. Low, James Brown, George Law, William B. Astor, Jas. Sampson, John Greig, Gerrit Smith, Alex. Duncan and Cyrus Strong. and

The management of the Observatory was intrusted to a Scientific Council, consisting of Professor A. D. Bache, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, Professor Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Professor B. A. Gould, Jr., of Cambridge, Mass., and Professor Benjamin Pierce; but before operations in the way of scientific work could be begun, a misunderstanding arose between this Council and the Trustees. A series of voluminous publications followed, in which each party presented its arguments. It continued until the Trustees on the evening of January 3, 1859, took possession of the premises and dispossessed Professor Gould, the Director.

Professor Ormsby M. Mitchell was subsequently appointed Director, but having received a military education he was called into the service of his country at the beginning of the late war, as a General, and died before its close. Professor George W. Hough, who had been an assistant with General Mitchell, continued in charge until he resigned, soon after the Union University was organized. A meteorological station was established upon the premises by the United States Signal Service, and a separate building erected for its use.

Since the adoption of this Observatory, under the act of 1873, for the organization of "Union University," the Dudley Observatory has made an annual report to the Regents, and regular observations have been made for many years. As an educational institution its operations extend only to professional students employed as assistants. It is now under the charge of Professor Lewis Boss, A. M., Director, who during the last year reported, had six assistants, who resided at the Observatory and were pursuing scientific studies.

The Observatory is situated on the northern border of the city, upon a tract of eight acres of land. Its last report states that donations of more than \$200,000 had been received, of which \$85,000 were invested, yielding an income of about \$5,000 a year.

A volume of "Annals" was published in 1866, and another in 1871. They were largely devoted to a description of the instruments of the Observatory, and to Meteorological observations and

from the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co. There were twenty-three subscriptions of \$500, eleven of \$250, twenty-three of \$100, and twelve of \$50 each at the date of inauguration. Several costly instruments were presented and a valuable Astronomical Library was collected.

deductions made by Prof. George W. Hough,¹ the Director then in charge.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

The first step toward the organization of this College was the incorporation of an Academy, which was procured upon the following petition:

To the Regents of the University of the State of New York:

WHEREAS a plan for establishing a School or Seminary of Learning in Whitestown, in the county of Herkimer, contiguous to the Oneida Nation of Indians, for the benefit of the young and flourishing settlement of emigrants to said county, and the various tribes of Confederate Indians, has been proposed by the Rev. Samuel Kirkland, and received the approbation and patronage of many of the most respectable characters of the United States, and is also encouraged and patronized by the Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge;

AND, WHEREAS, very considerable contributions have already been made, and there are strong assurances of further very liberal donations toward the funds of said institution, provided a charter of incorporation can be obtained;

AND, WHEREAS, the great distance from any well-regulated Seminary of Learning clearly evinces the propriety and importance of having one established at the place above proposed, as the youth of that part of the country must grow up in a state of gloomy ignorance, or their education must be attended with very great expense; we, the subscribers, being so many of the benefactors of the aforesaid institution as have contributed more than one-half in value of the real and personal estate collected or appropriated for the use and benefit thereof, do hereby respectfully pray that the said School or Seminary of Learning may be incorporated and be subject to the visitation of the Regents of the University of the State, and that the Hon^{ble} Alexander Hamilton, Esquire, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, the Hon^{ble} John Lansing, Esquire, the Hon^{ble} Egbert Benson, Esquire, the Rev. Dan. Bradley, Eli Bristol, Erastus Clark, James Dean, Moses Foot, Thomas R. Gold, Sewall Hopkins, Michael Myers, Jonas Platt, Jedediah Sanger, Rev. John Sergeant, Timothy Tuttle and Samuel Wells be appointed the first Trustees of said Seminary, with power to increase the number of Trustees to twenty-one, whenever a majority of the persons above named shall upon due notice think proper to elect suitable persons to complete the said number of twenty-one Trustees; and that they and their successors in office may be known and distinguished by the name and stile of *The Trustees of Hamilton Oneida Academy*.

¹ Prof. Hough is now Director of the Dearborn Observatory in Chicago.

In witness whereof, we have hereto Set our Hands and Seals, the twelfth day of November, 1792.

SAM'L KIRKLAND,
JONAS PLATT,
ELI BRISTOL,
ERASTUS CLARK,

JOEL BRISTOL,
SEWALL HOPKINS,
JAMES DEAN,
MICHAEL MYERS.

The Rev. Samuel Kirkland, the first named of these petitioners, had spent the best portion of his life as a missionary to the Oneida Indians, and in the treaty held with this tribe in 1788, he received with his two eldest sons valuable lands, amounting to 4,750 acres. Of this he gave several hundred acres for the endowment of an institution of learning, and in the preamble of this conveyance he set forth his motives as follows :

“A serious consideration of the importance of education and an early improvement and cultivation of the human mind, together with the situation of the frontier settlement of this part of the State, though extensive and flourishing, yet destitute of any well-regulated Seminary of learning, has induced and determined me to contribute of the ability wherewith my Heavenly Benefactor hath blessed me, toward laying the foundation and support of a school, or academy, in the town of Whitestown, county of Herkimer,¹ contiguous to the Oneida Nation of Indians, for the mutual benefit of the young and flourishing settlements in said county, and the various tribes of confederated Indians, earnestly wishing the institution may grow and flourish, that the advantages of it may be extensive and lasting, and that, under the smiles of the God of Wisdom and Goodness, it may prove an eminent means of diffusing useful knowledge, enlarging the bounds of human happiness, aiding the reign of virtue, and the kingdom of the blessed Redeemer.”

The deed conveyed several parcels of land ; one lot being declared inalienable, which has since been held as the site of Hamilton College ; the remainder being left to be disposed of as the Trustees might deem proper. Mr. Kirkland died February 28, 1808, having witnessed the first stage of fulfilment of his hopes, in an Academy, and the first efforts toward its enlargement as a College.

The Academic charter was granted January 31, 1793, under the name, and with the Trustees that had been proposed in the petition.

Operations were commenced as soon as the means could be provided, and before enough had been raised to complete the academic building first erected. The resources of the country were feeble,

¹ Now town of Kirkland, Oneida county.

the settlements new, and many of the settlers were poor. In 1795 the place was visited by a committee of the Regents, consisting of Andrew King and John McDonald, and on the 3d of November, 1795, they reported the Academy as in the following condition. They said:

“That there is a frame of an edifice designed for an Academy erected about a year ago, and it is partly inclosed. It is situated a mile and a half from the flourishing village of Clinton, on the Oriskany mountain. It appears difficult of access, and too distant from families where students might be accommodated with lodging and board. The frame is eighty-eight feet long, forty-two feet wide and three stories high; has cost the Trustees £1,000, and by estimation will require for its completion upwards of £2,000 more. The Trustees have been compelled to interrupt the work for want of money.

That there is a small school-room at the foot of the mountain, half a mile from the Academy, in which scholars have been formerly taught, but no teachers have been employed, nor schools kept by the Trustees since September, 1794.

That the Trustees have not yet framed a system for the Education and Government of the Institution, nor established rates of tuition. Board may be obtained in the village of Clinton at eight shillings per week.

That the funds of the institution consist of 425 acres of land in the neighborhood of the Academy, chiefly uncultivated, and of \$400 on a subscription not collected. An incumbrance of \$1,000 has been laid on the lands by the Trustees, for the purpose of enabling them to raise the frame of the Academy.

That your committee from the present state of the institution judged it inexpedient to employ any part of the donation appropriated to it by the Board in the purchase of Books or Apparatus, Mathematical or Philosophical, during the present year.

Your committee further beg leave to remark the necessity of strict attention to the accommodations which applicants possess, before they receive an act of incorporation. The impoverished and languishing state of the Academies, in general, which they visit, compel them to make this observation.

November 3, 1795.

ANDREW KING.
J. McDONALD.”

The Trustees, after encountering many difficulties, were able to report on the 31st of December, 1799, that they had completed so much of their building as was sufficient for the accommodation of a large school, and that they had procured the services of Mr. John Niles,¹ from Greenfield Academy, Mass., as an instructor. He had

¹ Graduated from Yale College in 1797; entered upon his duties here in 1798; withdrew in 1801. Became a minister and settled in Bath, Steuben county, where he engaged also in teaching. He died in 1812.

brought with him a letter of ample recommendation from President Dwight of Yale College, and had opened a school on the 26th of that month. There were nearly twenty scholars already admitted, and the number was increasing daily.

On the 27th of February, 1800, the Trustees described their house as covered and painted, and that five rooms were finished. It had cost about \$5,000, for \$2,000 of which they were indebted. It would require \$3,000 to complete the unfinished rooms and erect the chimneys, which were not yet built. Their property consisted of two tracts of uncultivated land, worth about \$600, but still unproductive. This did not include the Academy and seventeen acres of land adjoining, which was improved and fertile.

The following letter from Thomas R. Gold to James Cochran,¹ dated January 29, 1800, has interest in this connection :

“SIR — In answer to the inquiry relative to the present state and condition of Hamilton-Oneida Academy, I have to communicate: That however unfavorable the condition of the Academy was on the last visit of the committee of the Regents, yet at this time the friends of Literature witness with pleasure the most flattering change in their prospects of this Academy. This change commenced about fifteen months ago.

This institution is mostly finished, several rooms being completed and occupied. About fifty students are taught the Greek, Latin and English Languages, under the direction of Messrs. Niles and Murdock, two able instructors, who came highly recommended by President Dwight. As one of the Trustees of this Academy, permit me to solicit, on behalf of this institution, a visit from the Regents.”

The reports from year to year show increased attendance and brightening hopes, and on the 18th of March, 1805, the Trustees applied for incorporation as a College by the following petition :

“*To the Regents of the University of the State of New York :*

The petition of the Trustees of the Hamilton-Oneida Academy humbly sheweth :

That they received with great satisfaction the sentiments of His Excellency the Governor, upon the subject of Literature in his late official address. To these enlightened and patriotic sentiments, we have no doubt your Honorable Body, who are the immediate guard-

¹ Mr. Cochran had a short time before this been a member of Congress. He was not one of the Board of Regents, but had been requested to inquire into the condition of some Academies that were convenient for him to visit.

ians of Literature, cordially assent. Encouraged by these favorable auspices, we beg leave to represent that a grant of a charter investing Hamilton-Oneida Academy with the privileges of a College, would greatly conduce to the promotion of science, morality and virtue in this Western country.

By great and persevering exertions a building has been erected, which will be amply sufficient for the accommodation of one hundred students. It is situated on an eminence, possessing the advantages of a pure and healthful air, and an extensive and pleasant rural prospect; in the midst of a moral, frugal and industrious people, contiguous to the Great Western Turnpike, and in the vicinity of several large and flourishing villages, where the business and wealth of the country will center. A single view of a map will show that its local situation is singularly and almost exclusively advantageous. To the North, to the South, and to the West, we have a wide spreading country, already settled, and increasing with unexampled rapidity in population and wealth.

Should it be thought that a more Western situation would be more preferable, a little consideration, it is believed, will convince your Honorable Body of the inexpediency of such a measure. For although the country from East to West is extensive, yet from North to South it is greatly contracted, being pressed by the Allegheny Mountains on the one hand and by Lake Ontario on the other. And as we advance to the Westward for their accommodation, we recede from the people adjacent to Black River, who are equally entitled to your patronage and encouragement. A position more central, more advantageous, and which shall render the means of knowledge accessible to a larger body of the good people of this State is conceived, cannot be chosen. The above petition is humbly submitted to your candid consideration, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

THOMAS HART,

President of the Board of Trustees.

This application being denied from want of means to justify a collegiate charter, the subject rested until 1811, when the following petition was addressed to the Regents:

“ To the Honorable Regents of the University of the State of New York :

The Trustees of Hamilton-Oneida Academy beg leave to represent that they are strongly impressed with the belief that your Honorable Body would greatly promote the interests of Literature by investing said Academy with the privileges of a College; in support of this opinion, we take the liberty to make the following statement of facts:

The Academy is situated in a healthy part of the country, among a sober, discreet and well-educated people, contiguous to a number

of flourishing villages, and very near the local center of the State. At the same time it is too remote from the Colleges already incorporated, to interfere with their interests or check their prosperity.

The advantages resulting from the establishment of this Academy cannot be unknown to the guardians of the literature of the State. Founded in a country recently settled, and when the greatest industry and economy were necessary to render the wilderness a commodious residence for civilized man, it acquired strength and vigor from the spirit, liberality and enterprise of the neighboring inhabitants, and soon assumed a respectable station among the Academies of the State. From the beginning it was the determination of the Trustees faithfully to execute the intention of the institution. They therefore resolved that no person should be admitted to this Seminary who was unable to read with readiness, or to write a fair legible hand. Applicants deficient in these particulars were invariably excluded, both by the regulations and by the actual practice of the Academy. If the Honorable Regents should recur to our annual report, which we have endeavored to make with the most conscientious fidelity, they will find that no similar institution in the State has been favored with a greater number of students in classical literature, and that we have not deprived the common schools in the neighborhood of their proper employment.

Your petitioners also beg leave to state that this institution is the first establishment of the kind in the Western District.

Under these circumstances your petitioners most respectfully present their claim to your Honorable Body for a charter, investing the Academy with the privileges of a College, and they cannot persuade themselves that their petition will be disregarded.

Should the prayer of your petitioners be granted, they feel the greatest confidence, that the liberality of the same people who under circumstances of comparative want and embarrassment established and fostered the infant Academy, would not now suffer a collegiate institution to languish. Their inquiries with reference to this subject authorize them to assure the Honorable Regents that a fund of at least \$15,000 might be easily procured.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

JOEL BRISTOL, *President.*

SEWALL HOPKINS, *Clerk.*

At the same session and at about the same time, Kingston Academy renewed the application made by it long before, for incorporation as a College, and both applications were referred to the same Committee. They reported that, in their opinion, no College ought to be started with a fund less than \$50,000 in amount, which neither of the applicants possessed. But aside from this, and upon the theory that this sum could be raised, there were questions of expediency and the general welfare of literature that should be duly considered. Perhaps another College might properly be founded in

the Western District, at no distant day, and when this should be done every question having reference to location should be carefully considered. With respect to the Middle District, the want was not so apparent, but if decided upon Kingston would be the preferable place. Upon the 11th of March, 1811, both petitions were denied, and the friends of Hamilton-Oneida Academy were delayed for the time, but not without hopes of better success at no distant day.¹

In January, 1812, printed petitions were circulated, addressed to the Regents, and of the following form :

“ The Memorial and Petition of ———— Respectfully Sheweth

That if, to accommodate the citizens of the Eastern and Southern Districts, a College has been founded and organized in each of those great divisions of the State, no good reason can be assigned why the Western District, which exceeds them in population and extent, should not be invested with a similar privilege.

That the time has arrived when, in the opinion of your petitioners, the interests of the public require the incorporation of a College in the county of Oneida. In support of this opinion your petitioners beg leave to state that by examining the relative position and circumstances of the several counties in the Western District, and by adverting to the course of trade and the route of communication between the remote parts of this State, it would appear that no county westward of Albany and equally central, combines the advantages of extensive business, of concentrated population and of expeditious communication with the extreme sections of the district in an equal degree with the county of Oneida.

Your petitioners further represent to your Honorable Board that in regard to the actual site of the contemplated College, Hamilton-Oneida Academy in the village of Clinton presents, in their opinion, stronger claims for an act of incorporation than can be offered by any other situation in the country, because should it be proposed to establish a College elsewhere, a violent competition would inevitably arise between the several villages whose situation might be thought adapted to the conveniences and wants of such an institution, because that Academy is the oldest Seminary of learning in the West-

¹ The academic report of 1811, the last one they had occasion to make, showed an attendance of 150, of whom 5 were in Reading and Writing, 76 in English Grammar, 30 in Mathematics, 30 in the Dead Languages, 25 in Logic, Rhetoric and Composition, and 2 in Moral Philosophy. Value of lot and building, \$11,525, of other real estate, \$2,357, of personal estate, \$850, and of Apparatus and Library, \$447. Tuitions, \$740, being from \$8 to \$12 per annum to each student. Principal Seth Norton with salary of \$650, and Eli Eddy, A. B., as assistant, with \$240. Library about 200 volumes, Apparatus, barometer, thermometer, terrestrial globe, mirrors, surveyor's instruments, etc. Average price of board for 44 weeks, \$55. The academic seal was a circular disc one inch broad with the letters H. O. A. of large size upon the face.

ern District, and because in it, both Classical and Mathematical literature have been as extensively cultivated, as in any similar institution in the State.

Your petitioners, therefore, respectfully pray the Regents of the University to invest Hamilton Oneida Academy with collegiate powers and privileges, and from the great liberality of the inhabitants living in its vicinity, and from the strong interest extensively created in its behalf, no apprehension can reasonably be indulged that the institution will be suffered to languish for want of adequate support. If the proximity of Union College be adjudged as an objection to the prayer of your petitioners, they respectfully reply that a complete refutation of the objection may be found in the fact that several of the American Colleges have a still greater proximity to each other, and are nevertheless in flourishing circumstances.

If this application shall be favorably received, your petitioners further request that in the charter of incorporation, the following persons may be appointed as the first Trustees of the proposed College, viz.: Henry Huntington, George Brayton, Morris S. Miller, James S. Kip, James Carnahan, Rev. James Eells, Rev. Derick Lansing, Rev. Asahel S. Norton, Jedediah Sanger, Joseph Kirkland, Thomas R. Gold, John H. Lothrop, Jonas Platt, Joel Bristol, Ephraim Hart, Henry McNeil, William Hotchkiss, Peter Smith, Obadiah German, Aruna Metcalf, Jasper Hopper, Simeon Ford and Walter Fish. And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray," etc.

Some opposition arose to this measure, by those interested in the advancement of Fairfield Academy to a College, and Oneida Castle was mentioned by others as a preferable site. Efforts were at the same time being renewed at Kingston, but these did not prevent favorable action upon the application from Hamilton Oneida Academy. Resolutions to this effect were passed on the 10th of March, 1812, upon condition that funds should be raised, which should, with those on hand, amount to \$50,000.

This condition being met by valid subscription, the draft of a charter prepared by Chief Justice Kent, was reported May 26, and ordered to be issued.¹ Its yearly income was limited to \$13,333 $\frac{1}{3}$. The persons proposed in the foregoing memorial were appointed

¹ By an act passed June 19, 1812 (chap. 237), entitled "An act for the endowment of Hamilton College, and for other purposes," bonds to the amount of \$50,000, given for lands sold in the late Oneida Reservation, were to be assigned to the Trustees, but were not to be collected within ten years if the interest was paid.

In the Lottery act of 1814, by which Union College was liberally endowed, it was provided that \$40,000 should be paid to this College. The sum of \$10,000 being a part of this sum was granted in anticipation of this money, March 18, 1817 (chap. 91).

first Trustees, with power to fill vacancies that might occur in their number, and the powers, privileges and duties of the Board were defined in detail. The President of the College was to hold his office during good behavior, but all other officers at the will of the Trustees. The College might confer such degrees as were usually granted by any College or University in Europe.

The financial agent employed in getting subscriptions was the Rev. Caleb Alexander, long the successful Principal of Fairfield Academy, and the benefactors of the College were widely scattered throughout the then settled part of the State. Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany, gave \$1,000, the largest item, and Gov. Tompkins gave \$500.

There appears to have been an intention of making this a seat of medical as well as classical education; for in the recommendations of the first committee on College officers, besides a Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy, there was proposed to be one of Surgery and Anatomy; one of the Institutes of Medicine and one of Obstetrics.¹

In a publication which we have often had occasion to quote in this work,² the following summary of the history of this College is given :

“ Hamilton College has had eight Presidents, all men of various learning, of intellectual strength and Christian integrity, and all ordained Ministers of the gospel by Presbyterian or Congregational bodies. Five of them were graduates from Yale College, one from Glasgow University, one from Dartmouth, and one from Amherst. The first President of the College,³ Rev. Dr. AZEL BACKUS (Yale, 1788), had won high distinction as a preacher and classical teacher in Bethlehem, Connecticut. He loved his pupils and treated them with paternal tenderness. In the class-room he was independent of the text-book, and used the resources of his own mind. His greatest power, however, was revealed in the pulpit. His address at the funeral of the Sachem Skenandoa, in the old white meeting-house of Clinton, was full of genuine pathos. Dr. Backus died suddenly in

¹ Dr. Westel Willoughby was appointed to this professorship but did not accept. He was connected with the Fairfield Medical College through nearly the whole period of its existence. In 1843, Dr. Hastings was appointed Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology, which was the nearest approach ever made by Hamilton College to a School of Medicine.

² *Public Service of New York* (1882), III, p. 261.

³ The office of President was first offered to the Rev. Caleb Alexander, who, on the 22d of July, 1812, declined.

December, 1816, aged fifty-two. A volume of his sermons, with a brief sketch of his life, was published in 1824. Twenty-five graduates, in three classes, received diplomas signed by President Backus. Fourteen graduates of the class of 1817, received diplomas signed by Professor Seth Norton.

In 1817 Rev. Dr. HENRY DAVIS (Yale, 1796), then President of Middlebury College, was elected to succeed President Backus. At the same time he received and declined an election to the Presidency of Yale College, to succeed Dr. Timothy Dwight. Dr. Davis was inaugurated as the second President in the fall of 1817. This administration covered a period of sixteen years. They were years of mingled sunshine and disaster, closing with full classes in 1833.

¹The reader will find in a publication of 151 pages, issued in 1833, and entitled "A Narrative of the Embarrassments and Decline of Hamilton College By Henry Davis, D. D., President," a full statement of his view of the questions involved in the troubles of his period of Presidency.

A Report was made by the Regents to the Assembly April 1, 1830 (Assem. Doc. 373, 1830), containing an elaborate statement of the financial affairs of the College, from 1813 to 1829. A summary of receipts and payments up to January, 1829, shows the following aggregates :

<i>Receipts.</i>	
From State Mortgages.....	\$55,837 57
“ Subscriptions.....	23,758 34
“ Tuitions, etc.....	85,085 33
“ Miscellaneous sources.....	2,230 46
“ Subscriptions to Bank Stock and Lottery.....	71,153 43
“ Lands sold	2,114 39
“ Profits received on moneys loaned out by Treasurer.....	2,639 75
Total.....	<u>\$192,909 19</u>
<i>Payments.</i>	
For Buildings.....	\$70,639 02
“ Repairs.....	3,089 90
“ College Ground.....	2,834 13
“ Lands purchased.....	1,248 09
“ Chemical Apparatus.....	900 00
“ Philosophical Apparatus.....	2,203 50
“ Library.	3,093 08
“ Salaries.....	69,658 89
“ Miscellaneous expenses.....	21,940 30
“ Orders of Prudential Committee.....	9,006 05
“ Services of Caleb Alexander (1813, 1814, 1815, 1817, 1819).....	7,170 71
Total... ..	<u>\$191,843 72</u>
Balance in the hands of Treasurer.....	<u>\$1,065 37</u>

President Davis resigned August 22, 1832, but was requested by the Trustees to continue his relations with the College until a successor could be inducted into office.

Two hundred and fifty-five graduates received diplomas with his signature. He died in 1852, aged eighty-two, having lived nineteen years in retirement and constant ill health. The third President, Rev. Dr. SERENO EDWARDS DWIGHT (Yale, 1803), was elected in the fall of 1833, and resigned in 1835; after giving diplomas to thirty-three graduates in two classes. Like his pre-eminent father, Timothy Dwight, the third President was a finished scholar and a brilliant preacher. Perhaps the most important question he was called to deal with was that of removing the College to Utica. He enlisted with the advocates of removal, and the final decision that the College must remain where its founder had placed it, may have had something to do with his early resignation. President Dwight died in 1850, aged sixty-seven, after many years of bodily suffering.

The fourth President, Rev. Dr. JOSEPH PENNEY (Glasgow, 1813), was elected in 1835. He had been remarkably successful as a teacher at Flushing, Long Island, and as a pastor at Rochester, New York, and at Northampton, Massachusetts. His large knowledge in every branch of science and literature made him a pleasant companion and a valuable instructor. He resigned in the winter of 1839, after giving diplomas to forty-four graduates in three classes. His last years were spent in Rochester, where he died in 1860.

The fifth President, Dr. SIMEON NORTH (Yale, 1825), was promoted from the chair of Ancient Languages, which he had filled for ten years. During his long administration of eighteen years decided advances were made in all that contributes to the substantial worth, vitality and usefulness of a College. President North resigned in 1857, after conferring diplomas upon five hundred and fifty-six graduates in nineteen classes.¹

The sixth President, Rev. Dr. SAMUEL WARE FISHER (Yale, 1835), took charge of the institution in 1858. With restless energy and enthusiasm, President Fisher devoted himself to bringing the College into closer sympathy with the community, and thus increasing its patronage and means of usefulness. He introduced the study of the Bible as a part of the regular curriculum.

His addresses before religious bodies were frequent and impressive. After conferring degrees upon two hundred and twenty-six graduates in eight classes, President Fisher resigned his office in July, 1866, to accept a call to the pastorate of Westminster Church in Utica. He resigned his pastorate in January, 1871, and died in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 18, 1874.

The seventh President, Rev. Dr. SAMUEL GILMAN BROWN (Dartmouth, 1831), was called in 1866 from Dartmouth College, which he

¹ President North died on College Hill, Clinton, February 9, 1884, and is buried in the College Cemetery.

A volume entitled "Memorial of Rev. Simeon North, D. D., LL. D., Fifth President of Hamilton College" (pp. 112), was issued a few months afterward, containing several steel engravings and a large amount of historical information concerning the College.

had faithfully served for twenty-seven years ; first, in the Chair of Oratory and Belles-Lettres, and next in that of Metaphysics and Political Economy. He entered upon the President's duties in the spring of 1867. As a teacher, President Brown held the highest rank. His sermons were models of vigorous and polished thinking and writing. His "Life of Rufus Choate" was favorably received on both sides of the Atlantic. He resigned in 1881, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. HENRY DARLING, D. D., LL. D.

The history of the different departments of instruction shows that they also have been filled by men eminently skilled in their departments. In the department of classical learning, the College has had the services of such men as SETH NORTON, EDWARD ROBINSON, JOHN MONTEITH, SIMEON NORTH, JOHN FINLEY SMITH and EDWARD NORTH.

In the Maynard Chair of History, Law and Political Economy, it has had JOHN H. LATHROP, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, ELLICOTT EVANS and FRANCIS M. BURDICK. In Mathematics, it has had THEODORE STRONG, MARCUS CATLIN and OREN ROOT, father and son.

CHRISTIAN HENRY FREDERICK PETERS has made its department of Astronomy famous. In the department of Rhetoric and Oratory we find the names of JOHN WAYLAND, a brother of President Wayland, HENRY MANDEVILLE, ANSON J. UPSON and HENRY A. FRINK. And finally, we find in the department of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, besides the Presidents who have given instruction in those branches, the names of the distinguished metaphysicians, JOHN W. MEARS and EDWARD J. HAMILTON.

Hamilton College was not cradled in abundance and luxury. It began its checkered existence with \$100,000, half of which was given by the State, and the other half was collected from subscribers. The College has been the recipient of a long line of generous benefactions, of which the following may be mentioned : In 1832, Hon. WM. H. MAYNARD bequeathed \$20,000, as an endowment for the Chair of Law and Political Economy ; in 1834, a fund of \$40,000 was secured by the joint efforts of President DWIGHT and Professor CHARLES AVERY ; in 1836, the State of New York made an annual appropriation of \$3,000, which was cut off by the Constitution of 1846 ; in 1854-55, Professor AVERY secured, by subscription, \$50,000, in 1854, BENJAMIN S. WALCOTT and WILLIAM D. WALCOTT gave to the College \$30,000 ; in 1864, subscriptions were obtained in New York and Brooklyn for the Professorship of the Greek Language and Literature. In 1865, CHARLES C. KINGSLEY, Dr. J. P. GRAY, P. V. ROGERS, and other citizens of Utica, N. Y., endowed the Chair of Rhetoric and Logic ; in 1866, the will of SILAS D. CHILDS, of Utica, established the Chair of Chemistry with an endowment of \$30,000, and the later will of Mrs. CHILDS brought the College \$60,000 more for the same purpose ; in 1867, the Observatory and Chair of Astronomy were endowed with a fund of \$30,000, by EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, of Brooklyn, N. Y. ; in the same year JOHN C. BALDWIN be-

he financial exhibit of the College for 1881 was:

Maynard and Knox Fund.....	\$28,300 00
Walcott Fund.....	30,000 00
Litchfield Fund.....	28,538 56
Silas D. Childs Fund.....	24,300 00
Bates and Benjamin Fund.....	19,663 00
Alumni Fund.....	17,850 00
W. H. Skinner Fund.....	9,781 00
Stone Professorship Fund.....	30,000 00
Roxana Childs Fund.....	15,000 00
Knox Hall Fund.....	10,000 00
S. A. Munson College Cemetery Fund.....	1,000 00
C. C. Kellogg Prize Fund.....	700 00
Charles McKinney Prize Fund.....	2,200 00
S. D. Hungerford Scholarship Fund.....	1,000 00
Undistributed Fund of 1859.....	21,200 00
Samuel L. Pratt Fund.....	30,000 00
Total.....	<hr/> \$269,532 56 <hr/>

The Geological and Mineral cabinets and collections in Natural History include 15,000 specimens of minerals and fossils, and extensive series of birds, insects and plants, the latter including the herbarium of the late Dr. H. P. Sartwell. The Chinese cabinet, in sixty two volumes, presented by the late Hamilton White, of great use. The Entomological collections, presented by Hon. Thomas Barlow, of London, are very valuable.

Debts of the College are :

Bonds outstanding.....	\$28,700 00
Notes outstanding.....	16,100 00
	<hr/>
	\$44,800 00
	<hr/>

The course of study pursued in the College occupies four years, and leads to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Students in each class are required to attend four exercises each week-day, including morning prayers. Biblical exercises are held each Monday morning, and rhetorical exercises twice a week in the chapel. In most of the studies recitations are made from approved textbooks, with familiar explanations, criticisms and occasional lectures by the instructors. In addition to the special contests for prizes, four regular examinations are held in the studies each year; one at the close of each term, and one for the Senior class during the first week in June.

The College grounds contain about forty acres of land, ornamented with trees, shrubs and flowers, and made accessible in every part by graveled walks and drives.¹ The principal College buildings are as follows:

1. Three stone buildings, each four stories high and forty-nine feet wide by ninety-eight feet long, for study, lodging and recitation-rooms. The buildings are called "Hungerford Hall" or "South College;" "Kirkland Hall" or "Middle College," and "Skinner Hall" or "North College." Through the generosity of Wm. H. Skinner, Esq., of Vernon Centre, repairs have been made in North College even more extensive than those for which South College is indebted to the late Hon. John N. Hungerford, of Corning. The west wall of North College has been entirely rebuilt, and the other walls have been thoroughly strengthened with iron anchors. The new cornice, chimney-tops and windows, with the removal of the old battlements, greatly improve the building externally. The greatest improvement is in the interior. All the wood work and plaster were removed, and the whole finished in the Queen Anne style. The middle rooms are provided with adequate ventilation. Each suite consists of sitting-room, bed-room, coal-room and closet. The coal-rooms are all arranged so that they can be filled from the

¹The College catalogues of Hamilton give a list of over thirty species of coniferous trees growing in the "Gridley Pinetum," planted by the late Rev. Dr. A. D. Gridley. The purpose is expressed of adding to the plantations. Within a few years the campus has been invested with new interest by the planting of memorial trees by the successive graduating classes, and the erection of Memorial Stones, Sun-dials, Classic Vases and garden seats. The Curators of the College grounds are: President Henry Darling, Professor Edward North and William S. Bartlett, Esq.

halls. There are vestibules at each entrance, and new staircases from bottom to top. There are two new recitation-rooms on the first floor, and two section rooms. WM. H. SKINNER HALL, as it is hereafter to be known, has become one of the most pleasant and attractive buildings on the campus. Hungerford Hall has undergone a thorough repair, is modernized within and without, and has been in use since September, 1874. It is now known as "Hungerford Hall," in honor of Hon. JOHN N. HUNGERFORD, of Corning, who gave to the College \$15,000, to be expended in making these improvements.

2. A stone Chapel, three stories high and fifty-one feet wide by eighty-one feet long, with lecture and recitation-rooms.

3. A Boarding-house.

4. A hall for collections of Mineralogy, Geology and Natural History.

5. A Gymnasium.

6. A Chemical Laboratory. This building a few years since was entirely remodeled and renovated, and furnished with a large amount of new and valuable fixtures and apparatus, under the direction of Professor E. W. Root, then Childs-Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, and since that time it has been further improved by Professor ALBERT H. CHESTER, the present incumbent.

7. The Astronomical Observatory. This building has been thoroughly repaired in every part, and in several respects much improved. Recently an addition has been made to the observatory, containing working-rooms and two revolving towers, in which new instruments have been mounted, and, among others, the excellent and well-tried instruments belonging to the United States government, which were used by Dr. Peters on the expedition to New Zealand in 1874 to observe the transit of Venus, and which the government has courteously permitted Dr. Peters temporarily to retain and use.

8. A Library Hall, which is completed and in use. The alumni and friends of the College in the West have mainly furnished the funds for this building. It has cost \$50,000, and after the name of one of the principal donors, is called the "Perry H. Smith Library Hall." The dormitories have been repaired recently, and all the buildings are in excellent condition.

Litchfield Observatory.

The Astronomical Professorship and Observatory of Hamilton College have been liberally endowed by the Hon. EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, LL. D., of Brooklyn.¹

¹ The Observatory consists of a central building with wings on each side. The central part is 27 feet square, and two stories high, with a revolving tower

The Memorial Hall and Art Gallery is an attractive place for visitors, who find here many choice works of art and objects of historical interest. The portrait bust in marble of Mr. EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD was one of the last efforts of HIRAM POWERS. DANIEL HUNTINGTON's portraits of Dr. EDWARD ROBINSON, Hon. S. NEWTON DEXTER, Professor CHARLES AVERY and Professor EDWARD NORTH are in company with portraits of President BACKUS, President NORTH and Professor CATLIN, by ALONZO PEASE; F. R. SPENCER's portraits of WASHINGTON IRVING, Chancellor JAMES KENT and Hon. JOSUA A. SPENCER; CHARLES L. ELLIOT's portraits of President DAVIS and Trustee WILLIAM D. WOLCOTT; E. F. ANDREWS' portrait of Hon. JOHN J. KNOX, and many others. The College and society libraries, amounting to 12,000 volumes, are accessible to students. A few gentlemen in the city of New York, a few years since, presented to the College the private library of the late EDWARD ROBINSON, D. D., LL. D., of Union Theological Seminary. It consists of 1,420 volumes and about 100 valuable maps, and furnishes rare facilities for the study of Biblical exegesis and Scriptural geography.

Hon. WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, LL. D., a native of Oneida county,

20 feet in diameter. The great equatorial, made by Spencer and Eaton, has an object glass of 13.5 inches in diameter, and focal length of nearly 16 feet. It is provided with six positive and six negative eye-pieces, with a ring and filar micrometer. For solar observations it has a prismatic polarizing eye-piece of original construction by Mr. Robert B. Tolles, of Boston. The declination circle of 34 inches, by means of four verniers, reads to four seconds of arc; the hour circle of 14 inches, by means of two verniers, reads to two seconds of time. The instrument is mounted upon a granite shaft, nine feet in height, resting upon a pier of solid masonry. The clock-work with Bond's isodynamic escapement and spring governor, causes the telescope to follow the daily motions of the stars, by acting upon long arms attached to the equatorial axis. The wings are each 18 feet square; the east room is used as an office for the Director. In the west room is mounted a portable Transit instrument, 2½ inches aperture, the gift of Hon. Anson S. Miller, LL. D., of Santa Cruz, Cal., and constructed by W. Wurdeman, of Washington, D. C. It has a cast-iron folding stand invented by the maker.

The Observatory has an Astronomical clock, by Wm. Bond & Son, of Boston, presented by the late Hon. Wm. Curtis Noyes, of New York; a Chronograph, the gift of Michael Moore, of Trenton Falls; a Siderial Chronometer, the gift of Hon. George Underwood, of Auburn, and other apparatus.

This Observatory has been the basis of several longitudes in the State, determined under the auspices of the Regents at Buffalo, Syracuse, Elmira, Ogdensburg, and the Western line of the State.

The zone star observations taken here number 87,982, and twenty of the Celestial charts, for which the zone stars form the skeleton, have been published at private expense within the last year, and distributed gratuitously to other Observatories, learned societies and individuals in return for favors received.

The Litchfield Observatory has through the special labors of its Director, Professor C. H. F. Peters, Ph. D., become widely celebrated for the discovery of *Asteroids*, forty two of which were first discovered here, between May, 1861, and August, 1883.

and an honorary alumnus of the College, after a life of eminent service, professional and political, bequeathed to Hamilton College his law library. The collection numbers about 5,000 volumes. The books had been collected during a practice of over twenty-five years, at a cost of not less than \$60,000. The Noyes library is at all times accessible to members of the bar. Valuable additions were made to the library, in the Department of Metaphysics, by Professor MEARS, whose friends contributed \$492 for this purpose, of which sum GEORGE W. CHILDS, Esq., of the "Philadelphia Ledger," contributed \$100.

In honor of the prizes awarded Mr. JULIEN M. ELLIOT, '76, and Mr. FRANK F. LAIRD, '77, at the Inter-Collegiate Contest in Oratory, held in the Academy of Music, New York, January 4, 1876, and January 3, 1877, \$1,500 were presented to the College by the Rev. PETER LOCKWOOD, the Hon. SAMUEL D. HAND, M. D., and the Hon. CHARLES MCKINNEY for the purchase of recent books in polite literature. These books were selected with special reference to the work of the Rhetorical Department, and are called the "Rhetorical Library." The students have provided for its annual increase, and the late Messrs. LOCKWOOD and MCKINNEY while living made a valuable addition in annotated editions of English classics for the especial use of classes in English literature.

The Prizes founded in the College are as follows:

1. A fund of \$1,500, founded by the late Hon. CHARLES MCKINNEY, of Binghamton, furnishes two prizes for the members of the Senior Class who excel in Extemporaneous Speaking.

2. A fund of \$700, founded by CHARLES C. KELLÖGG, A. M., Utica, furnishes a prize for any student of the Senior Class, except the successful competitors for the Clark Prize, the Pruyn Medal, the Head Prize and the Kirkland Prize, who shall excel in the composition and delivery of his Commencement Oration.

3. A fund of \$500, founded by the late AARON CLARK, of New York, furnishes a prize for the Senior who excels in Original Oratory.

4. A fund of \$500, founded by the late Hon. J. V. L. PRUYN, Chancellor of the University of the State of New York, furnishes a Gold Medal for any student of the Senior Class, except the successful competitors for the Head Prize and the Kirkland Prize, who shall write the best oration on the Political Duties of Educated Young Men.

5. A fund of \$500, founded by Hon. FRANKLIN H. HEAD, A. M., of Chicago, Ill., furnishes a prize for any student of the Senior Class, except the successful competitors for the Pruyn Medal and the Kirkland Prize, who shall write the best oration on Alexander Hamilton.

6. A fund of \$500, bequeathed by the late Mrs. ABIGAIL R. KIRKLAND, of Clinton, furnishes a prize for any member of the Senior Class, except the successful competitors for the Head Prize and Pruyn Medal, who shall write the best oration on Biblical Science.

7. A fund of \$500, founded by the late Hon. GEORGE UNDERWOOD, of Auburn, furnishes two prizes for Seniors who excel in Chemistry.

8. A fund given by Mrs. C. C. MUNSON, of Utica, furnishes \$100 for two prizes to Seniors who excel in German, and \$100 for two prizes to Juniors who excel in French.

9. A fund of \$700, founded by the late Hon. CHARLES MCKINNEY, of Binghamton, furnishes two prizes, in the form of valuable books, for the two students in each of the three lower classes who excel in Elocution. Valuable prizes will also be given to the two in each class who excel in English Composition.

10. A fund of \$700, founded by relatives of the late Colonel HENRY H. CURRAN, of Utica, furnishes a Gold Medal and a Silver Medal for members of the Junior Class who excel in Classical Studies.

11. A fund of \$500, founded by MARTIN HAWLEY, A. M., of Baltimore, Md., furnishes four Silver Medals for members of the Junior Class who excel in Classical Studies.

12. A fund of \$500, founded by the late Rev. TERTIUS D. SOUTHWORTH, of Bridgewater, furnishes two prizes for members of the Junior Class who excel in Natural Philosophy.

13. A fund of \$700, founded by HAMILTON B. TOMPKINS, Esq., of New York city, furnishes two prizes for members of the Junior Class who excel in Mathematics."

In July, 1862, this College celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment, and the proceedings were published in a volume that contains a large amount of historical information.'

An Alumni Association has been in existence among the graduates of this College for many years.

The charter of this College was amended by the Regents, January 14, 1875, so as to allow of the election by ballot of four additional Trustees, by alumni of at least three years' standing. These were to be divided into four classes, one of which is elected annually. The Trustees thus chosen must be alumni of at least ten years' standing.

The quorum of Trustees was at that time fixed at thirteen.

The four Trustees last elected by the graduates are Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, New York city, Professor Edward North, Clinton, Hon. Elihu Root, New York city, and Senator Joseph R. Hawley, Washington, D. C.

¹ "A Memorial of the Semi-Centennial Celebration of the Founding of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y." Utica, 1862, 8vo., pp. 232, with eight portraits.

Law School of Hamilton College.

In 1832 WILLIAM H. MAYNARD, a prominent lawyer of Utica, by his last will gave \$20,000 for the endowment of a Professorship of Law, and of Civil Polity and of Political Economy in Hamilton College. The property consisted of unimproved real estate which could not be immediately sold, and several years elapsed before it became fully productive. The instruction given under it was at first in the Undergraduate course, and all students graduating from the College had an opportunity of instruction in law, as a part of the studies of the Senior Class.

About 1854 Prof. THEODORE W. WRIGHT, then filling this professorship, secured the establishment of a Law School in connection with his duties. And on the 12th of April, 1855,¹ the Legislature provided for the admission of its graduates to the rights of an attorney upon examination by persons appointed by the Supreme Court. This act continued until 1877 when it was in part repealed.²

Number of Graduates from the Law School of Hamilton College.

YEARS.	Number.	YEARS.	Number.	YEARS.	Number.
1855	7	1867.....	2	1876... ..	15
1856.....	6	1868.....	2	1877.....	19
1857.....	11	1869.....	2	1878.....	21
1858.....	13	1870.....	6	1879.....	14
1861.....	2	1871.....	8	1880.....	23
1862.....	2	1872.....	10	1881.....	
1863.....	1	1873.....	11	1882.....	
1864.....	2	1874.....	10	1883.....	23
1865.....	1	1875.....	15		

Total number of Graduates to the year 1883-4, 252.

SUCCESSION OF PRESIDENTS AND FACULTY OF HAMILTON COLLEGE.

Presidents.

Rev. Azel Backus, S. T. D., 1812-16.	Rev. Samuel Ware Fisher, S. T. D., LL. D., 1858-66.
Rev. Henry Davis, S. T. D., 1817-33.	Rev. Samuel Gilman Brown, S. T. D., LL. D., 1866-81.
Rev. Sereno Edward Dwight, S. T. D., 1833-35.	Rev. Henry Darling, D. D., LL. D., 1881-
Rev. Joseph Penny, S. T. D., 1835-39.	
Rev. Simeon North, LL. D., S. T. D., 1839-57.	

Professors of Chemistry and Mineralogy.

Josiah Noyes, M. D., 1812-30.	James Hadley, M. D., 1830-34.
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Professors of Greek and Latin Languages.

Seth Norton, 1812-18.	John Finley Smith, 1830-48.
John Monteith, 1821-28.	Edward North, L. H. D., 1848-62.
Simeon North, LL. D., S. T. D., 1829-39.	

¹ Chap. 310, Laws of 1855.

² Section 3 repealed June 5 by Chap. 417, Laws of 1877.

Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Theodore Strong, LL. D., 1816-27. | John Hiram Lathrop, 1828-34.

Professors of Latin Language and Literature.

Eleazer Storrs Barrows, 1816-21. | William Neil McHarg, 1862-69.
William Kirkland, 1825-27. | Abel Grosvenor Hopkins, 1869-

Professor of Greek Language and Literature.

Edward North, L. H. D., 1848-

Professor of Rhetoric.

John Wayland, S. T. D., 1831-34.

Professor of Ethics and Political Economy.

John Hiram Lathrop, 1834-37.

Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

Charles Avery, LL. D., 1834-69.

Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

Marcus Catlin, 1834-49.

Professors of Law, Civil Polity and Political Economy.

John Hiram Lathrop, LL. D., 1837-40. | Ellicott Evans, LL. D., 1860-82.
Theodore William Dwight, LL. D., 1846-58. | Francis Marvin Burdick, A. M., 1882.

Professors of Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric.

Henry Mandeville, S. T. D., 1841-49. | Anson Judd Upson, S. T. D., LL. D., 1849
James Robert Boyd, S. T. D., 1849-46. | 53.

Professor of Mathematics, Astronomy, Mineralogy and Geology.

Oren Root, LL. D., 1849.

Professors of Logic, Rhetoric and Elocution.

Anson Judd Upson, S. T. D., LL. D., 1849. | Henry Allyn Frink, Ph. D., 1872-
Samuel Darwin Wilcox, 1870-72.

Professors of Ethics and Metaphysics.

William Stanton Curtis, S. T. D., 1855-68. | John William Mears, S. T. D., 1871.

College Pastor.

Rev. Nicholas Westermann Goertner, D. D., 1863-

Professor of Astronomy.

(And Director of Litchfield Observatory.)

Christian Henry Frederick Peters, Ph. D., | Jermain Gildersleve Porter (Assistant), 1875-
1858- | 78.

Professors of Agricultural Chemistry.

Edward Walstein Root, 1868-70. | Albert Huntington Chester, Ph. D., 1870.
(Also Professor of General Chemistry, Mineralogy, Metallurgy and Mining Engineering.)

Professor of Natural Philosophy.

Chester Huntington, 1870-80.

Professor of Natural History.

Ambrose Parsons Kelsey, Ph. D., 1878-

Professor of Mathematics.

Rev. Oren Root, Jr., A. M., 1880-

Professor of the German and French Languages and Philology.

Herman Carl George Brandt, A. M., 1882-

Professor of Mechanical Engineering and Applied Mathematics.

Robert Gracey Denig (corps of Engineers, U. S. N.), 1883-

Assistant Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages.

George Prentice Bristol, A. B., 1882.

sides the foregoing there have been Lectures upon special
acts not otherwise connected with the Faculty (the first being
Asa Gray upon Botany in 1834), and first and last over forty
rs. The succession of Treasurers has been Erastus Clark, 1812;
as Dan, 1825 ; Othniel Williams, 1828 ; Dr. Benjamin Woolsly
ght, 1832; Othniel Samuel Williams, 1850, and Publius V.
ers (acting), 1880 —.

*ber of Graduates from Hamilton College, previous to the
beginning of Report, of Attendance by Classes in 1836.*

EARS.	Number.	YEARS.	Number.	YEARS.	Number.
.....	2	1821.....	18	1828.....	17
.....	6	1822.. ..	15	1829-80.....	
.....	17	1823.....	13	1831.....	9
.....	14	1824.....		1832.....	13
.....	11	1825.....		1833.....	22
.....	13	1826.....		1834.....	26
.....	14	1827.....		1835.....	7

*mary of the Occupations upon which the Graduates of Ham-
ton College entered, as shown by the Catalogue of 1884-5.*

le number of Alumni.....	2405
ased.....	585
le number of Alumni living.....	1820
luates of the Maynard Law School.....	252
yers	459
gymen.....	673
ign Missionaries.....	31
erators of the Presbyterian General Assembly.....	5
missioners to the General Assembly of 1884.....	19
ibers of Congress.....	27
e Governors.....	5
e Senators.....	20
ibers of State Constitutional Conventions.....	12
reme Court Judges.....	27
ege Presidents.....	12
ents of the University of the State of New York.....	6
ege Professors and Tutors.....	86
ological Seminary Professors.....	16
e Superintendents of Public Instruction.....	4
mal School Principals and Professors.....	13
ipals of Academies and High Schools.....	99
sicians.....	71
kers and Brokers.....	41
ors	67
iculturists.....	23

Statistics of Attendance and Graduation in Hamilton College

YEARS ENDING IN	UNDERGRADUATES.						Post graduates.	GRADUATES IN COURSE.		
	Special.	Freshmen.	Sophomore.	Junior.	Senior.	Total.		A. B.	L.L. B.	A. M.
1836.....	16	44	27	19	106	.....	9		
1837.....	22	46	31	22	121	.....	15		
1838.....	13	28	31	22	94	.....	20		
1839.....	23	19	21	19	82	.....	17		
1840.....	18	35	20	19	92	.....	19		
1841.....	22	30	29	17	98	.....	14		
1842.....	31	33	26	25	115	.....	23		
1843.....	19	41	38	20	118	.....	17		
1844.....	22	27	40	27	116	.....	19		
1845.....	37	35	26	32	130	.....	28		
1846.....	37	51	35	25	148	.....	21		
1847.....	37	64	46	34	181	.....	29		
1848.....	43	52	58	39	192	.....	36		
1849.....	30	45	40	51	166	.....	47		
1850.....	13	39	49	50	151	.....	37		
1851.....	21	21	42	49	133	.....	40		
1852.....	27	26	28	41	117	.....	31		
1853.....	22	35	27	25	109	.....	16		
1854.....	42	33	25	20	120	.....	18		
1855.....	42	49	32	20	143	.....	18	7	
1856.....	27	46	48	26	147	.....	22	7	
1857.....	15	28	35	36	114	.....	33	11	
1858.....	22	24	27	30	103	.....	27	12	
1859.....	40	25	25	24	114	.....	24		
1860.....	41	44	26	25	136	.....	17		
1861.....	57	39	35	22	153	.....	21		
1862.....	37	58	37	25	157	.....	27		
1863.....	33	45	53	32	163	.....	29	1	
1864.....	40	37	35	38	150	.....	35	2	
1865.....	45	41	36	27	149	.....	25	1	
1866.....	46	45	40	30	161	.....	34		
1867.....	45	51	44	34	174	.....	32	3	
1868.....	45	50	47	36	178	.....	36	2	
1869.....	46	35	46	42	169	.....	40	2	17
1870.....	42	46	36	36	160	.....	42	6	4
1871.....	39	42	45	33	159	.....	33	8	16
1872.....	48	39	37	40	164	.....	45	10	13
1873.....	35	44	34	37	150	2	46	11	7
1874.....	34	34	42	38	148	.....	41	10	13
1875.....	36	31	34	34	135	.....	49	15	11
1876.....	51	41	33	23	148	.....	38	15	13
1877.....	41	46	39	28	154	.....	51	19	14
1878.....	53	34	43	33	163	.....	51	21	17
1879.....	39	38	46	37	160	.....	37	14	11
1880.....	43	41	40	25	157	.....	28	24	1
1881.....	61	32	31	31	155	.....	31	.....	1
1882.....	42	64	38	34	178	3	34	.....	1
1883.....	8	46	43	64	32	188	3	34	23	1
1884.....	67	43	40	55	205	5	51	.....	1

Whole number of graduates to 1884, inclusive, 2,405.

Present Faculty of Hamilton College.

Rev. Henry Darling, D. D., LL. D., President and Walcott Professor of the Evidences of Christianity, and Pastor of the College Church, 1881.

Rev. Nicholas Westermann Goertner, D. D., Pastor Emeritus of the College Church, 1868.

Oren Root, LL. D., Professor Emeritus of Mathematics, Mineralogy and Geology, 1849.

Christian Henry Frederick Peters, Ph. D., Litchfield Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Litchfield Observatory, 1858.

Edward North, L. H. D., Edward Robinson Professor of Greek Language and Literature, 1813.

Rev. Edward John Hamilton, D. D., Acting Professor of Intellectual Philosophy, 1888.

Ambrose Parsons Kelsey, Ph. D., Stone Professor of Natural History, 1876.

Rev. Oren Root, jr., A. M., Samuel-Fletcher-Platt Professor of Mathematics, 1881.

Albert Huntington Chester, E. M., Ph. D., Childs Professor of Agricultural Chemistry and Professor of General Chemistry, Mineral Metallurgy and Mining Engineering, 1870.

Rev. Abel Grosvenor Hopkins, A. M., Benjamin-Bates Professor of Latin Language and Literature, 1869.

Francis Marion Burdick, A. M., Maynard-Knox Professor of Law, History, Civil Polity and Political Economy. Librarian, 1882.

Rev. Henry Allyn Frink, Ph. D., Kingsley Professor of Logic, Rhetoric and Elocution, and Professor of English Literature, 1872.

Herman Carl George Brandt, A. M., Professor of German and French Languages and Philology, 1882.

Robert Gracey Denig, Corps of Engineers, U. S. N., Professor of Mechanical Engineering and Applied Mathematics, 1888.

George Prentice Bristol, A. B., Assistant Professor of Greek and Philology, 1882.

GENEVA COLLEGE, NOW HOBART COLLEGE.

In tracing the history of this College, we must begin with the efforts made by the Rev. Amos G. Baldwin, who, in 1806, commenced missionary labors at Fairfield. He had just received deacon's orders from the hands of Bishop Moore, and held Episcopal services occasionally in the Academy, and secured the support of a large portion of the community. In 1811, he suggested the advantages of placing the Academy under the patronage of his denomination, and solicited aid from Trinity Church, upon the following plan:

The Trustees of the Academy authorized him to say that they would give the Principal \$550 per annum, and allow him to instruct four Divinity students free of charge. Trinity Church was to give to the church at Fairfield \$250 per annum, and to the clergyman that might be settled there, \$250 as a Theological instructor, and he might divide \$50 per annum among the Divinity students as he might deem proper.

The plan of establishing a College there was contemplated,¹ and if it received the aid expected from Trinity Church its President was to be an Episcopal clergyman.

"The plan thus warmly advocated by Mr. Baldwin and the Fairfield Trustees received the favorable notice of the leading members of the corporation of Trinity Church. The Rector, the Rev. Dr. Beach, the Hon. Messrs. Robert Troop and Peter Augustus Jay,

¹ See our account of the proposed plan of "*Clinton College*" at Fairfield.

Thomas L. Ogden, Esq., together with Professor Bowden (of Columbia College), and Bishop Hobart, who had succeeded to the Episcopate of the State, won by the importunity of the earnest and far-sighted Baldwin, entered heartily into the scheme proposed, and the grant from Trinity Church, by means of which Fairfield Academy was secured to the church, was obtained. Subsequently the original grant of \$500 per annum was increased to \$750, so as to provide for an assistant in the work of instruction, it being a condition of the gift that eight students shall always receive the whole course of their classical and literary education, and afterward their theological instruction free of any charges of tuition.¹

The Rev. Bethel Judd became the first Principal under this arrangement, but his removal to Connecticut hindered him from fulfilling his contract. His successors were Rev. Virgil H. Barber, Samuel Nichols and Rev. Daniel McDonald. The latter had been Rector of St. Peter's Church, in Auburn, and came in January, 1817.

The subject of Theological Education began about this time to be actively discussed in Conventions, and this finally led to measures taken under the auspices of the New Theological Educational Society, with the approval of Trinity Church, and at the suggestion of Bishop Hobart, for the establishment of a Branch Theological School at Geneva, the main institution being located in New York city. The Vestry of Trinity Church, on the 8th of January, 1821, resolved to transfer its patronage from Fairfield to Geneva, and, as a first step in the execution of this plan, Mr. McDonald became the Principal of the *Geneva Academy*.

This Academy had been commenced in 1806 and was incorporated March 29, 1813.² It appears to have been well conducted and well sustained. The transfer of patronage, above noticed, was made contingent to the condition that the inhabitants of the village of Geneva and vicinity should furnish, at their own expense, a suitable lot of land and building thereon. To effect this purpose a subscription was circulated under date of February 15, 1821, in which certain sums were pledged to the Trustees of the Geneva Academy, should they transfer their institution to meet this requirement.

The Academy opened April 25, 1821, under Mr. McDonald's charge, the Rev. Orin Clark, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church,

¹ *History of Ontario county*. Evarts, Ensign & Evarts, 1876, p. 68, and authorities there cited.

² We have given some further account of this institution under the title of "*Geneva Academy*."

A subscription paper, for the procuring of a charter for the Academy in 1813, is given in the publication of Messrs. Evarts & Ensign, cited in a previous note.

Geneva, being his associate : and on the 11th of June the Branch Theological School was opened with nine young men in attendance. In his address to the Convention of the Diocese, in 1821, Bishop Hobart, after announcing this arrangement, stated that it was not designed that the "General Theological Seminary" in New York, and the "Branch" at Geneva should be entirely distinct ; "but to afford to those students who, from preference or from circumstances of peculiar convenience, have pursued their studies in the branch school at Geneva, an opportunity of completing or revising their course in the Theological School in the city of New York. By this arrangement they will enjoy the advantages which retirement affords for diligent application, and for the formation of those serious dispositions and habits which are essential to the ministry, as well as the benefits resulting from the Theological establishment in New York, here the number of the clergy and the congregations of the churches and the opportunities of more extended social intercourse, will afford to the candidates for orders peculiar facilities for strengthening and refining their minds for obtaining that knowledge of human nature which is so important and useful, and for improving themselves in the performance of the various offices of the desk and the pulpit."

The peculiar advantages of Geneva were pointed out ; its picturesque location on the banks of Seneca lake ; its proximity to the end of the Grand Canal, and the prospect that at no distant day a college would be established there.

Under these auspices the "Interior School of Geneva" went into operation, with the following professorships :

1. Of the Interpretation of Scripture, of Ecclesiastical History, and of the Nature, Ministry and Polity of the Church ;
2. Of Biblical Learning ; and
3. Of Systematic Divinity and Pastoral Theology.

As soon as the funds of the Theological Education Society would permit, these professors were to have salaries of at least \$800 a year, and in the meantime, and while engaged in other duties and receiving other emoluments, their salaries were to be fixed by the Board of Managers as circumstances might render expedient.

The Rev. Daniel McDonald, D. D., was appointed to the first, Rev. John Reed to the second, and Rev. Orin Clark to the third of these professorships.

One of the stone buildings now called "Geneva Hall," was built by the Trustees of the Academy in 1821-2, and the first report

speaks of an endowment of a professorship by Mr. Sherred, by the grant of \$10,000, and of other gifts to come.

The correspondence that has been preserved of that period¹ shows that difficulties were encountered which required energy, patience and tact to overcome. The attendance in the Academy was small — not more than eight having attended the first term, besides the theological students, and the receipts from tuition between June and December were only \$57, leaving a deficit of \$270 to be paid by the Trustees, who were making every effort to complete their building.

Sectarian jealousies intervened, and it was industriously circulated that this was a theological school. An opposition school was started in the village, and to meet this, it was proposed to appoint an assistant to keep a day school, and teach reading, spelling, arithmetic and writing, and admit quite young scholars.

The necessity of having a College was insisted upon, and the ways and means for securing the \$50,000 endowment needed for securing a charter were discussed in detail.

An application was accordingly made by the Trustees of the Academy February 11, 1822. The Methodists were at this time zealously urging the project of a College at Ithaca, and a little before this had applied also for a College charter.

The question was thus directly presented, of the incorporation of denominational Colleges, and led to an elaborate report, which we have elsewhere given in detail.² It led to the conclusion that the Regents ought not to reject an application for a charter on this account, and that all religious denominations should be treated alike, whenever their applications were supported by evidences of financial means for rendering their institutions successful.

The Trustees of the Geneva Academy and the applicants in the interest of "Ithaca College" were accordingly informed of this decision by the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to prepare a proper instrument to be executed in pursuance of the Sixth Section of the act relative to the University, under the Seal of the Board, declaring its approbation of the respective plans on which it is intended to found and provide for each of these institutions, and allowing in each case the term of three years for completing the same respectively. And if at the expiration of that time it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Regents that the said respective plans, or either

¹ See the *History of Ontario County* (1876), pp. 70-72.

² See p. 94.

of them, have been fully executed, and permanent funds producing annually the sum of \$4,000 for the benefit of each of the said institutions, or either of them, have been properly secured, that the said several institutions respectively, or that one of them for which the plan shall be separately executed, and funds secured as aforesaid, shall thereupon be incorporated by the Regents as a College, according to the Law of the State and the Regulations of this Board.¹

On the 1st of February, 1825, a petition was received from the Trustees of Geneva Academy informing the Regents that the funds required by the ordinance of April, 1822, as a condition for the incorporation of a College, had been procured and invested.

The subject was referred to Messrs. Bleecker, Talcott and Marcy, who reported that a capital of \$40,600 had been properly invested in bonds and mortgages, at seven per cent interest, the greater part (\$36,500) semi-annually.

In addition to this the Trustees had \$20,500 given to them toward the endowment of the proposed College, by the "Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning in the City of New York," invested by the said Society so as to produce six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. Although this investment was not in the name of the Trustees a bond had been given by persons of unquestionable responsibility, pledging that the income should be paid as aforesaid.

The Trustees had also over \$10,000 in indorsed notes considered good, and real estate valued at least as much more.

As a part consideration for the \$20,500, there was a provision for the gratuitous education of twelve students to be nominated by the Society, which was understood by the Trustees to bind them to receive that number free of tuition.

In raising the \$40,000 the Trustees had issued about two hundred certificates, each of them securing free tuition to one student for twenty years. These proceedings being deemed a compliance with the resolution of April 10, 1822, and a charter was accordingly granted under a resolution of February 8, 1825.

The charter, which was dated April 5, 1825, vested the affairs of

¹ Bishop Hobart in a letter to Mr. McDonald (April 15, 1823), alluding to this project for another College, said: "It is unfortunate that Ithaca is connected with you. But there is no help for it. They will find it difficult, I should think, to raise \$4,000 *per annum*, and I am afraid this will be a difficulty with you. Means, however, *must* be devised for surmounting it." He admitted that the Branch Theological School was not popular with many, and it was found no easy matter to obtain for it the arrangements that had been made.

the College in a Board of Trustees, twenty-four in number,¹ with perpetual succession, and power to hold an estate with an income not exceeding \$13,333½ a year. The Trustees had full power to appoint or remove, excepting that the office of President was to be held during good behavior. And they could grant all degrees that are known and granted by any University or College in Europe.

It finally became necessary to abandon the "Branch Theological Seminary," and to concentrate every means upon the College. But as efforts had been made for this express object, it could not properly be abandoned without some equivalent, and to enable the Trustees of the General Theological Seminary to effect it, the "Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Society for Promoting Religion and Learning in the State of New York," in February, 1824, agreed to advance to the Trustees of the Seminary \$8,000, or to secure the annual interest on that sum. A formal renunciation of claims was accordingly executed by the Geneva interest July 20, 1824, and confirmed June 24, 1826.²

The College thus acquired an income of the interest upon \$8,000 at six per cent, and Geneva lost the benefits anticipated from the Branch Seminary.

The funds then acquired amounted to \$61,100, and assured an income of \$4,072 a year. Besides this there was a considerable amount of notes and subscriptions, including several donations of land, from which it was estimated that \$10,000 might be raised.

The Board of Trustees of the College was organized May 24, 1825, and serious work under its charter began.

There appears to have existed at that time a prejudice in the minds of some against classical education, and while measures were in progress for the procuring of a College charter, there was proposed a plan of Practical Education in the College, not extending to a full course, but entitling those who attended it to an English Diploma. This subject has interest in connection with the history

¹ The first Trustees were James Rees, Samuel Colt, Orin Clark, Daniel McDonald, Abraham Dox, William S. De Zeng, Elnathan Noble, Robert S. Rose, Walter Grieve, David Cook, James Carter, Henry Axtell, Herman H. Bogert, John C. Spencer, Philip Church, Bowen Whiting, David H. Hudson, Thomas D. Burrell, Henry Seymour, Elijah Miller, Francis H. Cuming, Jesse Clark, Henry Anthon, and Lucius Smith. The office of Trustee was to be deemed vacant upon neglect to attend five successive meetings, and no Professor or Tutor could hold the office.

² This instrument is given in full in the "*History of Ontario County*" (1876), p. 73.

of collegiate education in this State, and may be regarded as an early attempt in the establishment of what in most of our Colleges is now termed a "Scientific Course." The following scheme was printed and circulated at the period of its date :

" GENEVA, *March* 1, 1824.

SIR — We beg leave briefly to make you acquainted with the outlines of a *Course of Education* proposed to be pursued in the GENEVA COLLEGE.

The Republican institutions of these United States, and the general consent of all classes of citizens that such institutions can be preserved pure only by maintaining an unprivileged equality among the citizens, demand a respectful deference of every association.

That the blessings of civil liberty — real blessings only when shared equally among all ranks of people — may be extended as far as possible, and continued as long as possible, a general diffusion of useful knowledge seems indispensably necessary. This is so universally acknowledged by all enlightened politicians, and so universally received in these United States, both theoretically and practically, that it needs no enforcement from any single institution of learning.

But there is another light in which the diffusion of knowledge may be viewed as of the highest importance to the community at large. It is where practical information is communicated to citizens in all stations of life, enabling them to add pleasure to business, and extend their exertions for the means of domestic comfort into fields of research hitherto confined to the philosopher.

The present extensive application of the discoveries in chemistry to improvements in Agriculture and the various manufactures convenient or necessary to human life, demonstrate in the fullest manner the utility of diffusing a practical knowledge of the Arts and Sciences among all ranks of citizens, rather than confine that knowledge to the closet of the philosopher.

For these reasons it is proposed, should the plan receive the approbation of the Honorable the Regents of the University, to institute in the GENEVA COLLEGE, besides the regular Course of Study pursued in similar Institutions, a totally distinct Course in direct reference to the practical business of life, by which the Agriculturist, the Merchant and the Mechanic may receive a practical knowledge of what genius and experience have discovered, without passing through a tedious course of Classical Studies.

Students of certain qualifications and age shall be admitted members of the COLLEGE, with all the privileges of it, to pursue a full Course of the following studies, under the appointed instructors :

1. Under the English Professors they shall study the *Philosophy of English Grammar, Geography, Rhetoric, History, English Composition, Moral Philosophy, Logic, Metaphysics, Evidences of Christianity*, and shall practice *Public Speaking*.

2. Under the Professor of Mathematics they shall study *Geometry, Trigonometry, Land Surveying*, theoretical and practical; *Mensuration*, generally; *Navigation, Leveling*, with reference to *Canals and Aqueducts*; *Hydraulics*, as applied to machinery driven by water power; *Steam Power, Natural Philosophy*, and *Astronomy*, with the use of *Mathematical Instruments*; the principles of *Architectural Proportion*, and *Bridge Building, Drawing of Plans*, etc.

3. Under the Professor of Chemistry shall be studied *Chemistry*, the *Principles of Dyeing, Bleaching*, etc.; the nature and use of different *Earths and Soils*; the fertilizing qualities and effects of different *Substances*; *Mineralogy* and *Botany*.

4. This Course of Study shall consume at least two years, and the students shall be classed by years, as in the Classical Departments of the College.

5. Students pursuing this Course shall be subject to the same number of public examinations in every year as are the classical students, and shall equally conform to all the By-laws of the COLLEGE.

6. Upon the expiration of the prescribed term of study, such students in this Minor Course as shall appear upon public examination to merit it, shall receive from the President on Commencement day, if the President be so authorized by the Honorable the Regents of the University, an English Diploma, signed by the President and Professors of the COLLEGE, and which shall be considered an honorary testimony of application to Practical Studies, as the other Diploma of the said COLLEGE is of Classical and Theoretical Studies."

The originator of this idea was doubtless the Rev. Mr. McDonald.¹ In a modified form, it afterward appeared in what was formerly called the "English Course;" and, as the "Scientific Course," it presents at the present time an option to the students preferring the Modern Languages, and certain other studies in Mathematics and the Sciences, to the Greek and Latin Classics.

The Rev. JASPER ADAMS, D. D., became the first President of Geneva College.² The other members of the Faculty were: Rev. DANIEL McDONALD, S. T. D., Professor of Languages; HORACE WEBSTER, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy;³ JOSEPH N. FARIBAUT, Professor of the French Language, and HENRY GREGORY, A. B., Tutor.

¹ The same idea is brought out more fully in a pamphlet entitled "Observations upon the Project of Establishing Geneva College," evidently written by the same hand. 8vo., N. Y., 1824, p. 8.

² The Presidency was first offered to the Rev. Horatio Potter, then a Professor in Washington (now Trinity) College, at Hartford. It was also offered to the Rev. Dr. John Reed, of Poughkeepsie.

³ Afterward President of the New York Free Academy.

Dr. Adams resigned in 1828 and returned to South Carolina, from whence he came, and the Rev. RICHARD L. MASON, D. D., became his successor. The death of Professor McDonald and of Bishop Hobart, which occurred the same year, proved a heavy loss to the College.

In 1831,¹ the Trustees were authorized to employ a part of their funds in building.

In 1834, a Medical Department was established, and in 1835, application was again made to the Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning, for relief. At a meeting of its Trustees held July, 1836, their society granted further aid, accompanied by the declaration, "That the interest of the grant about to be made to Geneva College, is to advance and secure the fundamental object for which this society was established and endowed, viz.: The promotion of Religion and Learning in the State of New York, in connection with the interests of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and that the Trustees of this society rely on the honor and good faith of the Trustees of Geneva College and their successors, that in all future time this intent will be scrupulously observed." It was further stipulated that the President should always be a clergyman of that church; other requirements were added with respect to free scholarships, and the Rev. BENJAMIN HALE, D. D., became President in place of Dr. Mason, resigned.

In 1836, the middle College building was erected for the use of the Medical College, and in 1837, one known as "Trinity Hall."

Under a grant of \$15,000 from the State, a new Medical College edifice was erected, and the middle building was devoted to the use of the Literary College.

In 1848, the building known as the "Philosophical Room" was fitted up for a chapel. In 1849, the sum of \$15,000 having been raised for the purpose, chiefly in the diocese of Western New York, the Hobart Professorship was established, and in 1851, the Society for Promoting Religion and Learning in the State of New York, gave to the College the interest of a similar sum for the endowment of the Hobart Professorship of the Latin Language and Literature.

In 1838² the sum of \$6,000 was appropriated annually for five years, and until otherwise directed by law, to be applied exclusively

¹ Chap. 309, Laws of 1831

² Chap. 237, Laws of 1838.

to the payment of the salaries of Professors and teachers, and these payments were made, without further change in the law, down to the adoption of the Constitution of 1846. By the provisions of Section 8, Article VII, it was provided that "no moneys shall ever be paid out of the Treasury of this State, or any of its funds, or any funds under its management, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law, nor unless such payment be made within two years next after the passage of such appropriation act."

In 1847 the Trustees applied to the Legislature for a continuance of this grant, and obtained half this sum, and for one year only. In 1848 the College received a grant of \$3,000 a year for two years, and in 1849 \$2,500 for one year. In 1857¹ a claim was presented, founded upon the act of 1838, and agreements made while that act was in force, and the further sum of \$3,000 was made.

"The cessation of the State grant created an immediate and pressing need, and application was made to Trinity Church, of New York city, for relief. That corporation responded by a grant of '\$3,000 per annum in perpetuity, payable quarterly.' This grant was qualified by certain conditions which were accepted and fulfilled: *First*, That the College should assume the name of 'Hobart'; *second*, that any necessitous young man should receive his education and lodging in the College without charge, thus making this institution of the Episcopal Church free to all."

In pursuance of this arrangement application was made to the Legislature for a change of name, and on the 10th of April, 1852,² the institution became

HOBART FREE COLLEGE AT GENEVA,

but the Medical Department was to continue to be known and designated as the "*Medical Institution of Geneva College*."

This change of name was effected through the co-operation of Bishop DeLancey.

In 1855⁴ the charter was amended by fixing the quorum of Trustees to nine members, but no measure was to be deemed as passed unless approved by at least seven members of the Board.

In 1858 President Hale retired after twenty-three years of honor-

¹ Chap. 542, Laws of 1857. *Assembly Doc.* 54, 1857.

² *Public Service of New York*, III, p. 275.

³ Chap. 211, Laws of 1852.

⁴ Chap. 247, Laws of 1855.

able and efficient service, and the Rev. ABNER JACKSON, D. D., LL. D., succeeded him.

On the 27th of March, 1860, the Regents changed the name to

HOBART COLLEGE,

and this was confirmed by the Legislature March 15, 1861,¹ and all bequests and grants made to the College under either of the previous names were declared valid, notwithstanding any mistake in the use of corporate names. The Medical School was to be known as "*The Geneva Medical College*."

In 1860-61, through the efforts of President Jackson, about \$67,000 were added to the College Funds. In 1867 he retired and was succeeded by the Rev. JAMES KENT STONE, S. T. D., but he remained but one year. He was followed by the Rev. JAMES RANKINE, S. T. D., and two years after by the Rev. MAUNSELL VAN RENSSELAER, S. T. D., who remained until 1876.

By an act passed February 20, 1874,² entitled "An act to amend the charter of Hobart (late Geneva) College," parts of the charter relating to the election of Trustees and the organization of the Board were repealed.³

During the presidencies of Drs. Rankine and Van Rensselaer, mainly through the exertions of the Bishop of the Diocese, the Right Rev. Dr. Coxe, assisted by the Presidents and the local Geneva clergy and Trustees, the sum of \$65,000 was added to the permanent funds of the College. In 1867, the Rev. WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY, D. D., LL. D., was elected President, but being called to the Episcopate of the Diocese of Iowa, the presidency was filled by the election, June, 1876, of the Rev. ROBERT GRAHAM HINSDALE, S. T. D.,

¹ Chap. 52, Laws of 1861.

² Chap. 21, Laws of 1874.

³ The Board was in future to consist of the President of the College and the Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese in which the College is located, *ex-officio*, and twenty others, chosen in five classes, with terms of four years. The classification of the Board then in office was to be determined by lot, and elections were to be made annually — three by the Board and one by the Alumni. All elections were to be by ballot. All Alumni of five years' standing, who had received the degree of Bachelor of Science, and those who had in course received the degree of Master of Arts, were allowed to vote, but not except at a meeting at which at least thirty were present. If they failed to elect the right of election lapsed to the Trustees, provided that twenty Alumni were present to make a nomination. Vacancies by death, removal from the State or other causes, might be filled by the Trustees for the unexpired term. Absence from five successive meetings was to cause a vacancy.

Professor of Chemistry and Geology in Racine College, Wisconsin. President Hinsdale entered on his duties in September following. His first care was the renovation of the College buildings, which had fallen into a wretched condition. For this purpose funds were obtained from private individuals. In 1878, the means were secured, largely through the exertions of one of the Trustees, WILLIAM B. DOUGLAS, of Rochester, and the Hon. WILLIAM C. PIERREPONT, of Pierrepont Manor, for the erection of a chemical and philosophical laboratory. The apparatus for this laboratory was the gift of Mr. Pierrepont, who also gave \$3,000 for the increase of the library. In 1881, the College met with a severe loss in the death of JOHN H. SWIFT, of New York, a life-long friend of the College and a Trustee. It was mainly through funds contributed by him that the chaplaincy was endowed in 1861. In his last will he evinced his abiding interest in the College by leaving a large sum for the further endowment of the chaplaincy¹ and library funds.

In June, 1883, President Hinsdale having resigned, Professor HAMILTON L. SMITH, LL. D., became acting President for 1883-84. In June, 1884, the Rev. ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER, S. T. D., LL. D., for several years President of Union College, accepted the presidency of this College.

Hobart College is the College of the five Dioceses of New York, and the Bishops of these Dioceses are Visitors. The Rector of Trinity Church is also a Visitor and a Trustee.

The financial condition of this College was reported in 1884 as follows :

Buildings and grounds.....	\$69, 350 00
Educational collections.....	26, 300 00
Invested in bonds and mortgages.....	250, 142 36
Invested in corporate bonds and stocks.....	6, 000 00
	<hr/>
	\$351, 792 36
	<hr/>

It had no debts.

¹ By an amendment to the charter of this College granted in 1883, the capital of the fund known as the Chaplaincy Fund was to accumulate its income until it reached the sum of \$50,000.

In 1883, the Trustees reported a donation of \$9,000 from Mrs. Julia D. Merritt, for the improvement of the College chapel and the erection of a chaplain's house.

An amendment to the charter was made the same year, allowing the capital of the fund known as the Chaplaincy Fund to accumulate until it reached the sum of \$50,000.

Revenue from students.....	\$4,957 00
Revenue from income of invested funds.....	14,722 84
Revenue from other sources.....	1,364 25
	<hr/>
	\$21,044 09
	<hr/>
Paid for salaries.....	\$13,625 00
Paid for prizes, scholarships, etc.....	2,480 00
Paid for improvements and repairs.....	578 75
Paid for fuel and other expenses.....	2,713 05
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$19,396 80
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The College has a Classical, an Intermediate and a Scientific Course; the first leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the other two to Bachelor of Science.

The Library contains 15,000 volumes, and is open for students two hours at a time, on two days in a week. A Reading-room is open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

The Philosophical Apparatus is reported as very complete, including all necessary for Topographical and Engineering field-work.

An Observatory is provided with an Equatorial of about ten feet focal length, and nine inches aperture, with clock-work and stereoscopic attachments. It has a Transit instrument, with Electro-chronographic Register, Siderial clock and other apparatus for teaching Practical Astronomy. There is also a Meteorological Observatory.

The Chemical Laboratory, provided from funds given by the Hon. W. C. Pierrepont, has special arrangements for giving instruction in General Chemistry, and in Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—The “*Henry Laight and John Watts Scholarships*,” each of \$1,000 capital.

The “*Ayrault Scholarships*,” founded by the late Hon. Allen Ayrault, of Geneseo, are 21 in number and yield \$100 each.

The “*Pierrepont Scholarships*” (3), founded by Hon. Wm. C. Pierrepont. Endowment, \$6,000.

Scholarships of the “*Society for Promoting Religion and Learning in the State of New York*,” founded in 1836, and afford free tuition to twenty students.

Union School Scholarship (Geneva).

The “*Society for the Increase of the Ministry*.” Number varies according to the necessity of the case.

Trinity Church (Geneva), Scholarship.

All appointments to scholarships are for one year, and renewable at the discretion of the Director.

PRIZES. — *Horace White Medals.* Gold, \$20 ; silver, \$10; founded by the late Horace White, of Syracuse, for best English Essays. A Rhetorical Prize Medal of Gold, \$30.

Cobb Prizes, worth \$20 and \$10, established by Augusta H., widow of Frederick Augustus Cobb, of Boston, for best Essays connected with English Literature.

Prize Exhibitions. Sophomore and Junior Classes.

Greek Prize. Junior Class.

Latin Prize. Sophomore Class.

English Prize. Sophomore Class.

The Associate Alumni of this College elect one Trustee of the College annually.

**PROFESSORS IN THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT IN THE ORDER OF
THEIR APPOINTMENT.**

Horatio Webster, LL. D., 1825-48.
Rev. Daniel McDonald, S. T. D., 1825-30.
Henry L. Du Coudray Holstein, 1828-35.
Edward Cutbush, M. D., 1830-35.
Joseph Gardner Smith, LL. D., 1831-45.
Rev. Henry Mandeville, S. T. D., 1833-34.
David Prentice, LL. D., 1836-47.
Gilbert T. Thompson, 1836-37.
Theodore Irving, A. M., 1837-47.
Rev. Edward Bourns, LL. D., 1841-
Henry L. Low, A. M., 1848-49.
David B. Douglass, LL. D., 1848-49.
Rev. Hobart Williams, A. M., 1849-51.
Rev. Rollo Oscar Page, A. M., 1850-51.
Rev. William Dexter Wilson, S. T. D., LL.
D., L. H. D., 1850-68.
Rev. Kendrick Metcalf, S. T. D., 1850-72.
John Towler, M. D., 1850-
Albert S. Wheeler, A. M., 1857-68.
Robert De L. Hamilton, A. M., 1857-58.
William W. Folwell, A. M., LL. D., 1858-59.
Henry H. Bates, A. M., 1859-64.

Rev. Henry A. Neely, S. T. D., 1862-64.
Rev. Francis T. Russell, A. M., 1864-64.
Rev. Pelham Williams, S. T. D., 1865-66.
Rev. Russell A. Olin, A. M., 1867-68.
Rev. Frederick M. Gray, A. M., 1868-69.
Joseph H. McDaniels, A. M., 1868-
Hamilton L. Smith, LL. D., 1868-
Lucien G. Coffin, A. M., 1869-70.
Francis P. Nash, LL. B., 1869-76.
(Reappointed), 1882.
Charles D. Vail, A. M., 1872-
Rev. Stephen H. Gurteen, A. M., 1875.
Rev. George F. Siegmund, S. T. D., 1875-77.
Rev. Walter Ayrault, S. T. D., 1875-82.
Edward H. Smith, H. M., LL. B., 1877-82.
Rev. Charles F. Kellner, Ph. D., 1877-83.
David Francis Lincoln, A. M., M. D., 1880-81.
Charles John Rose, A. M., 1881-
William Cleveland Thayer, A. M., 1883-84.
Rev. William M. Hughes, A. M., 1883-
William P. Durfee Ph. D., 1884-.

From other sources it appears that the numbers graduating in earlier years in Geneva College were as follows:

YEARS.	In Arts.	In English course.	YEARS.	In Arts.	In English course.
1826.....	6		1831.....	2	
1827.....	3	1	1832.....	3	
1828.....	1	2	1833.....	6	1
1829.....	2		1834.....	5	1
1830.....	1		1835.....	3	

Whole number of Alumni to 1884, inclusive, 544; deceased, 123; living, 416.

GENEVA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

This College was established by the Trustees of Geneva College, under an act passed March 27, 1835, which so modified the provisions of the Revised Statutes in respect to the practice of medicine in this State as to include the graduates of this school, upon the same terms as those from the other two schools then existing in the State, to the rights of the profession.¹

An act was procured May 25, 1841,² appropriating the sum of \$5,000 a year for three years, from the income of the United States Deposit Fund, to be applied by the Trustees of Geneva College in paying for a site, and in erecting a building thereon, the purchase of a Library, Chemical, Anatomical and other apparatus, and for the

¹ The action of the Trustees of Geneva College in establishing a Medical Department came under the notice of the Regents, in the month of February, 1835, and was referred to a committee for consideration in two particular points: the first relating to the power of the College to confer medical degrees, and the second as to the validity of such degrees. After due consideration this committee reported that without doubt the College possessed the power, and in support of this they adduced numerous examples in various States where this had been done.

But in respect to the second point they were not so clear, yet to remove all doubts they reported a resolution in which the Regents were to offer to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon such persons as the Trustees of the College might recommend, they having first complied with the law in other respects. This resolution, after being up for consideration at several meetings of the Board, was finally laid upon their table, and was not afterward brought up for further action. In the mean time the Trustees continued to grant this degree from year to year, and its validity was never, to our knowledge, afterward questioned.

² Chap. 223, Laws of 1841. The sum of \$1,000 a year, for five years, was appropriated May 6, 1844 (chap. 279).

improvement of the Museum of the Medical College. As a condition of this grant, the school was to admit so many indigent students, not exceeding one from each of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Senatorial Districts, as might be recommended by the Boards of Censors of the State Medical Society of these districts, to free attendance upon their course of instruction.

Under this grant a brick and stone edifice, 76 by 44 feet in size, four stories high, and with a tin roof, was erected.

The first reports of this Medical School appear with the College report for the year ending in 1838, but the number attending lectures was not given. There were then five Professorships, viz. :

Institutes and Practice of Medicine.

The Principles and Practice of Surgery.

Obstetrics and Materia Medica.

Anatomy and Physiology.

Botany and Medical Jurisprudence.

The course was subsequently enlarged, and the school derived accessions, both to its faculty and its students, from the discontinuance of the Fairfield Medical School in 1840.

Upon the establishment of the Syracuse University this Medical College was removed to that city, under the sanction of the Trustees of Hobart College, including the medical library and anatomical museum. The building at Geneva has been since burned. The mineralogical cabinet, which was in the building and somewhat injured by the fire, is now in possession of Hobart College.

Statistics of Attendance and Graduation at the Geneva Medical College.

YEARS ENDING IN	Students attending.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN	Students attending.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN	Students attending.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN	Students attending.	Graduates.
1835.....	....	6	1845.....	179	48	1855.....	25	6	1864.....	20	9
1836.....	....	8	1846.....	158	49	1856.....	29	4	1865.....	20	8
1837.....	60	5	1847.....			1857.....	31	5	1866.....	28	12
1838.....	60	17	1848.....	63	18	1858.....	31	8	1867.....	26	18
1839.....	71	17	1849.....	58	13	1859.....	16	5	1868.....	28	15
1840.....	81	20	1850.....	101	32	1860.....	23	6	1869.....	19	8
1841.....	126	36	1851.....	93	29	1861.....	25	9	1870.....	22	7
1842.....	175	38	1852....	85	16	1862.....	21	6	1871.....	20	6
1843.....	195	45	1853.....	43	11	1863.....	22	8	1872.....	22	8
1844.....	184	45	1854*....								

* Lectures interrupted ; no graduates.

PROFESSORS AND INSTRUCTORS IN THE GENEVA MEDICAL COLLEGE IN THE ORDER OF THEIR APPOINTMENT.

- Edward Cutbush, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy, 1835-39.
 Thomas Rush Spencer, M. D., Theory and Practice, Materia Medica, General Pathology, 1835-54.
 Willard Parker, M. D., Anatomy and Physiology, 1835-36.
 John G. Morgan, M. D., Surgery, 1835-36.
 Charles B. Coventry, M. D., Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children, Medical Jurisprudence, 1835-53.
 Anson Coleman, M. D., Medical Jurisprudence and Botany, 1835-36.
 James Webster, M. D., Anatomy and Physiology, 1836-54.
 David L. Rogers, M. D., Surgery, 1837-40.
 John De La Mater, M. D., Materia Medica and General Pathology, 1840-43.
 Sumner Rhoades, M. D., Demonstrated Anatomy, 1840-41.
 James Hadley, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy (Emeritus, 1853), 1840-69.
 Frank Hastings Hamilton, M. D., Surgery, 1840-47.
 Corydon La Ford, M. D., Demonstrative Anatomy, 1842-46.
 Charles Alfred Lee, M. D., Materia Medica and General Pathology, 1845.
 James Bryan, M. D., Surgery, 1847-53.
 Austin Flint, M. D., Theory and Practice, 1847-49.
 George White Field, M. D., Demonstrative Anatomy, 1847-53.
 William Sweetser, M. D., Theory and Practice, 1848-55.
 John Fowler, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy, Medical Jurisprudence, 1853-82.
 Charles A. P. Bowen, M. D., Demonstrative Anatomy, Anatomy and Physiology, 1853-55.
 Joel E. Hawley, M. D., Surgery, 1854.
 Frederick Hyde, M. D., Obstetrics, Surgery, 1854-72.
 Augustine B. Hawley, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1854-55.
 George Burr, M. D., Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children, Medical Jurisprudence, Anatomy, 1855-69.
 Caleb Green, M. D., Materia Medica, General Pathology, Physiology and Pathology, 1855-62.
 Edward R. Maxson, M. D., LL. D., Theory and Practice, 1855-56.
 Charles N. Hewitt, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1855-56.
 Alfred Bolter, M. D., Theory and Practice, 1856-58.
 Elias De Long Corse, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1856-57.
 James H. Jerome, M. D., Anatomy and Physiology, 1856-60.
 Hiram N. Eastman, M. D., Materia Medica and Practice, Diseases of Women and Children, 1858-72.
 Joseph Beattie, M. D., Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children, Jurisprudence, 1859-62.
 Lyman W. Bliss, A. M., Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1859-67.
 Nelson Nivison, M. D., Physiology and Pathology, 1862-72.
 Ezra P. Allen, M. D., Obstetrics, Materia Medica, 1863-72.
 Orin Smith, A. M., Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1867-69.
 Charles Rider, M. D., Ophthalmology, 1869-70.
 Daniel S. Burr, A. M., M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1869-70.
 Miles G. Hyde, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1870-72.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The first suggestion leading to active measures for the organization of this institution appears to have been made by the Rev. Alexander Gunn, D. D., of the Reformed Dutch Church, who not long before his death,¹ submitted to a chosen few in his study, the plans and various details for the establishment of a University in the city of New York.²

¹ Dr. Gunn died at Bloomingdale, N. Y., September 18, 1829.

² Address by Chancellor Ferris, October 25, 1858. We are aware that this claim of origin of the idea has been asserted in favor of the Rev. James M. Mathews, who was unquestionably the most prominent in the movement in its early stages of organization, and who became the first Chancellor.

At the time of Chancellor Ferris' address here cited, the bitter controversies of former years had subsided, and from his position he was able to state facts without prejudice.

Frequent conversations led to renewed conferences in an enlarged circle, which included some of the most eminent men in the various professions, and many distinguished educators in various parts of the country. The subject was publicly announced toward the close of 1829, and committees were appointed to solicit subscriptions. Another committee, consisting of the Rev. James M. Mathews, D. D., Rev. Jonathan M. Wainwright, D. D., Hon. Albert Gallatin, and John Delafield, Esq., was appointed to address a circular to the heads of Colleges, and to such gentlemen as it was supposed could without inconvenience attend, inviting them to meet in convention in the city of New York, on the 20th of October, 1830, to discuss the subject of the establishment of a University in the city of New York.

About fifty literary and scientific gentlemen, including four College Presidents, about a dozen College Professors and members of various professions, among whom were several distinguished lawyers, clergymen and authors from various parts of the country, attended at the appointed time, and remained in session three days. Some who did not attend, sent elaborate papers upon educational subjects that they wished to have considered, and the proceedings as published embody a large amount of information upon University organizations in Europe, and suggestions for the new enterprise.¹

A committee was appointed to arrange for a future meeting, but it was never held. Meanwhile a memorial was addressed to the Legislature² setting forth a plan, and claiming that \$114,000 had been subscribed, and that various libraries and literary institutions in the city proposed to offer their facilities for the promotion of the object. A Council was organized to be thereafter elected by the stockholders, every subscription of \$100 entitling to one vote. As first proposed, a widely elective series of studies was to be offered, from which a selection might be made to suit any special want, and degrees, honors and testimonials were to be given as found deserved. There was to be no professorship in Theology, and no denominational preferences were to be allowed in the election of a Council. In short, the plan was formed upon that of European Universities rather than that of the American College, as it had hitherto been arranged, and it was expected that it would afford opportunities which the latter did not then supply.

¹ "Journal of a Convention of Literary and Scientific gentlemen, held in the Common Council Chamber of the city of New York, October, 1830." N. Y., 1831, 8vo., pp. 287.

² *Assem. Doc.* 197, 1831, pp. 9.

An act was passed April 18, 1831,¹ creating a corporation to be managed by a Council, of whom thirty-two were to be elected by the shareholders and four by the Common Council. The Mayor of New York city was to be *ex-officio* a member. The elective members were to be classified, so that one-fourth were to be chosen annually; but if an election failed, or a vacancy occurred, the Council might appoint. The usual power of conferring degrees was granted, and the University was to be subject to the visitation of the Regents.²

A site was purchased on the east side of Washington Square, and a building erected, with a front of Sing Sing marble from the Prison quarries, which was at the time the finest specimen of Gothic College architecture in the country.³

The institution was opened in October, 1832, in Clinton Hall, then in Bleecker street, with 7 Professors and 42 students, and the first class was graduated in 1833. The building commenced in July, 1833, was used in 1835, but not formally dedicated until May 20, 1837.⁴ The University had at that time a Chancellor and sixteen Professors. The chairs of the latter were as follows: (1) Civil Engineering and Architecture; (2) Literature of the Arts of Design; (3) Intellectual and Moral Philosophy and Belles-Lettres; (4) Greek Language and Literature; (5) Latin Language and Literature; (6) French Language and Literature; (7) Italian Language and Literature; (8) Spanish Language and Literature; (9) German Language and Literature; (10) Hebrew; (11) Mathematics; (12) Natural Philosophy and Astronomy; (13) Chemistry and Botany; (14) Geology and Mineralogy; (15) Arabic, Syriac, Persian and Ethiopic, and

¹ Chap. 176, Laws of 1831.

² The Council last elected were confirmed in office, viz.: Jonathan M. Wainwright, James M. Mathews, Spencer H. Cone, James Milnor, Samuel H. Cox, Jacob Brodhead, Cyrus Mason, Archibald Maclay, Morgan Lewis, Albert Gallatin, Samuel R. Betts, James Tallmadge, Henry T. Wyckoff, George Griswold, Myndert Van Schaick, Stephen Whitney, John Haggerty, Martin E. Thompson, James Lenox, Benjamin L. Swan, John S. Crary, Samuel Ward, Jr., William Cooper, Fanning C. Tucker, Oliver M. Lownds, Valentine Mott, Edward Delafield, William W. Woolsey, Charles G. Troup, Gabriel P. Disosway, Charles Starr, John Delafield, William Seaman, Gideon Lee, Benjamin M. Brown and Thomas Jeremiah, the last four being members of the Common Council of the city of New York.

³ In 1840 a debt of \$9,860.19, incurred for this marble, was released by the State.

⁴ The inaugural address was delivered by Hon. James Tallmadge, President of the Council, and sets forth in full the plan as then arranged.

(16) Evidences of Revealed Religion. A Faculty in Law had been planned, one in Medicine was in course of organization, and a Professorship had been created for educating *Teachers of Common Schools*. It was claimed that this was the first effort made in the United States for the special preparation of Teachers of Common Schools.

The first subscriptions were not to become valid until \$100,000 had been pledged; and when the charter was granted they amounted to about \$101,250. It afterward appeared that a part of this sum depended upon scholarships of \$1,500 each, which it was expected that certain churches would assume, and this sum was in many cases put down in the name of the pastors without a precise understanding of the obligation incurred. The affairs of the institution appear to have been conducted harmoniously, from the organization of the Council in April, 1831, until the summer and fall of 1838, when complaints began, which were carried to the Legislature, and on the 23d of April, 1839, they were referred by the Senate to the Regents for examination. A committee, consisting of the Chancellor (James King), Mr. Dix and Mr. Lansing, was appointed, with a clause requesting Mr. Wetmore to act in case any one of the former could not attend.

This investigation began on the 26th of April and continued till May 23, and the results were reported fully to the Legislature at its next session.¹

The committee distinctly stated that no evidence had appeared showing that the Chancellor (Dr. Mathews) had violated his important trust by the application of any part of the funds to private use, in the least degree; but on the contrary, that his accounts had shown large balances due to him from advances made from his private funds, including his own salary as Chancellor, and amounting in all in March, 1839, to \$13,421.

¹ *Senate Doc.* No. 10, 1840, pp. 29. It appears from this that the sum of \$40,000 had been paid for the lot, and \$150,000 for a building; an expense far beyond the means in hand, and beyond the ability of the institution to meet in the financial crisis that followed. Some of the subscribers were unwilling, and many were unable to meet their engagements. There was no specific charge of the application of funds to private uses; but the committee expressed surprise that no regular book of accounts had been kept by any one connected with the University, and remarked that the very imperfect manner in which the pecuniary transactions of the Council were kept, was well calculated to encourage suspicion and lead to unfriendly imputations against those upon whom the duty devolved, of receiving and paying out the funds.

The great mistake made was in trying to accomplish too much with too little, and the Committee remarked: "There is no doubt but that these embarrassments have arisen from the continued negligence of the Council to appoint a qualified book-keeper, and that they are not chargeable upon any individual member of the Council or other officer connected with the University."

The Legislature by an act passed April 17, 1838, appropriated \$6,000 a year for five years, and until otherwise directed. Whatever else was received came from the private munificence of the citizens of New York, with the single exception of the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany.¹

The burden of debt brought its natural consequences in the dissatisfaction of professors at salaries reduced or delayed, leading to numerous resignations and to much feeling on the part of these professors and their friends. The Rev. Dr. James M. Mathews, the first Chancellor, resigned his place early in February, 1838, as appears by the minutes in consequence of impaired health. The Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, was unanimously elected in his place, and was installed on the 5th of June following.

In May, 1838, the debt of the University, including interest, was about \$172,383.48, of which the sum of \$110,000 was secured by bonds and mortgages, and \$62,383.48 was a floating debt, for which early provision must be made. To accomplish this a subscription was circulated, with the condition that it should not be valid unless the sum of \$75,000 was raised. Before the Regents' committee had reported (December 31, 1839), the sum of \$77,050 had been subscribed, of which \$43,000 was from those who were among the original founders of the University. In view of recent events, the committee of the Regents stated that entire harmony seemed to exist between the different members of the institution, and that the influence of past dissensions appeared to have passed away.

From this period the history of the University was not disturbed by any event that came to public notice, and when ten years afterward resolutions were introduced in the Assembly directing investigations to be made into the condition of the University, the committee reported that no charges had been preferred against any of its officers or professors, and that they found nothing to be done.²

Although it would appear that exalted expectations had been

¹ Brief History of the Origin and Progress of the University of the City of New York. *Assem. Doc.* 3, 1840.

² *Assem. Doc.* 169, 1849.

raised in the beginning, with respect to an immensely varied and comprehensive course of instruction, the system when fully organized did not differ materially from the usual course as taught in other Colleges, with the addition of departments of Law and of Medicine, and a Grammar School, as we shall separately notice. It, however, afforded a wider opportunity for selection in portions of the course than was then common in other Colleges.

In 1871, the Faculty of Science and Letters was more distinctly divided into a Faculty of Arts, and a Faculty of Science, and parallel full courses of instruction have since been given. The former included the ancient languages, and the latter the subjects taught in the best scientific schools, with Civil Engineering and Analytical Chemistry, for which special facilities have been afforded. In this department French and German take the place of Greek and Latin.

Two Literary Societies have been sustained for many years, with good working libraries and regular weekly sessions and exercises in debate, elocution and literary efforts of various kinds.

In recent years the institution has received large gifts from liberal friends, among whom of those now deceased may be mentioned George Griswold, John Johnston, John C. Green, Julius Hallgarten, Augustus Schell and Loring Andrews; and among the living, the name of John Taylor Johnston is most conspicuous.

Upon the entrance of the Rev. Howard Crosby, as Chancellor of the University in 1870, the courses in Arts and Sciences (formerly \$80 per annum) were made gratuitous, and no tuition bills have since been required. This does not include the Medical and the Law departments.

Students upon matriculating have the option of entering the department of Arts, or that of Science; or if they do not aspire to an Academic Degree, they may take a selected course. An incidental charge of \$15 per annum is made for lighting and warming rooms and other general expenses. In chemical analysis a similar sum is required to pay cost of material used.

Fellowships.—There are three Fellowships, yielding \$300, \$200 and \$100 respectively. They may be enjoyed for one year after graduation by students who are deemed worthy, and upon condition of examinations during the Fellowship year.

Collections.—These have been greatly increased within a recent period. In Geology, they contain about 10,000 specimens; in Chemistry they are ample and increasing, and in Physics they are extensive and continually receiving additions.

The Library of the University is still small. Its apparatus is adequate to present necessities, and has been increased from time to time as required.

Modification of the Charter in 1883.

Upon the application of the Council, in which the stockholders acquiesced, the charter was amended by the Legislature in 1883, as follows :

1. The provision making the Mayor and four members of the Common Council members of the corporation was repealed.

2. The provision that no religious sect should ever have a majority in the Council was repealed.

3. Hereafter all corporate rights are to be vested in the Council thereof, which Council itself shall be the corporation.

4. The Council shall have power to fill its own vacancies, and at each annual election one-fourth of the members then to be elected shall be elected by the Council.

5. All provisions of the act incorporating the University inconsistent with the foregoing amendments were repealed.

6. The Regents may, for cause satisfactory to them, alter, amend or repeal the ordinances making these amendments.

Civil Engineering.—This has been taught from the beginning, but began to appear as a distinct branch about thirty years ago. It now covers three years, parallel with the Sophomore, Junior and Senior years of the Department of Science. The studies in English, Elementary Mathematics and Natural Science are pursued with the classes of that department. The fee for this branch is \$50 a year, in addition to the \$15 for general incidental expenses. Upon graduation the degree of Civil Engineer is conferred.

Department of Civil Engineering in the University of the City of New York.

YEARS ENDING IN	Students.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN	Students.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN	Students.	Graduates.
1854.....	7		1865.....	10		1875.....	....	4
1855.....			1866.....	11	2	1876.....	....	9
1856.....	8		1867.....	8	2	1877.....	....	5
1857.....	7		1868.....	26	2	1878.....	....	10
1858.....	9		1869.....	31	3	1879.....	....	5
1859.....	8		1870.....	39	1	1880.....	....	1
1860.....	12	2	1871.....	18	4	1881.....	16	4
1861.....	7		1872.....	....	9	1882.....	16	
1862.....	9		1873.....	....	2	1883.....	21	7
1863.....	9		1874.....	....	4	1884.....	....	6
1864.....	14							

In years in which the number of students is not given, they were included in the numbers reported in the Department of Science.

Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry.—This was established under the late Professor John W. Draper, whose eminent attainments and original researches gave prominence to this branch of the Scientific Course through many years. It has been recently refitted, and its appointments are according to the very best models. The required course of students in the Department of Science covers Qualitative Analysis and the Blow-pipe. Students desiring instruction in Quantitative Analysis, Assaying, Gas and Organic Analysis are amply provided for. The fee for advanced instruction is \$50 per annum. From 1859 to 1871 this branch was separately reported to the Regents as follows :

Class of Practical and Analytical Chemistry in the University of the City of New York, from 1859 to 1871, inclusive.

YEARS.	Students.	Graduates.	YEARS.	Students.	Graduates.	YEARS.	Students.	Graduates.
1859.....	29	4	1864.....	11	2	1868.....	19	
1860.....	23	9	1865.....	21	4	1869.....	19	
1861.....	21		1866.....	25	8	1870.....	7	
1862.....	10	1	1867.....	36	10	1871.....	8	1
1863.....	6	2						

*Statistics of Attendance and Graduation in the Departments of
Arts and Science in the University of the City of New York.*

YEARS ENDING IN	School of Design.	UNDERGRADUATES.					GRADUATES.*			
		Freshmen.	Sophomores.	Juniors.	Seniors.	Total.	A. B.	B. S.	A. M.†	M. S.
1837.....	....	....	....	....	....	158	15			
1838.....	....	....	....	....	....	122	12			
1839†.....	....	....	....	....	28	56	27			
1840.....	....	27	18	18	18	81	15			
1841.....	....	51	33	22	16	122	15			
1842.....	....	32	43	34	26	135	23			
1843.....	....	36	35	46	34	151	31			
1844.....	....	34	36	29	44	143	40			
1845.....	....	33	38	34	26	131	21			
1846.....	....	37	30	34	34	135	32			
1847.....	....	39	42	31	34	146	30			
1848.....	....	33	45	41	32	151	30			
1849.....	....	22	30	40	31	133	32			
1850.....	....	22	31	28	34	115	31			
1851.....	....	13	22	25	29	89	22			
1852.....	....	21	14	17	23	75	21			
1853.....	14	18	20	11	16	65	11	5		
1854.....	14	12	17	18	16	63	12	2		
1855.....	15	16	18	16	16	66	12	1		
1856.....	23	32	26	20	18	96	12			
1857.....	....	39	31	22	17	109	14	1		
1858.....	10	37	28	21	20	106	12	3		
1859.....	18	31	28	25	19	103	18	3		
1860.....	18	32	35	21	20	100	17	2		
1861.....	15	25	38	24	17	104	11	2		
1862.....	12	26	25	24	28	103	19			
1863.....	12	48	23	21	26	118	20	1		
1864.....	13	18	29	22	24	102	11	1		
1865.....	14	24	26	26	17	93	9			
1866.....	9	15	29	19	20	83	15	3		
1867.....	....	14	15	14	17	60	6	4		
1868.....	8	19	18	14	12	63	7			
1869.....	7	25	20	15	16	76	7	4		
1870.....	8	26	34	14	17	91	9	3	1	
1871.....	10	33	27	42	26	128	4	4	4	
1872.....	14	28	28	15	33	104	8	11	2	
1873.....	18	45	36	25	15	121	5	5	4	1
1874.....	15	50	38	27	12	127	8	4	2	
1875.....	13	52	44	22	21	139	13	6	4	1
1876.....	11	40	46	33	20	139	6	10	3	
1877.....	8	33	27	42	26	128	10	16	9	
1878.....	6	52	29	26	31	138	10	17	10	3
1879.....	....	37	32	24	21	114	10	10	2	
1880.....	....	34	29	29	18	110	11	1	3	1
1881.....	....	31	40	26	29	126	15	7		
1882.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	6		
1883.....	....	30	17	24	24	95	6	11		
1884.....	....	40	21	15	14	90				

* In 1833 there were 3 graduates; in 1834, 9; in 1835, 14, and in 1836, 26.

† Freshmen, Sophomore and Junior, 28, in about equal numbers.

‡ Although the column of "A. M." is partly blank, it is not to be inferred that this degree was not granted in the early years. The numbers are given as reported to the Regents.

LIST OF CHANCELLORS AND OF PROFESSORS IN THE FACULTY OF
SCIENCE AND ARTS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW
YORK.

Chancellors.

Rev. James M. Mathews, D. D., 1821-39. Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., LL. D., 1852-70.
Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, LL. D., 1839-50. Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D., 1870-81.
Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D., *ad interim*, 1850-52. Rev. John Hall, D. D., *ad interim*, 1881-

Evidences of Revealed Religion.

Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, D. D., 1832-33. Rev. Courtlandt Van Rensselaer, 1837-38.
Rev. Cyrus Mason, D. D., 1836-50. Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., LL. D., 1852-70.

Intellectual and Moral Philosophy and Belles-Lettres.

Rev. Henry P. Tappan, 1832-38. Rev. Benjamin N. Martin, D. D., L. H. D., 1852-83.
Rev. Caleb S. Henry, D. D., LL. D., 1838-52. Rev. Henry M. MacCracken, D. D., 1884-

Mathematics, Astronomy and Natural Philosophy.

Henry Vethake, LL. D., 1832-33. Elias Loomis, LL. D., 1844-66.
Rev. Charles W. Hackley, D. D., 1833-38. Charles Davies, LL. D., 1849-49.
Benjamin F. Joslin, M. D., 1838-44. George W. Coakley, LL. D., 1860-

Assistants.

William A. Norton, LL. D., 1833-38. Richard H. Bull, Ph. D., 1853.
Philip Melancthon W. Redfield, A. M., 1849-53.

Civil Engineering.

David B. Douglas, LL. D., 1832-53. Joseph G. Fox, C. E., 1866-70.
Richard H. Bull, Ph. D., 1853. Arthur B. Spielmann, C. E., —.
Charles B. Brush, M. S., C. E., —.

Chemistry.

John Torrey, M. D., 1832-33. Henry Draper, M. D., LL. D., 1883-83.
Lewis C. Beck, M. D., 1834-38. John J. Stevenson, Ph. D., 1883-
John W. Draper, M. D., LL. D., 1838-83.

Analytical Chemistry.

John C. Draper, M. D., LL. D., 1858. Albert H. Gallatin, M. D., 1883-
Henry Draper, M. D., LL. D., 1862-83.

Natural History.

Lewis D. Gale, M. D., 1835-38. John J. Stevenson, Ph. D., 1871-
Charles Brooks, 1838-44.

Philosophy of Education.

Thomas H. Gallaudet, 1832-33.

Latin and Greek.

John Mulligan, 1832-33. Tayler Lewis, LL. D., 1838-40.

Assistants.

Ebenezer Alfred Johnson, LL. D., 1839-40. Reuben Lowrie, A. M., 1851-52.

Greek and Oriental Languages.

Rev. Edward Robinson, D. D., LL. D., 1832-33.

Greek.

Rev. John Proudfit, D. D., 1833-34. Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D., 1852-59.
Robert B. Patton, P. D., 1834-38. Rev. Henry M. Baird, Ph. D., D. D., LL. D., 1860.
Tayler Lewis, LL. D., 1840-49.
George C. Anthon, A. M., 1850-51.

Latin.

Charles D. Cleveland, 1833-34.
Rev. John Proudfit, D. D., 1834-38.

Ebenezer Alfred Johnson, LL. D., 1833-

Hebrew.

Rev. George Bush, D. D., 1832-46.
Isaac Nordheimer, P. D., 1839-40.

David Bendan, Ph. D., 1861-71.
Alexander Meyrowitz, A. M., 1871-

French.

Charles L. Parmentier, 1832-41.
F. A. Giraud, 1841-56.
Theophilus D'Oremieux, 1856-68.

Alphonse Wolf, M. D., 1862-65.
E. A. Legrand, 1869-69.
Charles E. DeGhent, A. M., 1869-71.

German.

William Ernenpeutsch, 1832-38.
Isaac Nordheimer, P. D., 1840-42.
George J. Adler, A. M., 1844-54.
David Bendan, Ph. D., 1855-62.

Caspar J. Beleke, LL. D., 1862-65.
Herman Wrage, A. M., 1865-66.
Martin Schreibner, A. M., 1866-66.
Herman H. Raven, A. B., 1869-71.

French and German.

Martin Schreibner, A. M., 1866-69.

Charles Carroll, Ph. D., 1871-

Assistants.

Frank Welter, LL. D., 1873-73.
Paul Oeker, 1873-74.

Borden P. Bowne, LL. D., 1875-76.

Italian.

Lorenzo L. Da Ponte, 1832-40.
Feliz Foresto, 1842-56.

Vincenzo Botta, Ph. D., 1856-

Scandinavian Languages.

Paul D. Sinding, 1858-61.

Spanish.

Miguel Cabrera de Nevares, 1832-34.
Charles Rubadan, 1834-38.
M. Garbayo, 1840-42.
Julio Soler, 1842-48.

Francisco J. Vinguet, 1848-57.
Du Angel Hereros de Mora, 1860-69.
Louis F. Mantilla, A. M., 1869-78.

Modern Greek.

D. N. Botassi, 1876-

Political Science.

John N. Pomeroy, LL. D., ——.
Rev. E. H. Gillett, D. D., LL. D., 1869-75.
Charles D. Morris, A. M., 1875-76.

Henry P. Mott, Ph. D., 1876-81.
Isaac F. Russell, J. C. D., 1891-

Arts of Design.

Samuel F. B. Morse, LL. D., 1832-
Thomas A. Cummings, N. A., 1844-67.

T. Addison Richards, N. A., 1867-
Joseph A. Saxton, A. M., 1871-74.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

This was organized in September, 1837, under the Rev. Cyrus Mason, who was the first and only Rector. After that time the school was not really connected with the University until about 1856, when it was made an integral part of that institution, and remained so about fourteen years. It ceased when Dr. Crosby became Chancellor in 1870. In its later years it had a Primary, a Commercial and a Classical department.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

[Otherwise known as "*The University Medical College.*"]

A Medical Faculty was organized by act of February 11, 1837,¹ but after inauguration, circumstances occurred which led to its dissolution January 11, 1839, before work had begun.² The greater number of the Faculty then applied to Columbia College for the organization of a Medical Department, but an adverse decision was rendered through the influence of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. A proposition was entertained of applying to the Legislature for a charter, and the County Medical Society fully indorsed this plan. Finally, through the efforts of Dr. Martyn Paine, who had been chiefly instrumental in the original effort made in 1838, the Trustees of the College of Physicians were induced to acquiesce in an application for a charter; but in the meantime the Council of the University decided to adopt the proposed institution as their Medical Department. It began operations in 1841 with the following Faculty:

Surgery — Professor Valentine Mott.

Chemistry — Professor John W. Draper.

Anatomy — Professor Granville S. Pattison.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children — Professor Gunning S. Bedford.

Theory and Practice of Medicine — Professor John Revere.

Institutes of Medicine and Materia Medica — Professor Martyn Paine.

These six Professors bought a large granite building on the west side of Broadway, nearly opposite Bond street, known as the Stuyvesant Institute, and there continued instruction until 1851, when they sold and built a large and costly edifice on Fourteenth street, adjacent to the Academy of Music. In the spring of 1866, this was burned, with several large and valuable collections, when the Faculty removed to one of the large stone buildings of the New York Hospital, between Broadway and Church street, and between Duane and Worth streets. In 1869, this property was sold for commercial purposes, when they again moved to 426 East Twenty-sixth

¹ Chap. 25, Laws of 1837.

² The reasons for this were published by the Faculty in the *Journal of Commerce*, January 23, 1839, one of the principal being their inability to agree upon the use of rooms in the University building.

street, where a building had been erected for the College by the late Courtland Palmer, at the instigation of Professor Paine. This soon proved too small, and in January, 1879, it was purchased with the view of enlargement; but this being found impracticable the premises now occupied at 410 East Twenty-sixth street were purchased. The foundations were laid April 26, 1879, and the building was ready for occupation at the beginning of the fall term of that year.

The College edifice is situated directly opposite the entrance to Bellevue Hospital. The general lecture-room will seat five hundred students, and every facility is provided for clinical and didactic instruction. The dissecting-room, containing an area of nearly three thousand square feet, has been constructed with especial attention to light and ventilation. There are three large chemical and philosophical laboratories, which offer superior facilities for practical study and investigation in these branches. In addition to these, there are rooms containing a large museum, recitation-rooms, reading and reception rooms. Ample provision has also been made for the illustration of all modern devices and appliances in the diagnosis and treatment of medical and surgical diseases.

The Collegiate year is divided into three sessions, the Preliminary Winter Session, the Regular Winter Session and the Spring Session, the design of the Faculty being to furnish instruction to medical students throughout the year. Attendance on the Regular Winter Session is required of each candidate for graduation. The Preliminary Term commences in September, and continues until the opening of the Regular Session, which commences in October and continues to the latter part of February. The Post-graduate Course consists of clinical lectures delivered during the Winter and Spring Sessions by the several Professors of the Post-graduate Faculty, in Bellevue and Charity Hospitals and in the College. After an attendance of one Regular Session on these lectures any candidate, who is already a graduate of a recognized Medical College, can obtain a diploma-certificate, countersigned by the Chancellor of the University and the Dean of the Faculty of the Medical department, and by four or more Professors of the Post-graduate Course, to the effect that the candidate has passed an examination by them in their respective branches of special medical instruction.

Prizes are awarded as follows: By the will of the late Dr. Valentine Mott, a founder of this College, and for many years its President and Professor of Surgery, perpetual provision was made for the following medals: A gold medal to the candidate who shall prepare

the best dried anatomical or anatomico-surgical preparation ; a silver medal to the second best of that description, and a bronze medal to the candidate who shall furnish the best book of recorded cases and remarks of the Professor of either of the Surgical Clinics.

The Faculty awards the following to members of the graduating class: (1) A prize of \$100 to the candidate who has received the highest marks in the examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. (2) A prize for the best examination in Pathology and Practical Medicine. (3) A prize for the best examination in Materia Medica and Therapeutics. (4) A prize for the best examination on Physiology. (5) A prize for the best examination in Obstetrics. (6) A prize for the best examination on Chemistry. (7) A prize for the best examination on Surgery. (8) A prize for the best examination on Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine must have attended two full courses of lectures — the latter in the College.¹

Attendance and Graduation in the Department of Medicine in the University of the City of New York.

YEARS ENDING IN—	Students.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN—	Students.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN—	Students.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN—	Students.	Graduates.
1841...	239	...	1852..	280	97	1863..	186	55	1874..	396	95
1842...	268	51	1853..	302	102	1864..	192	67	1875..	385	95
1843...	328	65	1854..	303	117	1865..	221	66	1876..	430	123
1844...	378	97	1855..	303	117	1866..	292	77	1877..	475	157
1845...	407	120	1856..	307	106	1867..	260	74	1878..	509	152
1846...	410	128	1857..	305	120	1868..	220	82	1879..	556	204
1847...	421	120	1858..	320	127	1869..	227	79	1880..	609	204
1848...	412	140	1859..	350	128	1870..	260	72	1881..	623	200
1849...	404	142	1860..	411	142	1871..	251	85	1882..	575	213
1850...	411	111	1861..	314	124	1872..	197	75	1883..	528	163
1851...	257	113	1862..	186	85	1873..	217	65	1884..	551	164

Total number of Graduates to 1884, inclusive, 4,682.

It will be seen from the above table, that the attendance during the late war very greatly decreased. This was due to the withdrawal of many Southern students. The medical staff of both armies was largely represented by the graduates of this College.

¹ *Public Service of the State of New York*, III, p. 298.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

[*Professors of the Governing Faculty.*]*Principles, Practice and Operations of Surgery.*

Valentine Mott, M. D., LL. D., 1841-50.	Alfred Charles Post, M. D., LL. D., 1851-73.
Samuel D. Gross, M. D., LL. D., D. C. L., 1850-51.	John T. Darby, M. D., 1875-79.
	J. Williston Wright, M. D., 1879.

Theory and Practice of Medicine.

John Revere, M. D., 1841-47.	Samuel Henry Dickson, M. D., 1847-50.
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Institutes and Practice of Medicine.

Elisha Bartlett, M. D., 1850-51.	John Thomas Metcalfe, M. D., 1854-66.
Meredith Clymer, M. D., 1851-53.	Alfred Lebbeus Loomis, M. D., LL. D., 1866-
John A. Swett, M. D., 1853-54.	

Institutes of Medicine and Materia Medica.

Martyn Paine, M. D., LL. D., 1841-50.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Martyn Paine, M. D., LL. D., 1850-67.	Wm. Hanna Thomson, M. D., LL. D., 1867-
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Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

Gunning S. Bedford, M. D., 1841-64.	J. Williston Wright, M. D., 1876-79.
Charles A. Budd, M. D., 1864-76.	William W. Polk, M. D., 1879-

General and Descriptive Anatomy.

Granville Sharp Pattison, M. D., 1841-51.	William Darling, M. D., LL. D., F. R. C. S., 1866.
William Holme Van Buren, M. D., LL. D., 1852-66.	

Physiology.

John William Draper, M. D., LL. D., 1850-67.	J. W. S. Arnold, M. D., LL. D., 1874-82.
Henry Draper, M. D., LL. D., 1867-73.	Lewis A. Stimson, M. D., 1882-

Chemistry.

John William Draper, M. D., LL. D., 1841-65.	John C. Draper, M. D., LL. D. 1865-
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Otology.

Charles Inslee Pardee, M. D., 1874.

[*Professors not of the Governing Faculty.*]*Clinical Surgery.*

William Holme Van Buren, M. D., LL. D., 1851-52.	Joseph W. Howe, M. D., 1872-79.
John W. S. Gouley, M. D., 1866-71.	Erskine Mason, M. D., 1875-76.
Henry S. Hewit, M. D., 1872-73.	James L. Little, M. D., 1879-81.

Orthopedic Surgery.

Stephen Smith, M. D., 1874-

Surgical Anatomy.

Faneuil D. Weisse, M. D., 1874-	John T. Darby, M. D., 1874-75.
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Pathological Anatomy.

Thomas M. Markoe, M. D., 1852-54.	J. W. S. Arnold, M. D., LL. D., 1872-74.
Thomas C. Finnell, M. D., 1856-58.	Lewis A. Stinson, M. D., 1878-81.
Edward G. Janeway, M. D., 1871-72.	

Ophthalmology.

Daniel B. St. John Roosa, M. D., LL. D., Herman Knapp, M. D., 1881-1866-81.

Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System.

Gonzales Echeverria, M. D., 1869-77. Alexander E. Macdonald, M. D., 1881-
Wm. A. Hammond, M. D., LL. D., 1874-81.

Diseases of Children.

Abraham Jacobi, M. D., 1867-70.

Diseases of Women and Children.

Fred. D. Lente, M. D., 1870-71. Joseph Kammerer, M. D., 1872-75.

Gynecology.

Montrose A. Pallen, M. D., 1875-81.

Diseases of the Chest.

John T. Metcalfe, M. D., 1852-54.

Hygiene and Toxicology.

Benjamin W. McCready, M. D., 1852-53.

Diseases of the Skin.

Henry D. Bulkley, M. D., 1853-53. Henry G. Piffard, M. D., 1874-81.
Faneuil D. Weisse, M. D., 1867-75.

Medical Jurisprudence.

Charles A. Lee, M. D., 1852-53. Alexander E. Macdonald, M. D., 1876-81.
John H. Anthon, 1859-61.

Diseases of the Throat.

Louis Elsberg, M. D., 1868-80.

[*Adjunct Professors.*]

Institutes and Practice of Medicine.

Alfred L. Loomis, M. D., LL. D., 1864-67.

Anatomy.

John Wm. Severin Gouley, M. D., 1864-66. Ambrose L. Ranney, M. D., 1879-81.

Surgery.

Erskine Mason, M. D., 1871-75.

Obstetrics.

Walter Roberts Gillette, M. D., 1872-76.

Physiology.

Henry Draper, M. D., LL. D., 1866-67.

Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

Charles Inslee Pardee, M. D., 1873-74.

Chemistry.

William Stratford, M. D., Ph. D., 1874-76.

Chemistry and Physiology.

Rudolph A. Witthaus, M. D., 1876-77.

Demonstrators of Anatomy.

John H. Whittaker, M. D., 1841-45. J. W. S. Gouley, M. D., 1859-61.
William Darling, M. D., LL. D., 1845-53. William R. Donaghe, M. D., 1861-64.
Charles E. Isaacs, M. D., 1853-58. James F. Feeley, M. D., 1866-73.
Thomas C. Finnell, M. D., 1858-59. Joseph E. Winters, M. D., 1873-

[*University Lecturers.*]*Surgery.*

John H. Hinton, M. D., 1854-
George A. Peters, M. D., 1856-

Benjamin Howard, M. D., 1864-

Clinical Surgery.

Joseph W. Howe, M. D., 1868-72.

Henry S. Hewit, M. D., 1868-72.

Venereal Diseases.

Walter R. Gillette, M. D., 1868-72.

Frederick R. Sturgis, M. D., 1874-81.

Diseases of the Kidney.

William Beale Lewis, M. D., 1868-74.

Diseases of the Throat.

W. C. Jarvis, M. D., 1881

Medical Jurisprudence.

Alexander E. Macdonald, M. D., 1874-76.

Minor Surgery.

J. Williston Wright, M. D., 1875-76.
Ambrose L. Ranney, M. D., 1876-79.

Franz Heuel, Jr., M. D., 1881-

Obstetrics.

Theodore Gaillard Thomas, M. D., 1855-65.

Dermatology.

P. A. Morrow, M. D., 1882-

Diseases of Women.

Robert Watts, M. D., 1874-

Medical Botany.

Godfrey Aigner, M. D., 1858-

Laurence Johnson, M. D., 1880-

Physiology.

Philip A. Aylett, M. D., 1854-61.

Diseases of Children.

John H. Ripley, M. D., 1870-

Joseph E. Winters, M. D., 1881-

DEPARTMENT AT LAW IN THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

In 1835 the Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Attorney-General of the United States, was invited by the Council of the University to present a statement of his opinions upon the subject of establishing a Scientific Law School in New York City. The plan suggested by him having been very generally approved, a brief outline of its leading principles was subsequently drawn up in the form of a letter addressed to Chancellor Mathews, under date of May 29, 1835. On the 2d of June following the Council fully approved of the plan, and declared it adopted, subject to such modifications as might thereafter be deemed advisable.

Although his official duties would not allow Mr. Butler to accept a Professorship at that time, it was thought that the advantages to

be derived from his services would justify some delay in their commencement. The position was offered to him and accepted, to take effect in March, 1837. This plan and the correspondence relating to it were published in 1835.¹ There was not at that time any facilities offered in the State for acquiring a legal education, except in the offices of practicing Attorneys. Law Lectures had been delivered by Mr. James Kent in Columbia College from 1793 to 1798, and again after his retirement from the office of Chancellor, but they had been discontinued for some years. Lectures upon particular branches of the law had also been delivered by members of the Bar selected by voluntary associations.

Mr. Butler recommended a course of three years, and a division of this branch into three separate Departments—the Senior, the Junior and the Primary, to each of which a Professor should be assigned—the Principal Professor being the head of the Faculty, and assigned to the Senior Class. Each Professor was to complete his course in one year. But in order to bring the students into contact with each other there was to be given a General or Parallel Course by the Principal Professor to the three classes combined, his subjects being those not embraced in the regular course. The subjects of this General Course were to extend through three years so that students would not hear them repeated. The topics to be presented in these courses of lectures were considered in detail, and to afford an opportunity for the students to attend to the duties of law clerks in the offices of their Principals, the exercises of the School were all to be had in the afternoon and evening.

Circumstances did not favor the organization of this Department until fourteen years afterward; but in 1858–9 it was commenced, and it has been continued without interruption to the present time. The course is now so arranged that it can be completed in two years; but the entire course is taught every year, new classes being formed annually. Equivalent studies elsewhere are allowed, and students may enter the advanced class if qualified. Lectures are delivered every secular day except Friday (when Moot-Court is held), and Saturday, and at each lecture the students are expected to recite to the Professor, and to be questioned on one or more points of the subject under consideration.

¹ "Plan for the Organization of a Law Faculty and for a System of Instruction in Legal Science in the University of the City of New York Prepared at the request of the Council of said University by Benjamin F. Butler, Counsellor at Law." New York, 1835, pp. 40.

The scheme of studies embraces the History of the Law, Jurisprudence, the Roman Law, International Law, and Municipal Law. To the various heads of Municipal Law, including Common Law, Equity, and Statute Law, much the larger portion of the time and attention of the classes is necessarily given; the design being, that the student shall get a comprehensive, and at the same time a minute and exact view of all its principal topics, and every subject prescribed for examination by the Rules of the Supreme Court of New York is included in the course of Municipal Law.

By the rules of the Court of Appeals, adopted May 4, 1882, a clerkship of two years is required from College graduates, and of three years from others. Two school years of eight months each, at a Law School, are allowed to students not graduates as equivalent to two years of clerkship, and three months of study in attorney's office in vacation are allowed as a part of the remaining year of clerkship, leaving only six months to complete the period. Formerly students upon graduating at a Law School, were admitted to practice without further examination, but this law has been repealed.

The Law School has but one term in a year, from the first of October to the first Monday of June, with a recess at Christmas.

Instruction is given: (1) By text-books, read in course and recited in class, with exposition, and by the study of topics from the books. (2) By lectures by the Professors on topics not treated in the text-books, or requiring fuller or more practical treatment. (3) By lectures by leading members of the Bar, and (4) By Moot Courts held on Fridays, in the Law Library, by one of the Professors, in which cases assigned to the students will be argued before him on points prepared by the students.

Prizes are awarded at Commencement upon report of committees of the Alumni Association of the Law School, and of the Law Committee of the Council. The Law Library is large and well-selected. The school is taught in the University building. Fees for instruction, \$100 a year.

Attendance and Graduation in the Department of Law in the University of the City of New York.

YEARS ENDING IN	Stu- dents.	Gradu- ates.	YEARS ENDING IN	STUDENTS.			Gradu- ates.
				Junior.	Senior.	Total.	
1859.....	56	8	1872.....	10	24	34	22
1860.....	70	24	1873.....	9	26	35	27
1861.....	50	20	1874.....	6	26	32	22
1862.....	70	36	1875.....	7	48	55	40
1863.....	70	25	1876.....	22	36	58	38
1864.....	75	21	1877.....	23	59	82	59
1865.....	16	4	1878.....				
1866.....	25	12	1879.....	23	40	63	40
1867.....	25	4	1880.....	14	76	90	76
1868.....	25	11	1881.....	12	45	57	67
1869.....	22	10	1882.....	12	45	57	43
1870.....	25	11	1883.....	5	34	39	25
1871.....	.....	8	1884.....	6	19	23	15

FACULTY OF LAW.

Benjamin F. Butler, LL. D., 1835-56.	George H. Moore, LL. D., 1858—
David Graham, Jr., 1837-38.	Benjamin Vaughn Abbott, A. M., 1864-65.
William Kent, LL. D., 1838-40.	John Norton Pomeroy, LL. D., 1865-70.
Anthony L. Robertson, 1838-58.	Henry E. Davies, LL. D., 1871-81.
Thomas W. Clarke, LL. D., 1858-70.	E. Delafield Smith, A. M., 1871-77.
Theodore Sedgwick, LL. D., 1858-59.	David R. Jaques, LL. D., 1871—
Levi S. Chatfield, 1858-59.	Charles F. Stone, A. M., 1871—
Peter Y. Cutler, 1858-62.	Isaac F. Russell, D. C. L., 1881—
William B. Wedgwood, LL. D., 1858—	Aaron J. Vanderpoel, LL. D., 1882—

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, FORDHAM.

Incorporated April 10, 1846,¹ with the usual powers of a University, and the right to confer degrees subject to the visitation of the Regents, and to the general provisions of the Revised Statutes. It is conducted by the Jesuit Fathers. The following description is given in the work entitled "Public Service of New York" (III, 331).

"It is situated at Fordham, in a picturesque and healthy part of New York county, and is easily accessible from the metropolis at all hours and seasons. The buildings are spacious, thoroughly ventilated and supplied with modern conveniences. The Chemical Laboratory, the Philosophical Apparatus and the Cabinet of Natural History occupy a separate building; considerable additions are made yearly to this department. Besides the College Library, which contains 20,000 volumes, there is a circulating Library of over 5,000 volumes, especially adapted to the needs of the students, and books of reference are kept in the study hall for their use.

The grounds comprise more than 100 acres,² are well laid out for College purposes, and are valued at \$315,000; the buildings, including those for the Preparatory Department as well as for the Col-

¹ Chap. 61, Laws of 1846.
² 105½ acres.

lege, are valued at \$250,000 ;¹ the library, apparatus and other collections, \$40,600. * * *

The instruction furnished by the College is of two kinds, Classical and Commercial. The Classical Course is that usually provided in American Colleges. The Commercial Course embraces the branches of an English education. The first and second year includes what is necessary for mercantile purposes. The third, fourth and fifth years are intended for young men who seek the best education that can be given without the study of Latin and Greek. At the conclusion of the Classical Course, the degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred. The degree of Master of Arts is conferred, after a satisfactory examination, on studies of the Post-graduate Course. The scholarship of each student is determined by weekly competitions in some branch of study, and by examinations. Medals, prizes and honors are awarded at Commencement. For proficiency, these are determined by the weekly competitions; for application and for conduct, by the monthly standing; for scholarship in the similar branches of study, by competitions held immediately before the annual commencement. A gold medal, worth \$50, is yearly awarded to the best biographical essay on some eminent Catholic layman of the present time, or of past ages. The prize originated with the Most Rev. John Hughes, Archbishop of New York, and has since been given every year by friends of the College. The Hughes Medal, founded by Eugene Kelly, "to perpetuate the memory of Archbishop Hughes," is open for competition to those members of the graduating class who were not deficient in any department of study at either of the general examinations."

The financial condition of this College was reported for the year 1883-4 as follows: Value of grounds, \$315,000; Buildings and furniture, \$250,000; Library (22,800 volumes), \$34,000. Educational Collections, \$10,000. Invested in real estate, \$24,000. Other property, \$31,203.08. Total, \$664,203.08. Debts, \$153,885.41. Income from tuition, \$13,500; other receipts from students, \$57,193.64. From invested funds, \$1,229.11; from other sources, \$26,922.82. Total receipts, \$98,845.57. Paid for salaries, \$11,729.57; Prizes and scholarships, \$1,362.55; Gratuitous aid, \$2,880; Improvement and repairs, \$12,334.37; other expenses, \$58,379.92. Total, \$86,686.41.

FACULTY (As reported in 1883-4).

President — Patrick F. Dealy, S. J.

Dean — Rev. Patrick A. Halpin, S. J.

Registrar — Edward McTammany, S. J.

Secretary — Rev. N. Hanrahan, S. J.

¹ By an act passed April 23, 1862 (Chap. 453), the real estate in actual occupation, with the buildings thereon, are exempt from tax by town or county for support of schools. — ED.

Professor of Ethics, and Librarian — Rev. Louis Quinn, S. J.
Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, Rev. T. O'Leary, S. J.
Professor of Sciences, and Evidences of Religion — Rev. Thomas J. A. Freeman, S. J.

Professor of Mathematics and History — George A. Fargis, A. B.
Professor of Belles-Lettres — James P. Fagan, S. J.
Professor of Classics — John C. Chester, S. J.
Professor of English Belles-Lettres and French — John C. Keveney, A. B.

Professor of Music and German — Adolph Peterson.

Professor of Painting and Drawing — Stephen J. O'Shaughnessy.
Instructor in Elocution — J. E. Frobisher.

Statistics of Attendance and Graduation at St. John's College, Fordham.

YEARS ENDING IN	UNDERGRADUATES.					Graduates. (A. B.)	Resident or Post-Gradu- ates.	Grammar School, Prepar- atory and Infe- rior Classes.
	Freshmen. (Classics)	Sopho- mores. (Belles- Lettres)	Juniors. (Rhetoric)	Seniors. (Philoso- phy)	Total.			
1846.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	75
1847.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	4	.....	91
1848.....	12	25	16	10	63	8	.....	72
1849.....	18	14	19	15	63	9	.....	102
1850.....	22	17	15	14	68	9	.....	119
1851.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	15	.....	149
1852.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	7	.....	146
1853.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	7	.....	144
1854.....	8	11	9	11	39	11	.....	147
1855.....	15	10	7	13	45	13	.....	119
1856.....	17	15	13	6	51	6	.....	140
1857.....	26	12	12	11	61	5	.....	147
1858.....	17	16	10	6	49	6	.....	135
1859.....	13	14	14	6	47	6	.....	115
1860.....	11	9	13	10	43	14	.....	111
1861.....	12	15	14	12	53	12	.....	122
1862.....	18	10	12	13	53	13	.....	99
1863.....	22	20	13	11	66	9	10	139
1864.....	20	17	23	15	75	14	2	156
1865.....	10	15	16	15	56	15	3	191
1866.....	24	18	17	14	73	14	3	234
1867.....	24	14	16	16	70	14	.....	237
1868.....	25	15	10	16	66	12	.....	219
1869.....	36	18	14	9	77	6	.....	224
1870.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	11	.....	179
1871.....	27	14	24	15	80	13	.....	187
1872.....	17	24	12	25	78	30	.....	176
1873.....	24	23	20	9	76	9	.....	125
1874.....	20	27	16	21	84	21	.....	104
1875.....	18	18	24	17	72	20	.....	138
1876.....	8	17	12	22	59	27	.....	119
1877.....	15	10	13	6	44	17	.....	122
1878.....	15	14	10	13	52	20	.....	134
1879.....	13	12	14	10	49	17	.....	130
1880.....	15	10	10	12	47	11	.....	141
1881.....	18	9	10	9	46	6	1	†
1882.....	24	11	4	11	50	11	1	†
1883*.....	30	18	10	10	68	8	1	†

* Special, 1.

† Not reported.

MADISON UNIVERSITY.

This institution located in the village of Hamilton, Madison county, had its origin in a Seminary established by the "Baptist Education Society of the State of New York," for the education of young men for the Gospel ministry, May 26, 1820, and known for a long period as the "*Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution*." As this institution was open toward the end to students without reference to their intention of entering the ministry, we have placed a notice of its organization with the Academic institutions in another part of this volume. Although strictly a Baptist Institute, it was open to young men of every denomination of Evangelical Christians. Applicants were required to present testimonials from the church to which they belonged, certifying the approbation of the church in their entering upon a course of preparation for the Gospel ministry.

The course of study was first arranged for four years. In 1831, it was extended to six years, and in 1833 to eight, including an Academic, a Collegiate and a Theological Department. As the institution had no right to confer degrees, an arrangement was made with the Columbian College in Washington, D. C., by which the degrees of "A. B." and "A. M." were conferred upon such young men as had satisfactorily completed the course of studies in the Collegiate department, and were recommended by the Faculty as suitable candidates for such honors.¹

In 1840, its Trustees applied for a College charter, and the subject was reported favorably, but without further result. The application was renewed in 1843, and again failed, it was alleged for the want of a proper body to receive the charter. It was again attempted in 1846,² and on the 26th of March of that year, a law was passed, entitled "An act to incorporate the Madison University."³ It named

¹ Up to the date of the University charter, the "*Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution*" had sent out 184 Theological graduates, 229 Collegiate graduates and about 700 besides, who had pursued a partial course of study of from one to five years.

The degree of "Bachelor of Philosophy" was first conferred in 1856.

The Academic Department established in 1832, was afterwards known as the "Grammar School of Madison University," and is now "*Colgate Academy*."

² Chap. 40, Laws of 1846.

³ Professor George W. Eaton, in an Historical address, notices an exceptional feature in this act of incorporation. He says :

twenty-seven Trustees,¹ defined their powers, and authorized the Baptist Education Society to make such absolute or conditional arrangement with them as it might deem proper, for the transfer of its property to the University. The corporation was subject to the general provisions of the Revised Statutes, so far as applicable, and the University was made subject to visitation by the Regents.

The location was expressly fixed at Hamilton, and this point was insisted upon in the question of removal as one of particular importance. The transition from the "Hamilton Literary Institution" to "Madison University," made in fact no great difference in the operation of the institution, which had already for thirteen years, embraced a full collegiate course.

But there presently arose a most formidable danger to the University, in what is historically known as the "*Removal Controversy*." It was proposed to transfer both the Collegiate and Theological departments to Rochester; but after an exciting and protracted struggle, in which an injunction from the courts was obtained by the friends of Hamilton, the question was finally settled by the separate establishment of Universities in Rochester. Several of the Professors and a large number of students went off, and for a time Madison University felt the effects of this struggle in diminished attendance and financial embarrassment; but it soon recovered, and the feeling then occasioned has long since died away. The denomination finds itself provided with two Colleges and two Theological Seminaries instead of one, and whatever rivalry may now exist, extends no further than such as may be honorably claimed in the way of superior facilities for a thorough education.²

"The Board of the Education Society, having charge of an institution expanded to the largest scope for literary and scientific acquisitions, apply to the State to create an independent corporation, invested with the amplest College powers, with a prospective but direct view of making it available in some way to their existing institution, and not for the creation of a *new* one."

¹ The first Trustees were Friend Humphrey, Seneca B. Burchard, William Colgate, William L. Marcy, Palmer Townsend, William Cobb, Ira Harris, Henry Tower, Nathaniel Kendrick, Alvah Pierce, Bartholomew T. Welch, Edward Bright, Jr., William R. Williams, Robert Kelley, Harvey Edwards, Charles Walker, Smith Sheldon, Joseph Caldwell, John Munro, John N. Wilder, George Curtiss, Elisha Tucker, Pharcellus Church, James Edmunds, Joseph Trevor, Amos Graves and Alonzo Wheelock. They were a close corporation, filling the vacancies that occurred in their Board by their own election, and with the usual powers of a University corporation. Nine members were to form a quorum for the transaction of business.

² While this struggle was pending, an act was passed, April 3, 1848 (chap. 165),

The following account of this Institution is given in a work entitled *Public Service of New York*, published in 1882 :¹

" This University is located in a beautiful village near the geographical center of the State, and near the center of a network of railways, which give easy communication with every part of the State. In its several forms it is sixty-one years old, having been opened as a theological school in 1820, organized as a Seminary, College and Academy in 1834, and chartered as a University in 1846. As a University it at once appropriated the patronage, faculty, classes, alumni, and whatever of property and other resources there then were in the "Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution." Its early patronage was drawn not from New York only, but from Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan. The sect that founded it was, at the time, weak in educational advantages, but energetic and diffusive. It looked to this school as its great hope, and on it concentrated its best offerings and fervent prayers. This school was strictly indigenous, springing up from the smallest of beginnings, brought from no foreign land, borrowing its type from none then existing. It grew under the pressure of an outward need and an inward zeal, and became the expression of a denominational sentiment. Free in its benefits to all, it yet acknowledged its chief allegiance to those representative Baptists who founded it. The times that gave birth to that enterprise were eventful. The French power in the North had been broken by the combined arms of England and the Colonies; the Colonies had become independent States, and now the second war with England had closed with the Treaty of Ghent, December 24, 1814. The country was stimulated by a new sense of freedom, and the American idea of independence and undisputed sovereignty in the western world was, for the first time, having full scope. Emigration was flowing west of the Hudson and carrying New England education, religion and thrift over this State and, through it, into Western States. One of these tides moved down the beautiful valley of Chenango, and towns, villages, schools and churches sprang up along its course. The Baptists had no College in the State of New York, nor had they any schools for common education or for the education of the ministry. And while no convention was called, and there was no general concert of action, almost unconsciously the work began to grow.

In 1817, thirteen men met. They each gave one dollar, and these

authorizing a change of location to Syracuse, Rochester or Utica, unless those interested in Hamilton raised \$50,000 as an endowment before the second Tuesday of August next, or gave a bond of \$100,000 for the raising of that amount within one year. See Memorial, praying for the repeal of this act, *Senate Doc.* 37, 1842, Remonstrance against repeal, *Senate Doc.* 52, 1849, and Report on the bill relating to Madison University, *Assen. Doc.* 111, 1848.

¹ Vol. III, p. 309.

thirteen dollars were the beginning of an endowment. Soon Dr. Baldwin, of Boston, and thirty others gave two hundred and thirty-eight volumes, and this was the beginning of the library. A room was secured, and this was the beginning of the College buildings. Two students came in poverty, Wade and Kincaid, and these were the beginning of generations of students. Such beginnings did not seem auspicious, but faith gave superhuman energy. This energy, vitalized by the idea that Baptists must have an institution that could furnish a complete education, gave unexpected development and growth. The Alumni, most of whom have graduated from some one of the courses — Academical, Scientific, Collegiate or Theological, number about two thousand six hundred.

The first two students, Rev. Jonathan Wade, D. D., Rev. Eusebio Kincaid, D. D., and eighty others went out as foreign missionaries; twenty-one are counted as Presidents of Colleges, eighty-eight Professors and Principals, sixty-three as Authors, Legislators and Congressmen. The Alumni are found in all the professions, but the largest number are ministers of the Gospel. One hundred and thirty have been honored with the Doctorate from different Colleges and Universities.

The three schools have graduated about as follows: From the Theological Seminary, 700; from the College or University, 850; from the Academy or Grammar School, 1,050. The annual average of male students in attendance is about as follows: In the Theological Seminary, 38; in Colgate Academy, 102; in the College or University, 100. One man only lives who can represent all of the decades of student life in the institution — Kincaid, the first student of the first class organized. The first class that took the full College course of four years, and graduated in 1836, numbered twenty-six, ten of whom are still alive, and eight of these now living have been honored with the Doctorate. This class entered fifty years ago. There have been four Presidents. Dr. Nathaniel Kendrick, the first, died September 11, 1848, being seventy-two years old. He was elected in 1836, but was virtually President during the twenty-eight years of his connection with the institution. He was easily "*Primus inter pares*," and of natural right presided everywhere. His influence was as far-reaching as his name. He had a commanding presence, a clear voice, an earnest look, and was truly eloquent. Standing by Dr. Kendrick is Rev. Professor Daniel Hascall, who came to Hamilton in 1812, and settled as Pastor of the Baptist church. To him is accredited the original idea of a Seminary in Hamilton. Dr. Kendrick, in 1816, became Pastor of the church at Eaton. These two men supplemented each other and harmonized in every good work. In 1820 when the school was opened, Hascall became Professor of Languages, and Kendrick of Theology. Hascall continued eighteen years and resigned, and Kendrick remained till his death. Along with these men we find Hon. Jonathan Olmstead, Judge Samuel Payne, Deacon William Colgate, Hon. Seneca

B. Burchard, Judge James Edmunds, and others — men ready at all times for great sacrifices and great achievements.

In 1851 Professor Stephen W. Taylor, LL. D., was elected the second President. He graduated at Hamilton College, had made teaching his life work, had been from 1834 to 1836 Professor or Principal of the Academy at this institution, had in the meantime founded the University at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, and, after the settlement of the removal question, returned to Hamilton. He was of the English type, square, strongly-built, methodical, firm of purpose, a good organizer and strong executive officer. He was connected with the University, in different posts of instruction, for eighteen years, and left his mark on its history. He died January 7, 1856, at the age of sixty-five.

In 1856 Rev. George W. Eaton, D. D., LL. D., was elected the third President. In mind and body he was cast in a large mould. He was a natural orator. In memory, imagination and description he was masterly. A scene once before him, he could reproduce with all the freshness and vividness of the reality. His religious emotions and convictions were strong, and constituted the underlying current of his life. He was connected with the University in different capacities — as Professor of Mathematics, of History, of Philosophy, of Theology, and as President — for forty years, and died August 3, 1872, at sixty-eight years of age.

The fourth and present President is Rev. Ebenezer Dodge, D. D., LL. D., elected in 1868. He has been connected with the University twenty-seven years as Professor of the Evidences of Christianity, of Metaphysics, of Biblical Interpretation, of Theology, and as President. He graduated from Brown and Newton, and has earned a reputation as scholar, teacher and author that places him among the best thinkers of the age.

Some of those who have been connected with the Faculty in past years deserve mention. Dr. Barnas Sears, the Secretary of the Peabody Fund,¹ and former President of Brown; Dr. Thomas J. Conant, a well-known exegete and translator; Dr. A. C. Kendrick, a Greek scholar and author, have helped to make Madison University, and have been made by it. Dr. John H. Raymond and Professor J. F. Richardson, the one President of Vassar, and the other Professor of Latin in Rochester, now both deceased, were former Professors in Madison. The financial condition of Madison University is somewhat complicated. It should be noticed that since 1846, two corporations have had a hand in the enterprise.

“The Baptist Education Society,” for twenty-seven years, had the sole responsibility and management. For the last thirty-four years “The Madison University” has had the same in all except the nomination of Theological Professors, and the support of needy young men for the ministry. All the salaries and running expenses of all the three schools fall upon “The Madison University.”

¹ Since deceased.

The annual income needed for this corporation is about \$40,000, the salaries alone being \$30,000. When the University was chartered it had no property. It had none in 1850, on the adjustment of the removal controversy. It had only about \$52,000 in 1864, when the war of the Union closed.

Without a hired agency, the most quiet and energetic measures were prosecuted to fill the treasury. The old policy of borrowing and paying was set aside, and the University put upon the most rigid cash system.

For seventeen years, by assistance from liberal donors, the University has each year essentially balanced its accounts, drawing nothing from endowment funds. No pledges were counted or even reported, till they were turned into cash or its equivalent. The progress has not been rapid, but of steady growth.

In round numbers, the endowment fund has stood in 1864, \$62,000; in 1865, \$121,000; in 1868, \$177,000; in 1870, \$255,000; in 1874, \$304,000; in 1876, \$405,000; in 1881, \$480,000; without debt. The unproductive property — buildings, grounds, Library, Museum, Apparatus, President's house, which have come of gifts within the last sixteen years — amount to \$120,000 more, making the whole sum raised since the war, \$600,000. These figures are independent of the Education Society's funds, for scholarships, beneficiaries and agencies."

There are two courses of study in this University; the Classical, requiring four years, and the Scientific of three years; the former leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the latter to the degree of Bachelor of Science. Those taking a partial course are entitled to a certificate of standing and attainments.

The total value of property belonging to this institution is given for the year ending June 21, 1882, at \$673,059, of which \$120,000 was invested in buildings and grounds, \$29,000 in educational collections, \$515,509 in invested funds, and \$8,550 in other property.

The receipts for the previous year had been \$3,775.16 from tuitions, \$31,930.52 from invested funds, and \$5,570.79 from other sources. The sum of \$23,400 had been paid for instruction, \$4,846 for prizes and scholarships, \$1,435.86 for improvements and repairs, and \$11,034.61 for other purposes.

Tuition is \$30 per annum; room rent, \$9; incidental expenses, \$8; sacred music, \$1. Total, \$48.

Statistics of Madison University.

YEARS ENDING IN	STUDENTS.						GRADUATES.		
	Special.	Fresh- men.	Sopho- more.	Junior.	Senior.	Total.	A. B.	B. S.	A. M.*
1847.....	43	43	23	22	136	16		
1848.....	25	44	31	17	117	16		
1849.....	26	22	34	29	111	17		
1850.....	12	19	12	33	75	30		
1851.....	16	15	6	4	41	3		
1852.....	24	19	10	7	60	■		
1853.....	33	30	19	11	93	9		
1854.....	39	34	24	16	113	15		
1855.....	17	36	37	47	137	19		
1856.....	35	40	30	27	132	27		
1857.....	29	36	34	24	123	21		
1858.....	40	26	30	23	119	23		
1859.....	28	34	17	21	100	20		
1860.....	31	27	31	16	105	16		
1861.....	30	18	29	24	101	22	2	
1862.....	25	23	17	13	88	13		
1863.....	22	23	12	■	70	14		
1864.....	18	17	21	13	69	9		
1865.....	12	17	13	23	70	17		
1866.....	15	12	13	13	53	10		
1867.....	19	13	7	10	49	10		
1868.....	25	13	10	9	62	9		
1869.....	21	16	14	10	61	10		
1870.....	43	24	14	14	100	11		
1871.....	26	44	24	11	105	9		
1872.....	34	24	40	16	114	17		
1873.....	20	31	23	23	112	23		
1874.....	28	25	13	31	102	23		
1875.....	25	22	14	27	88	27		
1876.....	26	24	20	17	87	19		
1877.....	30	13	21	19	83	■		
1878.....	17	21	22	16	76	17		
1879.....	41	12	21	19	93	20		
1880.....	3	34	26	13	12	85	12		
1881.....	5	25	25	27	13	95	13	3	
1882.....	10	26	19	22	19	96	19	2	
1883.....	11	30	32	21	16	100	15	2	

* Not reported to Regents for many years.

Total number of Graduates from the beginning, 884.

FACULTY. (1884).

President and Professor of Metaphysics — Ebenezer Dodge
D. D., LL. D.*Dean, and Professor of Greek Language and Literature* — N
Lloyd Andrews, Ph. D.*Secretary and Professor of Logic* — Alexander M. Beebe, D. I
Professor (Emeritus) of Hebrew and Latin — Philetus B. Spea
D. D.*Professor of Physical Sciences* — Lucien M. Osborne, LL. D.*Professor of Civil History, English Literature and Oratory* -
John James Lewis, A. M.

Professor of Pure Mathematics — James M. Taylor, A. M.

Lecturer on Natural History — Walter R. Brooks, D. D.

Bleecker Professor of Moral Philosophy — William Hale Maynard, D. D.

Professor of Latin and Modern Languages — Charles Gardiner, A. B.

Librarian — S. Burnham, A. M.

GENESEE COLLEGE.

This College was incorporated by act of February 27, 1849,¹ and established upon the premises of the *Genesee Wesleyan Seminary*, at Lima. This Seminary had been founded some sixteen years before, under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and had been one of the largest and most prosperous Academies in the State.

The act of incorporation allowed the College to have an income of not over \$10,000 a year, empowered it to confer the usual collegiate degrees, and made it subject to visitation by the Regents. None of the funds of the corporation could be used for theological or other purposes excepting those set forth in the act. The Trustees were to be classified and a portion elected by the Genesee and East Genesee Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Trustees were required to organize within three years, and they were empowered to purchase, lease, take and hold any property of the "Genesee Wesleyan Seminary," with the consent of its Trustees, who were authorized to convey.

On the 15th of April, 1854,² the sum of \$3,000 was appropriated annually, for two years. A similar act was passed March 31, 1856,³ for that year and the next. By the latter act, the Trustees were required to issue to the Superintendent of Public Instruction one free scholarship for every \$300 received, to be given by him, and at his discretion, to students selected from any part of the State, preference being given to those distinguished for ability and attainments in the common schools, and to those recommended by Trustees or Boards of Education.

Under these statutes, a College was commenced in the Seminary buildings, but without interrupting the former academic school, or any change in its name.

The first report to the Regents was made for the year ending in 1850. The Trustees had established the following professorships:

1. Greek Language and Moral Philosophy.

¹ Chap. 52, Laws of 1849. ² Chap. 319, Laws of 1854. ³ Chap. 69, Laws of 1856.

2. Mathematics and Civil Engineering.
3. Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.
4. Latin and Modern Languages and Literature.
5. Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.
6. Law.

Many changes occurred in the organization of the Faculty. The Law Department was first assigned to the Hon. Frederick Whittlesey, but his death occurred the next year, and the vacancy thus occasioned was not filled.

Upon the establishment of Cornell University, April 27, 1865, in appropriating for its use the College Land Grant, forming a part of its endowment, a condition was inserted, requiring Mr. Ezra Cornell to pay to the Trustees of Genesee College, within six months, the sum of \$25,000 to establish a professorship of Agriculture. This was done, but an equal sum was afterward given to the funds of Cornell University to make up the deficiency thus occasioned. The College continued in operation about twenty-two years, and during the middle part of this period, it enjoyed a moderate degree of prosperity. It admitted both sexes to an equal enjoyment of its privileges. Visitors were appointed by the Genesee, East Genesee, Black River, Oneida and Wyoming Conferences, and reports were made by them to these bodies. But the location being off from a main thoroughfare of travel was found inconvenient, and after a few years, the attendance steadily declined to not more than a third of what had been reported, and the question of removal, or of the transfer of patronage, began to be discussed about 1867. This finally led to an act passed April 14, 1869,¹ entitled "An act to remove Genesee College, and to provide for the separation of its affairs from the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary."

Under this act, the Trustees were authorized to remove from Lima to Syracuse or vicinity, upon filing with the Secretary of State a certificate signed by two-thirds of the Trustees, and whenever \$200,000 had been added to the endowment fund, in cash or its equivalent, without including grounds or buildings. The College Trustees might contract with the Trustees of the Seminary, and be released from obligation of maintenance. Real estate and furniture might be conveyed to the Seminary, and the mode of division was specified.

This removal, or rather the formation of a new institution, and the transfer of patronage to it was finally effected, against the protest and opposition of parties interested in the former location, and

¹ Chap. 192, Laws of 1869, Minority Report upon removal. *Assem. Doc.* 99, 1869.

the establishment of the Syracuse University. The last re-
om Genesee College was made for the year 1871, in which the
ance was given as 49, and one student graduated.

re were still questions relating to the fulfillment of obligations

College, with respect to Scholarships and the ownership of
ty, and to adjust these, an act was passed February 6, 1875,
ng the parties to settle their respective rights. The Seminary
cted to fulfill certain obligations as to scholarships, and re-

the \$25,000 which had been withdrawn from the College
Grant of Cornell University, with the obligation carried with
maintaining a chair of Agriculture in its Faculty.

ing the continuance of this College, the following persons
as President:

- . BENJAMIN F. TEFFT,

. JOHN MORRISON REED,

Rev. DANIEL STEELE (Acting).
- Rev. JOSEPH CUMMINGS,

Rev. JOHN W. LINDSAY,

ics of Attendance and of Graduation in Genesee College.

YEAR.	UNDERGRADUATES.					Graduates.	Left for vari- ous causes.
	Seniors.	Juniors.	Sophomores.	Freshmen.	Total.		
.....	.....	5	15	17	37		
.....	3	7	26	42	78		
.....	5	14	27	38	84		
.....	8	14	19	24	60		
.....	9	10	16	30	65	5	
.....	4	8	17	33	62	2	5
.....	38	23	16	9	86	6	14
.....	18	13	27	36	94	15	14
.....	9	24	35	68	136	8	6
.....	22	21	41	56	140	22	10
.....	17	23	32	60	132	13	5
.....	20	23	36	63	142	19	4
.....	16	9	26	54	105	15	2
.....	9	14	43	47	113	8	4
.....	16	19	33	34	102	15	9
.....	22	14	20	32	88	19	3
.....	10	13	25	36	84	10	3
.....	14	10	25	30	79	11	4
.....	13	10	13	34	70	13	3
.....	11	5	21	21	58	13	5
.....	9	7	12	21	49	1	

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER.

This institution is one of the results of an effort made in 1845-6 to secure the incorporation of the "Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution," as a College, and its removal from Hamilton to some more western place.

"Madison University" was incorporated in 1846, and had the advantage of a full College course already in operation, wanting only the authority for granting degrees. It had the prestige of a quarter of a century's history as the seat of the only Baptist Seminary in the State, and many earnest and influential friends.

The advocates for removal procured from the Legislature, on the 8th of May of the same year, a charter for the "University of Rochester," subject to certain conditions.¹ The removal was authorized by law, voted for by the Trustees, and approved by a Convention of Baptists at Albany in 1849; but the friends of Hamilton procured an injunction from the courts, which finally put an end to the attempt at removal.

The act of 1846 failed, by reason of non-fulfilment of the conditions within the time prescribed; but a charter was obtained from the Regents, January 31, 1850, with a proviso, requiring the sum of \$130,000 to be subscribed within two years for its establishment, whereof \$30,000 was to be invested in land and buildings, and \$100,000 in permanent endowment. On the 2d of December, 1850, it was proved to the Regents that suitable buildings had been provided, and that funds to the amount of \$100,000 had been "paid or received to be paid by valid subscription of responsible parties." It is said that all but about five per cent of this subscription was promptly paid, and that nothing was paid for agents until \$80,000 had been secured.

A charter still subject to some conditions was granted February 14, 1851.

These efforts were made chiefly by the Baptists. The subscriptions were, however, liberally assisted by citizens of western New York, without regard to denomination, and the College itself has

¹ This act briefly stated the objects to be the promotion of education, and the cultivation and advancement of Literature, Science and the Arts. It named twenty persons as first Trustees, located the institution in Rochester, placed it under the visitation of the Regents, and required it to report to them annually. Unless a school for instruction in Literature and Science was established within three years, with at least two Professors, besides the Chancellor or President, the act was to be void.

never been rigidly sectarian in its management, or in the course of instruction that has been followed. A majority of its Board of Trustees are Baptists,¹ and they elect their own successors.²

A building, formerly "the United States Hotel," on West Main street, was purchased and fitted up for present use, and the first classes were organized on the first Monday of November, 1850. Of its first Faculty, Professor A. C. Kendrick, D. D., Professor John P. Richardson, A. M., and Professor John H. Raymond, A. M. (afterward President of Vassar College), had been employed at Hamilton, and resigned their positions there, to accept the same in this College. The remainder of the first Faculty were Professor Chester Dewey, D. D., who had long been devoted to educational and scientific pursuits in Rochester, E. Peshine Smith (since Interpreter of International Law at the Court of Japan), and Albert H. Mixer, then Tutor and since Professor of Modern Languages.

Many of the students from Madison University joined the University of Rochester, and the first catalogue, for 1850-51, showed an attendance of 74.³

On the 27th of September, 1850, the Hon. Ira Harris, of Albany, was elected Chancellor, and in this capacity presided at Commencements until the election of the Rev. Martin B. Anderson, LL. D., of New York, in 1853, as President. He entered upon his duties in the fall of 1853, and has since remained.

In July, 1853, a gift of eight acres of land, valued at \$10,000, was received from the Hon. Azariah Boody, forming the present site of Anderson and Sibley Halls.

The fulfilment of pecuniary conditions imposed by the Regents

¹ Twenty of the twenty-four Trustees first named were of this denomination.

² "Prominent among the early friends of the University stood John N. Wilder, Pharcellus Church and Oren Sage, of Rochester, William L. Marcy, Ira Harris and Friend Humphrey, of Albany, William R. Williams, Sewall S. Cutting, and Robert and William Kelley, of New York. With these names may properly be associated that of William N. Sage, who has from the first had charge of the finances of the University, and has contributed more effectually than any other man save its first and only President." (*Baptist Encyclopædia*, 1881, p. 1006.)

³ The sudden rise of this University afforded Ralph Waldo Emerson the occasion for citing this as an illustration of Yankee enterprise — saying, that "a landlord in Rochester had an old hotel which he thought would rent for more as a University, so he put in a few books, sent for a coach-load of Professors, bought some philosophical apparatus, and by the time green pears were ripe, had graduated quite a large class of students."

not being effected, an extension was obtained February 5, 1856, and the conditions were removed January 10, 1861.¹

On the 7th of March, 1857, the Legislature granted \$25,000 toward a new building, provided an equal sum were added. This requirement was promptly met by Gen. John F. Rathbone, of Albany, who gave \$25,000 for a Library Fund.

The plans for the University building submitted by A. R. Esty, of Boston, were adopted September 14, 1859, and the building was erected at a cost of about \$39,000.

It was completed and first occupied July 9, 1861, under the name of ANDERSON HALL.

This is a plain and substantial building, 60 by 150 feet in size, three stories high, and designed chiefly for recitation-rooms, although it has been temporarily used also for chapel, cabinet and laboratory.

Sibley Hall, the gift of Hon. Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, a strictly fire-proof building, designed for the library, and affording shelf-room for 250,000 volumes. It is 60 by 125 feet, with a projection 20 feet square in the centre of the front. It has but two floors, although the walls are 50 feet high. It is built of brown stone, with white trimmings, cost about \$100,000, and was opened to the public in 1878. It also contains the cabinet collected by Professor Henry A. Ward, and purchased in 1862 by citizens of Rochester for \$20,000. The magnitude and value of these collections have been conceded by competent judges, as surpassed by very few, and in some respects by none in America. It contains over 40,000 carefully selected specimens in the various departments of

¹ As the summary of the condition of the funds at that period has historical interest, we present the principal items :

On the 1st of July, 1860, the University of Rochester held in bonds

and mortgages,	\$54,774 30
In real estate, in College building,	16,000 00
In real estate in city of Rochester,	17,500 00
In new College building, unfinished,	24,763 00
In cash to be applied to new building,	11,123 37
In stocks,	1,215 63
In bills receivable,	36,616 93
In subscriptions still due,	32,326 33
In Library, Apparatus, Cabinet and furniture,	10,410 53
Total,	<u>\$204,790 73</u>

Besides this, there were other reliable assets, more than enough to pay all liabilities.

science. The mineral collection contains about 5,000 specimens. There is a cabinet of Archæology,¹ and a cabinet of Art.

The library is open daily excepting Sundays, and is accessible for reading but not for lending to the general public. It contains over 10,000 volumes. The library of the Rochester Theological Seminary, containing 19,000 volumes of quite a different class of books, is also freely accessible to students of the University. The fund of \$50,000 given by Gen. John F. Rathbone and Lewis Rathbone is invested for the maintenance and increase of the Library.

A building has been erected upon the University grounds, for the use of the Trevor telescope. This instrument is mounted equatorially, and is used for instruction. It has an object glass of six inches aperture, and is provided with right ascension and declination circles.

For several years a special course of instruction in chemistry has been provided, and quite recently a Chemical Cabinet has been arranged near the Chemical Lecture Room in Anderson Hall, with samples of the raw and manufactured articles, illustrating the application of chemical processes to the industrial arts.

The number of students in Analytical Chemistry has been as follows :

YEARS.	Number.	YEARS.	Number.	YEARS.	Number.
1870.....	9	1875.....	18	1880.....	11
1871.....	7	1876.....	21	1881.....	21
1872.....	4	1877.....	10	1882.....	22
1873.....	7	1878.....	19	1883.....	12
1874.....	9	1879.....	11	1884.....	21

Two courses of instruction are arranged in this institution — the *Classical* and the *Scientific*; the former leading to the degree of "A. B.," and the latter to "B. S." Students suitably prepared may enter for instruction in particular studies, and upon leaving they receive certificates of the work faithfully performed.

This University has no Preparatory Department, and no dormitories for students. It has no organic connection with the Rochester Theological Seminary, nor has it as yet any Departments of Law,

¹ This contains a small but well-authenticated collection of flint and bronze instruments from the drift region of Abbéville and St. Acheal, in France, a choice collection of stone implements from the vicinity of Copenhagen, and a collection of North American implements, with numerous specimens of pottery from the tombs of the Incas.

Medicine or the applied sciences other than its excellent arrangements for the study of Chemistry, above noticed.

Scholarships—Forty Scholarships are provided for free tuition of candidates for the Baptist Ministry; twelve for graduates of the Rochester City Schools; four for graduates of the Brockport Normal School;¹ and thirteen others for students not in these classes.²

The University has a fund of \$50,000, the gift of John H. Deane of New York, the interest of which is available for the assistance of the sons of Baptist ministers, preference being given to those from New York and New Jersey. “In point of fact tuition is remitted to every student of promise who really needs such remission, and the number who do need it is about one-third of the whole number in attendance.”³

Post-graduate Scholarship—The University has received from Isaac Sherman, Esq., of New York, the sum of \$5,000, as a permanent endowment for a Post-graduate Scholarship in the Department of Political Economy, and John P. Townsend, of New York, has pledged an equal amount for a similar Scholarship in the Department of Constitutional Law, and the History of Political Institutions. These Scholarships will be awarded to members of the graduating class, who shall, during the last term of the Senior year, pass the best and second best examinations respectively, on some French Treatise on Political Economy, and some German Treatise on Political History, to be designated by the Faculty. The sum of \$150 will be paid to each of the successful competitors at graduation, and \$150, if within two years after graduation he present to the Faculty a thorough and exhaustively written dissertation on some specially assigned economic or political theme.

Prizes—The University distributes about \$300 a year in prizes, the most important of which is the Stoddard medal, valued at \$300, for proficiency in Mathematics. The Dewey Prizes for Declamation (first and second) are paid from the income of bequest of \$500 made by the Rev Dr. Beadle of Philadelphia, a pupil and friend of

¹ Baptist Encyclopædia, p. 1004.

² These were founded through the generosity of John H. Deane of New York, and are named “The David Burbank Scholarships,” in honor of a former Principal of the Brockport Normal School.

³ These are the Isaac Davis Scholarship (\$60 a year) and the income of \$1,000 from funds given by Abram Sheldon of Adams Centre; Elias Johnson, of Troy; Alanson J. Fox, of Painted Post; W. C. Bronson, of the same; Henry A. DeLand, of Fairport; Byron E. Huntley, of Brockport; Mrs. Ann F. Waters (5) of Brooklyn, and Nathan and Calvin Huntington, of Rochester.

Dr. Chester Dewey. It is offered to members of the Sophomore class.

In a historical account of this University, published in 1881, the following review of its vicissitudes is given :

“ Still it has passed through many periods of adversity, during which its very existence seemed imperiled ; and those periods of adversity have corresponded very closely to our periods of national depression and gloom. In 1856, when the University was but six years old, its students numbered 163, and it seemed destined speedily to make rank with institutions that could boast of a century's growth. Then came the financial crisis of 1857, attended by pecuniary embarrassment for the University, and a diminution of its Freshman Class from 47 to 28 in 1858. In 1860, the University seemed to have measurably recovered its lost ground. The entering class numbered 45, and the whole number of students was 168. Then came the civil war. The first two years' regiment raised in New York to recruit the Union army was raised and commanded by Professor (afterward General) Quinby. Of the 198 Alumni of the University (including the class of 1861), 25, or about one in eight, entered the service, and these were speedily joined by 29 of the lower classmen. Three undergraduate members of the University and seven of its Alumni died of wounds or disease in the service of their country, and their names are commemorated by a memorial tablet in the University chapel. So far as is known, only one graduate of the University entered the Confederate army ; and he was faithful to the cause he had espoused, and sealed his devotion by his death. Not only were the classes of the University, but the classes of the Preparatory Schools on which it relied for students thus depleted by the civil war, and a tendency was developed among the young men of the country toward active rather than student life which has hardly yet been outgrown. As a natural consequence the entering class fell as low as 19 (in 1864), and the whole number of students as low as 100 (in 1866). With the return of peace there was a gradual increase in the number of students, however, until, in 1873, when the Freshman class included 53, and the whole number of students in attendance was 173. It was not long before the financial distress of the nation again interfered with the pecuniary prosperity of the University, and sensibly diminished the number of its students, who, in 1878, were only 146, though there are cheering indications of returning prosperity.¹

The Treasurer's statements of the affairs of the University of Rochester to June 3, 1884, show the following financial condition :

Funds, Scholarships, etc.

1 General Fund Account.....	\$180,067 12
2 John B. Trevor Fund.....	105,000 00

¹ Baptist Encyclopædia, p. 1006.

3	Hiram Sibley Building Fund.....	\$100,000 00
4	Rathbone Library Fund.....	50,000 00
5	John H. Deane Professorship Fund.....	45,500 00
6	David Burbank Scholarship Fund.....	4,500 00
7	John H. Deane Scholarship Fund.....	50,000 00
8	Tracy Harris Professorship Fund.....	30,000 00
9	J. F. Wyckoff Centennial Fund.....	20,000 00
10	Gideon W. Burbank Professorship Fund.....	20,000 00
11	Ward Cabinet Fund.....	20,500 00
12	Free Tuition Fund.....	40,000 00
13	John Munroe Professorship Fund.....	15,000 00
14	Joseph B. Hoyt Fund.....	25,000 00
15	William Kelly Fund.....	25,000 00
16	Charles Pratt Fund.....	25,000 00
17	James B. Colgate Fund.....	20,000 00
18	Jeremiah Millbank Fund.....	25,000 00
19	John D. Ruckerfeller Fund.....	25,000 00
20	Anderson Alumni Fund.....	10,558 00
21	Stillman Witt Fund.....	10,000 00
22	Ira Harris Fund.....	6,000 00
23	Isaac Sherman Scholarship.....	5,000 00
24	Mrs. Ann E. Waters Scholarship.....	5,000 00
25	Isaac Davis Prize Fund.....	1,000 00
26	Isaac Davis Scholarship.....	1,000 00
27	John F. Stoddard Prize Medal.....	1,500 00
28	Chester Dewey Prize Fund.....	500 00
29	Abram Sheldon Scholarship.....	1,000 00
30	Elias Johnson Scholarship.....	1,000 00
31	Alanson J. Fox Scholarship.....	1,000 00
32	William C. Bronson Scholarship.....	1,000 00
33	Henry DeLand Scholarship.....	1,000 00
34	N. & C. Huntington Scholarship.....	1,000 00
35	Byron C. Huntley Scholarship.....	1,000 00
36	Robert H. Hull Senior Prize.....	1,000 00
37	President's Loan Fund.....	2,548 00

Total	\$876,673 18
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Debts, salaries and prizes not paid.....	\$4,800 00
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Investments and Assets of the University of Rochester.

1	Real Estate Account, buildings, lands and improvements.....	\$325,180 68
2	Cabinet and Cabinet Cases.....	44,516 62
3	Library, about 21,360 books.....	43,940 37
4	Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.....	10,056 31
5	Art Gallery Department, with eighty-five Historical Engravings, etc.....	8,588 78
6	Natural History Department.....	902 18
7	Invested in Bonds and Mortgages.....	149,928 97

nble Coal and Iron Company's Bonds.....	\$30,000 00
hester City Bonds.....	8,000 00
waukee and St. Paul R. R. Bonds.....	30,000 00
Paul and Sioux City R. R. Bonds.....	20,000 00
sconsin and Minnesota R. R. Bonds.....	25,000 00
cago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. Bonds.	25,000 00
ianapolis and St. Louis R. R. Bonds.....	10,000 00
cago and Atchison Bridge Co. Bonds.....	5,000 00
chester City and Brighton R. R. Bonds	
00)	21,000 00
rthern Central R. R. Bonds.....	10,000 00
Paul, Minn. and Manitoba R. R. Bonds...	5,000 00
Paul, Minn. and Manitoba R. R. Bonds...	10,000 00
ayette, Bloomington and Muncie R. R.	
nds.....	6,000 00
rthern Pacific R. R. Bonds.....	7,000 00
ams paid on above Bonds.....	4,476 78
ed in Furniture Account, mainly obtained	
ently.....	5,089 07
ls and Mortgages with J. H. Deane, Att'y.	27,000 00
F. Rathbone Subscription, Library Fund...	12,500 00
Rathbone Subscription, Library Fund.....	12,500 00
e Property in Washington Territory.....	532 15
ceivable.....	11,937 20
om Students for Tuition.....	4,996 26
n Bank of Monroe.....	3,380 78
n Monroe County Savings Bank.....	3,460 06
n Treasurer's hands.....	171 16
nce Account advanced	39 00
e and Expenditure Account overdrawn....	275 81
	<hr/>
	\$881,473 18
	<hr/>

the investments included in the above are :

Hall and Telescope Building, with 23½ acres	
rovements.....	\$177,180 68
ll, for Library and Cabinets.....	100,000 00
s house, with 3½ acres and Improvements..	48,000 00

Income and Expenditure Account.

st and Income from funds not otherwise	
ially designated (see Statement No. 2).....	\$22,910 39
nt from Stillman Witt Fund.....	500 00
“ Ira Harris Fund	360 00
“ J. B. Hoyt's Subscription (interest)	1,000 00
“ John B. Trevor, current expenses..	500 00
“ John D. Rockefeller, current ex-	
penses	250 00

7	Amount from of J. P. Townsend for Prize Scholarship.....	\$300 00
8	“ of Col. H. F. Greenleaf for President Loan Fund.....	50 00
9	“ from rent of small house.....	139 00
10	“ charged Tuition bills.....	9,700 00
11	“ “ Chemical Laboratory bills.....	746 95
12	“ of Diplomas above cost.....	603 70
		<hr/>
	Total income for 1884.....	\$37,060 04
13	“ on hand last year, as per report.....	3,338 51
		<hr/>
		\$40,398 55
14	Amount of Expenditure over Income to new ac't.	\$275 81
		<hr/>
		\$40,674 36
		<hr/>

Expenditures.

1	Salaries paid President, Faculty and other officers.	\$27,900 00
2	Expense Account, which includes Insurance, Coal, Gas, Water, Repairs, Printing and Advertising, Chemicals used, care of Grounds, Postage, Express and Freight charges, Commencement expenses, and every item of expense for the year.	3,285 91
3	E. H. Cook & Co.—Extraordinary expense of putting in complete system of Steam Apparatus...	3,091 91
4	Laying brick at boiler for above Steam Apparatus.	27 55
5	Ernisse & Co.—Extraordinary expense of painting new room.....	97 54
6	Paid for Prizes.....	92 00
7	Sherman Prize awarded.....	300 00
8	Townsend Prize awarded.....	300 00
9	Davis and Stoddard Medals paid.....	81 45
10	Hull Prize awarded.....	60 00
11	83 orders of Dr. Anderson, Free Tuition.....	1,626 00
12	38 “ N. Y. B. U. for Ministerial Education.	760 00
13	12 “ High School, Rochester.....	240 00
14	52 “ Deane Scholarship and cash paid....	1,737 00
15	26 “ Special Scholarships.....	525 00
16	12 “ David Burbank Scholarship.....	270 00
17	14 “ Mrs. Ann E. Waters Scholarship....	280 00
		<hr/>
		\$40,674 36
		<hr/>

The cash account of the year previous amounted to \$74,028.26 received, and an equal sum paid or on hand.

Mr. John B. Trevor, of New York, and John D. Rockefeller, of Cleveland, Ohio, had pledged \$1,000 a year for five years, commencing in March and April, 1884, for current expenses. A legacy

of Mrs. Caroline Williams of \$20,000 was in course of settlement, with prospect of payment but somewhat diminished in amount.

Mr. Joseph B. Hoyt, whose subscription was not due until after his death, had concluded to pay the entire sum, and one year's interest, making \$21,000.

Among the objects of expense needed were an iron fence, costing about \$15,000, and a chemical laboratory building that would cost about \$10,000.

An accession of 306 volumes from the Library of the late E. Peshine Smith, and of 245 from other parties, had been received during the year.

Statistics of Attendance and Graduation at the University of Rochester.

YEARS.	STUDENTS.						Post-Graduates.	GRADUATES IN COURSE.			
	In Chemical Laboratory.	Freshmen.	Sophomores.	Juniors.	Seniors.	Total.		A. B.	B. S.	A. M.	M. S.
1851.....	.....	37	15	15	10	82	.....	10			
1852.....	.....	28	44	15	18	110	.....	18			
1853.....	.....	38	27	28	14	113	.....	12			
1854.....	.....	40	56	18	24	118	.....	19			
1855.....	.....	47	84	25	16	122	.....	18			
1856.....	.....	47	42	22	20	131	6	18			
1857.....	.....	47	43	49	23	155	10	21			
1858.....	.....	35	46	34	25	141	6	22			
1859.....	.....	38	35	41	29	133	18	26			
1860.....	.....	38	30	34	36	138	15	30			
1861.....	.....	43	■	31	26	149	16	25			
1862.....	.....	42	41	47	25	155	.....	22			
1863.....	.....	23	41	38	33	135	.....	31			
1864.....	.....	35	25	41	39	130	.....	34			
1865.....	.....	19	30	23	36	108	.....	27			
1866.....	.....	26	26	27	22	101	.....	19			
1867.....	.....	20	33	23	24	100	.....	21			
1868.....	.....	28	25	29	24	106	.....	21			
1869.....	.....	26	34	21	26	107	.....	25			
1870.....	9	28	25	32	23	117	.....	22			
1871.....	7	33	32	24	30	126	.....	20			
1872.....	■	43	35	29	20	■	.....	19			
1873.....	7	42	43	39	25	155	.....	25			
1874.....	9	63	40	36	31	169	.....	31			
1875.....	13	37	36	37	25	150	.....	23			
1876.....	21	36	42	33	37	114	.....	36			
1877.....	10	36	34	34	30	144	.....	36			
1878.....	19	37	34	30	34	154	.....	30			
1879.....	11	37	34	30	34	146	.....	35			
1880.....	11	49	32	26	30	148	.....	30			
1881.....	■	49	32	26	30	158	.....	22	2	9	
1882.....	22	46	41	30	23	162	.....	17	4	9	1
1883.....	12	47	41	34	35	169	.....	30	3	13	
1884.....	21	38	39	33	31	165	.....	26	3	3	

Of the above there were 5 students in a partial course in 1851, 5 in 1852, and 3 in 1853.

FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER, FROM THE BEGINNING.

Rev. Asahel Clark Kendrick, D. D., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, from 1850; Librarian, 1850-68.

* John Fram Richardson, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, 1850-68.

* John Howard Raymond, LL. D., Professor of History and Belles-Lettres, 1850-56.

* Rev. Chester Dewey, M. D., D. D., LL. D., Professor of the Natural Sciences, 1850-68.

* Rev. John Sharp Maginnis, D. D., Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, 1850-52.

Rev. Thomas Jefferson Conant, D. D., Professor of the Hebrew Language and Literature, 1850-54.

* E. Peshino Smith, Acting Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1850-51.

Albert Harrison Mixer, A. M., Tutor in History and Languages, 1850-52; Professor of the Modern Languages, 1855-58; Professor of the Modern Languages, from 1867.

Isaac Ferdinand Quinby, LL. D., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1851-84.

Heman Lincoln Wayland, A. M., Tutor in Greek and History, 1852-54.

Martin Brewer Anderson, LL. D., Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, from 1858.

Rev. Ezekiel Gilman Robinson, D. D., LL. D., Professor of Natural and Revealed Religion, 1858-54.

* Rev. Sewall Sylvester Cutting, D. D., Professor of Rhetoric and History, 1855-68.

Rev. Henry Fowler, A. M., Professor of Political Economy, 1855-58.

Henry Augustus Ward, A. M., F. R. G. S., Professor of the Natural Sciences, 1861-75.

Alonzo Jonah Howe, A. M., Acting Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1862-68.

Rev. William Cleaver Wilkinsoh, D. D., Professor of the Modern Languages, *ad interim*, 1863-64.

Otis Hall Robinson, A. M., Tutor in Mathematics, 1864-67; Assistant Librarian, 1868-68; Librarian, from 1868; Assistant Professor of Mathematics, 1867-69; Professor of Mathematics, from 1869; Harris Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, from 1884.

* Rev. James Orton, A. M., Instructor in the Natural Sciences, 1867-68.

Rev. Samuel Allan Lattimore, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of Chemistry, from 1867; Curator of the Cabinets, 1871-88.

Rev. Joseph Henry Gilmore, A. M., Professor of Logic, Rhetoric and English Literature, from 1867.

William Wallace Gilbert, A. M., Tutor in Latin, 1868-69.

William Carey Morey, Ph. D., Tutor in Latin, 1869-70; Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, 1872-77; Professor of Latin and History, from 1877; Professor of History and Politics, from 1883.

Rev. Adoniram Judson Sage, D. D., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, 1870-72.

Henry Fairfield Burton, A. M., Assistant Professor of Latin, from 1877; Professor of Latin, from 1883.

Edward R. Benton, Ph. D., Acting Professor of Natural History, 1882-3.

George Mather Forbes, A. M., Assistant Professor of Greek, from 1882.

Harrison E. Webster, A. M., Professor of Natural History, from 1883.

George David Olds, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Mathematics, from 1884.

Of the Graduates of the University of Rochester down to and including 1881, — 181 had (in 1878) entered the Christian Ministry; 119 had studied law; 19 had studied medicine; 18 had attained an honorable position as journalists; 90 had engaged in teaching; and about one-third of the whole number had devoted themselves to active rather than professional life.

NEW YORK CENTRAL COLLEGE ASSOCIATION.

This institution was founded by the American Baptist Free Mission Society, an Anti-slavery Baptist association, and measures for its formation were begun about 1848. The first instructors were inaugurated September 4, 1849. A leading idea in this enterprise was, to afford equal privileges to all, without distinction of sex or color, and to emphasize their position upon the anti-slavery question, one of the professors appointed was a man of color.

From about 20 students at the opening, the number had increased to about 110 in July, 1850, and an act of incorporation was obtained April 7, 1851, from the Legislature, which constituted Archibald Campbell, Asa Caldwell, Benjamin F. Remington, Wilbur Tillinghast, Israel Palmer, Ezra Thompson, Charles L. Kinney, Marcus McGraw and their associates a corporation for the promotion of Literature, Science and the Arts, in an institution located at McGrawville (Town of Cortlandville), Cortland county. The Trustees were empowered to grant degrees, and were subject to visitation by the Regents, and to the general provisions of law with respect to corporations.

A building 106 by 50 feet in size, three and four stories high, was erected, upon a farm of 157 acres, with the view of giving employment to students by manual labor. A second building 100 by 30 feet, and four stories high, was used as a boarding hall, and for rooms by young ladies.

But two reports were made to the Regents; one for 1855, showing an attendance of 226, of whom 25 were Freshmen, 5 Sophmores, and 4 Seniors, the remainder being in inferior classes; graduates, 5. In 1857 there were 168 students — 16 in the College and 152 in the inferior classes, with 4 graduates. The premises passed into use as a Union School, under the name of the "New York Central Academy and Union School," in 1864.

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Although the idea of establishing an institution for the teaching of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts was not realized until within a comparatively recent period, it was not wholly overlooked in theory, and upon several occasions it was expressly included in the programme of new institutions among the subjects to be taught.

In January, 1826, the Hon. James Tallmadge, then Lieutenant-

Governor, made a very lengthy report as chairman of a Visiting Committee appointed to specially inquire into the condition of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York, and near the close of this report, made the following allusion to this subject :

“ Before closing this report, the Committee take the liberty to suggest for the consideration of the Regents, one other subject, which has occurred to them in the course of their inquiries. They are aware that the subject is not directly included in the visitorial powers confided to them. But its importance induces them to present it for consideration.

It is proposed to extend and apply the Medical Schools, and perhaps the Colleges, to the teaching of Agriculture, Mechanics and the Useful Arts, as collateral branches, and to separate classes.

Notwithstanding the liberal endowments made by this State, in the support of its various literary institutions, yet great deficiencies exist, in supplying the requirements of society, and in the adaptation of the sciences to actual practice in the pursuits of common life. The rapid growth of this State, its multiplied resources, and the industry and enterprise of its citizens, make large demands upon the sciences, to aid and co-operate in advancing the general prosperity. It is not sufficient that the sciences connected with Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts are diligently studied and correctly understood by a few votaries in our literary institutions. It seems very necessary that those sciences essential to the prosperity of manufacturing industry should be especially promoted, and adapted to the comprehension of a meritorious class of citizens, whose situation and circumstances, while they deny them the opportunities of an academic life, devote themselves more assiduously to mechanical pursuits, and perhaps as certainly prepare them to advance the public good.

If this class of sciences was exhibited to the manufacturer and practical mechanic, in a course of lectures, it would not fail to produce improvements, and confer lasting benefits on the country. Courses of popular lectures for a few weeks in every year, upon Agriculture, Chemistry and Mechanics, with illustrations, and the exhibition of experiments, models and specimens, would secure an advantageous union in the efforts of theoretical and practical men; would awaken the mental energies of the agriculturist and the artisan, and soon produce a new era in the Mechanic Arts.

The advantages which may be anticipated from the proposed more intimate union of the efforts of scientific and practical men will be sufficiently illustrated by reference to a recent and familiar case. The hats hitherto in use have been manufactured and stiffened with glues which were dissoluble in water. Within the last five or six years, ‘water-proof’ hats, warranted to be impervious to water, have come into general use. The art of making them has been blazoned forth as a new invention, and has been even the subject of ‘patent rights.’ The important discovery consists in the use of

'shellac,' as the stiffening glue. It is a gum imported and found in all druggists' stores. It is often used in medicine, and a peculiar property of which has long been known to the chemist to consist in its being indissoluble in water, while it readily dissolves in alcohol, and becomes a convenient glue, impervious to water. The discovery and recent invention, therefore, consists in the working mechanic having acquired and adopted into his daily business, the information on this one point, which has been possessed and used for the last century by every chemist, druggist and compounder of medicines.

Perhaps, within another century, or, if assisted, within another year, the worker in leather may acquire a like secret, and by saturating his material with some such ingredient effectually protect our feet from moisture. Water-proof cloth has long been a desideratum for mankind. It is said it has recently been manufactured in Great Britain, with the use of the common 'India rubber.' The manufacturer has hitherto been unable to make a solution of this substance, while the chemist has long known its solubility by the application of bituminous oils, like the 'Seneca oil,' of which the country affords an abundance.

The indigent mechanic must rely upon his daily labor for his subsistence. He cannot waste his time, or incur expense, to go in pursuit of the sciences, even as applied to his own occupation. Any separate establishment requiring him to leave his employment, or the apprentice to forego his labor, would thereby be inaccessible to them. To be of utility, it must be fitted to their opportunities and their means; it must be applied to their condition. The school should be organized with a view to convenience and economy, in time and expense, and with the expectation that the manufacturer, the mechanic, the journeyman, apprentice and laborer will become the pupils, and there learn the principles upon which successful practice in their several occupations depend, and acquire additional skill in their respective employments. Some public provision by which these advantages may be extended to this portion of our community seems to be required, as a measure of policy, and an act of equal justice. It is believed it may easily be accomplished under the patronage of the Regents, and by an authority to hold such a course of lectures. Scientific gentlemen would undertake the duties, or the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, in the institutions already established, might derive fame and profit, and find employment for their leisure time in this further duty. It would be consonant with their present pursuits. The institutions now provided for medical and literary purposes might thus be made more extensively focal points, from which to radiate the public mind. They would better accord with the situation and condition of our country. The plan of education in our colleges was derived from Europe, where it was established by the Romish priesthood, and it has been adopted here, and since continued with too great a subserviency to precedent. Perhaps at some future time it may be deemed expedient to re-examine the system of education now in

practice, and to adopt such improvements as may more immediately conform to the pursuits of our citizens, and the spirit of our Government; at least to provide a plan of education in some of the Colleges, a part of which shall be more suited for our intercourse with other nations, and more adapted to the energy and enterprise of our people.

To encourage the arts, as applied to manufacturing industry, by a more direct application of the sciences upon the plan now proposed, will be an extension and new application of the benevolent and important system of common schools. It may be presumed that the judicious master would not only permit, but encourage 'his apprentices to frequent lectures within their reach, sure that the little time so lost to his trade, would be amply repaid by the increased diligence, sobriety and knowledge thereby purchased.'

The moral effect justly to be anticipated upon the youth and middle classes of society should also induce to the proposed object. It will diffuse intelligence amongst a portion of society whose condition has been hitherto almost inaccessible to improvement, and remove that state of ignorance and depression usually incident to and often urged against mechanical pursuits and manufacturing establishments. The laboratory, apparatus, models and specimens now used by Professors might, without prejudice, be allotted to this further purpose. If an augmentation of the cabinet of models and specimens should be required, the importance of the object would justify the hope of further bounty from the Legislature.

The able Professor of Moral Philosophy in Columbia College (Mr. McVickar), with great benefit to the institution and increased reputation to himself, has recently made "Political Economy" the subject of a course of lectures. The Professor of Natural Philosophy in the same College (Mr. Renwick), the Professor of Chemistry (Dr. McNeven), in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, and the Professor of Chemistry (Mr. J. Nott) in Union College, upon suggestions from your committee, have consented to undertake, with the permission of the institutions to which they belong, courses of lectures for the instruction of mechanics, under the authority and sanction of the Regents. The Colleges at New York, Schenectady, Fairfield, Hamilton and Geneva, and perhaps the Academies at Albany and the principal villages, furnish convenient opportunities to make experiments of teaching such branches of education as collateral to the Professorships and the original objects of these institutions. The utility of the scheme would soon be ascertained, and the expediency determined, of hereafter conferring degrees for proficiency in Agriculture, Mechanics and the Useful Arts."

Ten years passed before these ideas of teaching the applied sciences upon a farm and in work-shops were sanctioned in an act of the Legislature, and thirty more before they were fully realized and successfully applied.

It may be interesting to trace the steps which gradually prepared the way. The first was the incorporation by the Legislature of the *New York State Agricultural School*. The charter of this institution was granted May 6, 1836, and included in its list of corporators a large number of the leading men of the State, headed by William L. Marcy, then Governor. It was proposed to purchase a farm near the city of Albany and erect an Agricultural College.¹

Another act was passed May 4, 1844,² creating a new corporation under the former name, and including a splendid array of names as corporators. It was proposed to establish a stock company with a capital of \$50,000, in shares of \$25, but the location was left to be decided by the corporation. This effort likewise failed, but the subject was discussed every year, and several special reports were made to the Legislature, having reference to this object.³

The Legislature by Concurrent Resolutions passed April 6, 1849, empowered the Governor to appoint one Commissioner from each of the eight Judicial Districts of the State, to meet in Albany on the 16th of May following, to mature a plan for an Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, with a detailed estimate of cost, plan of studies, etc., and report to the next Legislature. The persons appointed were J. Blunt, A. J. Downing, William Risley, S. Cheever, John Grey, E. C. Frost, H. Wager and J. P. Beekman.⁴

Other reports were made at the next session, and an effort was

¹ Chap. 259, Laws of 1836.

Reports had been previously made upon the subject by the State Agricultural Society (*Senate Doc.* 79, 1833), by a joint committee of the Legislature (*Senate Doc.* 97, 1834, and *Assem. Doc.* 311, 1834), and by a committee on Governor's Message (*Senate Doc.* 110, 1834). The act was amended April 6, 1838 (Chap. 158), by extending the time limited for organization, but nothing was effected under these acts.

² Chap. 261, Laws of 1844.

³ Report on an Agricultural and Scientific School and Experimental Station (*Assem. Doc.* 153, 1847). Report of the Committee on Agriculture relative to an Experimental Farm and Agricultural College (*Assem. Doc.* 169, 1847). Report relative to the establishment of an Experimental Farm and Work-shop for Mechanical Operations and a School for the promotion of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts (*Assem. Doc.* 187, 1847). Memorial on behalf of the New York State Agricultural Society for the establishment of an Agricultural School (*Assem. Doc.* 65, 1849). Report of the Committee on Agriculture on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to an Agricultural School (*Assem. Doc.* 212, 1849).

⁴ This Commission made an elaborate report (*Assem. Doc.* 30, 1850).

made to secure the location at Genesee College (Lima).¹ These efforts were continued in 1851 and 1852.²

In 1853, these repeated efforts led to the incorporation of an institution to be known as *The New York State Agricultural College*, incorporated April 15, 1853.³

The act was brief, simply naming John Delafield, Henry Wager, B. P. Johnson, William Kelly, John A. King, N. B. Kidder, Joel W. Bacon, William Buel, Tallmadge Delafield and Robert J. Swan, as incorporators, with such as might associate with them, for the establishment of a College, with a farm of not less than 300 acres, and as follows:

“The plan of instruction embraces the following branches of knowledge: Practical and Scientific Agriculture, Chemistry and its manipulations, so far as it may be usefully connected with Agriculture, Mathematics and Mechanics, Surveying and Engineering, Geology and Botany, the practical management of the farm, of the dairy, and of the various kinds of live stock; also such other branches of knowledge as may be deemed useful and proper.”

Mr. John Delafield, who engaged with great zeal and enterprise in this undertaking, continued his efforts for its establishment until his death in the fall of 1853. His death was a severe loss to the agricultural interests of the State, and especially to the Trustees of the proposed College, of which he had been President.

In 1855, the people of Ovid, in the county where Mr. D. had resided, made an effort to procure subscriptions to the stock of the College, and the sum of over \$40,000 was raised for the College, if located at that place, and a farm of over 600 acres adjoining Seneca lake, in that town, was purchased.

¹ Report of the Special Committee on the Agricultural College and Experimental Farm (*Assem. Doc.* 104, 1850). Memorial of the Genesee College in relation to an Agricultural School (*Assem. Doc.* 86, 1850). Memorial of William Buel and T. C. Peters on the subject of a division of the State into Agricultural Districts and for Agricultural Colleges (*Assem. Doc.* 158, 1850).

² Report on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to an Agricultural College and Mechanical School, and on the Memorial of the State Agricultural Society on the same subject (*Assem. Doc.* 33, 1851). Report of the Minority of the Committee on the subject of an Agricultural College and Experimental Farm (*Assem. Doc.* 116, 1851). Report on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to an Agricultural Institution and an Experimental Farm (*Assem. Doc.* 100, 1852).

³ Chap. 247, Laws of 1853, p. 536.

Report of the Committee on Agriculture, on the establishment of an Agricultural College, etc. (*Assem. Doc.* 36, 1853).

Through the agency of the Rev. Amos Brown, Principal of the David Academy, and others, an act was procured March 31, 1856,¹ authorizing the Comptroller to loan to the Trustees the sum of \$40,000, from the income of the United States Deposit Fund, for the payment of the land and the erection of buildings, a mortgage being given to secure repayment, on the 1st day of January, 1877, without interest. The sum of \$40,000 was also required to be raised and applied by the Trustees as a condition precedent to the loan. The Trustees were required to report annually to the Legislature the condition of its financial affairs, the number of students, its income and disbursements, and such other matters as the Trustees might deem expedient.² This act was amended April 6, 1863, by allowing the money to be advanced from the Treasury generally, as the Deposit Fund had failed to supply the amount.³

On a commanding site overlooking the lake, and a beautiful stretch of fine farming land, the buildings were erected, upon plans prepared by S. E. Hewes, an architect of Albany. The main building was to consist of the central portion with two square towers and wings of 60 by 84 feet, and 58 by 128 feet respectively, four stories high, and furnishing rooms for 150 students. The whole, when complete, was designed to accommodate 400, with every needed convenience. A plan of instruction and operation was prepared, and on or about the 1st of December, 1860, the institution was opened under the Presidency of Major M. R. Patrick, and a competent corps of Professors.

The war that commenced the next spring, drew the President into the army as a General of volunteers, and with other causes effectually suspended operations before they had been fully commenced. The property reverted to the State, and in 1865 was used for the establishment of the Willard Asylum for the Insane, large additions being made to the accommodations by the erection of other buildings.

This institution made no reports to the Regents. Its separate re-

¹ Chap. 67, Laws of 1856.

² Report on the petition for aid to establish the New York State Agricultural College. (*Senate Doc.* 61, 1855.)

Memorial of the friends of the New York State Agricultural College. (*Assem. Doc.* 64, 1855.)

³ Other amendments were passed February 5, 1857 (Chap. 16), allowing an increase in the number of trustees; April 6 1857 (Chap. 275), providing for ease of efficiency of income from funds, and April 3, 1860 (Chap. 156), relating to mortgage, etc.

ports to the Legislature afford minute details concerning its inception, rise, decline and final failure.¹

No effectual efforts were made to secure to this institution the benefits of the Congressional land grants made for the benefit of Colleges for instruction in Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts in 1862.

That endowment was tendered to the "People's College" at Havana, but the declining health of its principal patron did not allow of new efforts, and it finally passed to Cornell University.

PEOPLE'S COLLEGE.

Plans for a system of education which should combine intellectual, moral and physical education upon an improved system, having been under discussion for some years, the movement led to the procuring of an act from the Legislature, on the 12th of April, 1853, under the name of the "People's College," for the promotion of Literature, Science, Arts and Agriculture.²

The capital stock of the corporation was fixed at \$250,000, but this might be increased to \$500,000. Shares \$1, entitling to a vote, and no stockholder was to have more than one vote. The Trustees were to be divided into six classes, one class to be chosen annually by the stockholders, and they were vested with the usual powers of a corporation and a College. They were to appoint three Commissioners to select a location for the College, whenever \$50,000 had been subscribed and paid. Each pupil and teacher was to be required to devote some hours, each, of five days in each week (excepting Saturdays and Sundays), to *bona fide* useful labor in some branch of productive industry. The number of hours of labor was not to exceed twenty, nor fall below ten in each week, and each student was to be credited, and ultimately paid for his labor, less the cost of qualifying him to perform it effectively.

Facilities for Agricultural and Mechanical instruction were to be

¹ Annual Reports of Trustees, 1858, *Assem. Doc.* 154 ; 1859, *Assem. Doc.* 118 ; 1860, *Assem. Doc.* 27 ; 1861, *Assem. Doc.* 20 ; 1863, *S.* 78, *A.* 110 ; 1864, *Senate Doc.* 55 ; 1865, *Senate Doc.* 39 ; 1869, *Senate Doc.* 81. The report of 1869 is final and historical.

² The first Trustees named in the act were D. C. McCallum, Washington Hunt, George J. Pumpelly, J. R. Speed, S. S. Post, David Reese, Gurdon Evans, Horace Greeley, James H. Snow, A. W. Jackson, Harrison Howard, William Morgan, T. Lindsley, A. J. Wynkoop, W. C. Rhodes, W. H. Smuller, James M. Ellis, James R. Backus, William H. Banks, J. J. DeForest, J. G. Russell, Oliver G. Steele, Robert Green and M. H. Davis.

provided, and a choice allowed, but each student must master the branch of industry he might elect, which was to be expressed in his diploma.¹

During the years 1853 and 1854, efforts were made to raise by subscription funds to procure a suitable location and for the erection of buildings, but not meeting with the anticipated success their efforts probably grew less, so that up to the year 1857, it is said that the agent had received in subscriptions and money a sum somewhere between \$8,000 and \$10,000. Shortly after this the Trustees by fresh efforts obtained from \$40,000 to \$45,000 in new subscriptions; the site of a College was selected, and building began. But on more particular examination of accounts it was found that the first subscriptions had all been used up or wasted, so that nothing was derived from that source.

The College was located at Havana, January 8, 1857, through the influence of the Hon. Charles Cook, and a brick building erected in that year, 216 by 52 feet in size, four and five stories high, with a basement and a projection in the rear from the centre, 70 feet by 64 in size, for chapel for seating 1,300 and dining-room. The cost was about \$60,000.

By an act passed April 24, 1862, the sum of \$10,000 a year for two years was given by the Legislature, but the Comptroller refused to pay it upon the ground that the conditions of the grant were not fulfilled.²

A tract of 100 acres of land was secured, with title free so long as used for educational purposes, and a Faculty appointed. On the 15th of April, 1869, the College was opened for students, and it appears from testimony taken by a committee of the Regents, February 5, 1865, that there were then 75 girls and 73 boys in attendance in the preparatory department, the College course not having as yet commenced.³

Upon the application of the income from the land-grant made by Congress in 1862 (more particularly noticed in our account of Cornell University), it was first given by the Legislature to the People's College, by an act passed May 14, 1863,⁴ but upon condition that its

¹ Majority Report of committee, *Assem. Doc.* 42, 1853. Minority Report, *Assem. Doc.* 38, 1853.

² Chap. 469, Laws of 1862. Regents' Report, 1865, pp. 153-158. Minutes of Regents, 1853-59, pp. 61, 148, 397, 399, 401. *Id.*, 1860-69, pp. 179, 193, 194, 197-199. Comptroller's Report, 1864, p. 28. Regents' Report, 1865, p. 155.

³ *Senate Doc.* 45, 1865.

⁴ Chap. 511, Laws of 1863, p. 884.

Trustees, should within three years show to the satisfaction of the Regents that they were prepared with at least ten competent Professors to give instruction as the act of Congress required ; that they had grounds and buildings for at least 250 students,¹ with a proper library and apparatus, and a farm of at least 200 acres, with suitable farm buildings, implements and stock, and also shops, tools and machinery for teaching the Mechanic Arts. This property was to be entirely owned and free of debt, so that the grant would be an excess of this investment.

Various other conditions were stated, but it is sufficient here to state that with the war still in active operation, and especially from the declining health of Mr. Cook, who had been a leading spirit in the enterprise, the Trustees were unable to meet the requirements, and by an act of April 27, 1865, the grant was transferred to Cornell University — still, however, allowing a further opportunity of three months to the People's College, but without results.¹

The President of the College while it lasted was the Rev. Amos Brown, LL. D., who was especially instrumental in securing the legislation above mentioned. Mr. Charles Cook, of Havana, contributed \$56,095 of the \$70,236 expended in this enterprise, the next highest sum being \$1,350.

The building reverted to his estate, and a plan was proposed for the establishment of a Masonic Seminary upon the premises, but not concluded. It was finally taken by the "Cook Academy" incorporated by the Regents August 10, 1872, and by this corporation it is still held and used.

The Faculty appointed at the opening of People's College consisted of the Rev. AMOS BROWN, LL. D., *President*; HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., *Professor of Scientific and Practical Agriculture and the Care and Treatment of Domestic Animals*; JOHN PHIN, C. E., *Professor of Agriculture Chemistry and Chemistry applied to the Arts*; JOHN H. GRISCOM, M. D., *Professor of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene*; C. M. BOOTH, M. D., *Professor of Botany and Vegetable Physiology, in their relations to Agriculture and Horticulture*; E. J. PICKETT, A. M., *Professor of Geology, Mineralogy and the Art of Mining*; OSCAR F. WHITFORD, C. E., *Professor of Mathematics and the Science of Mechanical Forces*; WM. W. FOLWELL, A. M., *Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages*; TIMOTHY H. PORTER, A. M., *Professor of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres*; F. G. HIBBARD, D. D., *Professor of*

¹ See Senate Doc. 45, 1865.

Natural and Revealed Religion; WM. H. RUSSELL, *Professor of Military Science Engineering, Architecture and Drawing*; F. S. HOWE, A. M., *Principal of the Normal Department*. Of these Messrs. BROWN, PHIN, PICKETT and WHITFORD engaged in instruction; others attended at the beginning of the session, but owing to the action of the Comptroller in withholding the appropriation, declined to serve.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.

"Elmira Female College, chartered by the Legislature in 1855,¹ claims to be the first in this country, and, so far as known, the first in the world that offered to women the same advantages, and adopted the same standard for graduation as Colleges and Universities for the other sex. It was originally intended to locate the College at Auburn, New York, and the original charter designated the intended institution as The Auburn Female University; but a donation of \$5,000, made by Simeon Benjamin, of Elmira, the largest amount then subscribed by any one person for the establishment of the College, caused a change in the original plan.

The charter was amended, the name changed, and the institution removed to Elmira. From the outset there was financial embarrassment and disappointment in securing resources. Through the exertions and liberality of a few friends of higher education, a commodious and elegant college edifice was erected.

Rev. Augustus W. Cowles, D. D., was invited to the Presidency of the College at its opening. The year 1881 closes the twenty-fifth year of his successful administration as the first and only President of the College.

The College opened with a debt of \$40,000, more than half of which was owed to Mr. Simeon Benjamin, of Elmira. After a few years Mr. Benjamin proposed to give to the College \$25,000, by releasing so much of the sum due him, on condition that the College should be placed under the supervision of the Presbyterian Synod of Geneva, and that the Evangelical denominations should be represented in the board, and also that the interest of the sum so released should every year be paid into an endowment fund for the endowment first of the presidency and then of professorships, and the increase of the library. The College accepted the proposal, and has been from that time under the care of the Synod of Geneva. The chief gifts and appropriations received by the College are: From the State of New York by act of 1867, \$25,000,² on condition that the

¹ Chap. 422, Laws of 1855, changing the name from "Elmira Collegiate Seminary."

² The first act for the relief of Elmira Female College was passed April 9, 1856 (Chap. 150), and gave \$10,000 upon condition that the Trustees should raise \$40,000 more, to be expended in completing the College edifice. By an act passed

amount be left on deposit with the Comptroller and interest paid annually; from Simeon Benjamin, for building purposes, endowment fund and aid fund, \$90,000; from Maxwell Brothers, of Geneva, \$10,000; from Mr. Langdon, \$5,000; from General Diven, \$4,000, and from other sources various smaller sums. Active efforts are at present being made to increase the College funds.

* * * * *

The College edifice is a structure of great architectural elegance, consisting of a central octagon of about seventy feet diameter, with two wings extending each about eighty feet, making a front of about two hundred and thirty feet; also, a new structure, extending fifty feet to the north, containing kitchen, dining-room and four new class-rooms, which is furnished with an elevator of the best construction. The building contains a spacious and elegant chapel, parlors, society halls, lecture and class-rooms, laboratory and apparatus rooms, music-rooms and study-rooms for about one hundred and thirty students. The whole building is warmed by steam, lighted with gas and furnished with water.

The College grounds are extensive and well-arranged. The libraries of the College and literary societies now consist of nearly four thousand volumes. A valuable and carefully chosen set of philosophical and chemical apparatus furnishes facilities for pursuing the studies which it is designed to illustrate.

A creditable beginning has also been made in collecting a cabinet of minerals, specimens of natural history and curiosities. An important addition to the cabinet has been made by the purchase of a carefully selected collection of the Ward casts of the representative fossils of each principal geological age. In the Art Department is a very superior collection of casts from classic and modern statuary, and a large number of superior photographs of works of art selected in Europe by the President.

The College embraces a Collegiate and a Preparatory Department. The regular College course is equivalent to the usual undergraduate course in other Colleges, including Latin, Greek, modern languages, sciences, mathematics, literature, Christian evidences, mental and moral science and aesthetics. These are arranged in four annual classes: Freshman, Sophomore, Junior and Senior. Students who complete this course are entitled to the degree of Baccalaureate of Arts. There is also the department of Fine Arts, embracing the school of the Arts of Design and the school of Music.

April 23, 1867 (Chap. 643), it was provided that whenever, within two years, the Trustees should raise \$25,000, and pay into the State treasury, an equal sum should be given from the general fund, making "The Elmira Educational Fund of \$50,000." This was invested and managed by the Comptroller, as a separate fund, and the income appropriated annually to the College, until 1884. Acts for the further management of this fund were passed May 5, 1869 (Chap. 586), and March 16, 1870 (Chap. 79). By an act passed May 31, 1884 (Chap. 443), this fund was turned over to the Trustees for management, the principal to be forever kept inviolate, and the interest only to be used. F. B. H.

The academic as well as the collegiate year is divided into two sessions each of twenty weeks. The first commences in September and the second in February.

Vacation occurs only at the end of each annual session. Examinations of all classes are held at the close of each session, and at the discretion of the Examining Committee at any time. Written monthly examinations are required by the Faculty. All students attending the College, except those living in Elmira, or those especially excused, are expected to become members of the College family. Total expenses for board and regular studies are \$300 per annum. Extra charges are made for piano or vocal culture, two lessons per week at \$70 per year; oil painting, \$60; drawing, \$60. All bills for each semi-annual session are payable in advance.

Mr. Benjamin left a bequest of \$25,000, the income of which forms an aid fund for assisting worthy and needy young women. General A. S. Diven has also given the sum of \$4,000, to found a free scholarship, the income of which is accepted by the College in full payment for the annual charge for board and tuition for one student. The prizes are:

1. The Hall Prize, for the best English Essay from the Senior Class, on some topic of current interest.

2. The Scholarship Honor Prize, founded by Hon. Eaton H. Frisbie, for the best scholarship of the Senior Class, to be awarded by the President of the Faculty. This is a single prize of \$50.

3. The Diven Prizes, founded by General Alexander S. Diven; the first prize, \$30; the second prize, \$20, for superior excellence in reading.

4. The Slee Prize, founded by J. D. F. Slee; the first of \$30, for the best work of art furnished after at least one and one-half terms of instruction in the Art Department, and wholly without manual assistance; the second of \$20, for the second best work of art, on the same conditions." (*Public Service of New York*, vol. III, pp. 340-342.)

The Regents' Report of 1884 shows the financial condition of this College as follows:

Value of grounds and buildings.....	\$160,000 00
Educational collections	15,000 00
Invested funds.....	96,150 00
Investment in real estate other than College grounds and buildings	9,500 00
Total	\$280,650 00
Debts at end of year previous	45,994 81
Net property	<u>\$234,655 19</u>

272	UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
Revenue from tuitions collected	\$29, 441 88
From income of invested funds.....	5, 693 99
Total	<u>\$35, 135 87</u>

Expenditures, including \$1,000 added to the Benjamin Endowment Fund, \$37,367.02.

The first returns from this College appear in the Regents' Report of 1862.

Statistics of Attendance and of Graduation at the Elmira Female College so far as reported to the Regents.

YEARS ENDING IN—	UNDERGRADUATE CLASSES.					Preparatory classes.	
	Freshmen.*	Sophomores.	Juniors.	Seniors.	Total.		
1861.....	40	36	18	14	108	.....	18
1862†.....							
1863.....	50	28	15	19	111	83	17
1864.....	24	13	19	11	67	58	11
1865.....	30	17	13	14	71	108	14
1866.....	39	19	10	6	74	94	4
1867.....	23	15	16	10	64	70	10
1868.....	19	11	7	10	47	60	10
1869.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	62	10
1870.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	70	7
1871.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	82	6
1872.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	117	10
1873.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	98	13
1874.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	95	9
1875.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	87	4
1876.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	61	8
1877†.....							
1878†.....							
1879.....	31	13	10	5	59	40	5
1880.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	68	6
1881.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	10
1882.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	8
1883.....	33	12	12	11	68	.....	11

* Protomathan class.

† No reports published.

Whole number of graduates (including 20 in two classes previous to beginning of the above table) 239 to 1883 inclusive.

TROY UNIVERSITY.

A movement for the founding of a College in Troy was started in 1853, and assumed definite form early in 1854. The institution was chartered provisionally by the Regents, April 13, 1855, under the auspices of members of the Methodist Episcopal Denomination,

o proposed to establish a full four years' collegiate course, with a university course consisting entirely of Lectures upon the higher branches of Science and Literature, extending through two years. Theological Department was also contemplated, but nothing was done toward organization. A tract of land 36 acres in extent, was secured upon "Mount Ida," overlooking the city of Troy and country adjacent to a great distance. A fine building in the Byzantine style of architecture was erected.'

It was opened for students September 9, 1858, and a Faculty was fully organized, and a course of instruction continued about four years, when the property was sold upon a mortgage, and purchased by the Catholics, who established and have since maintained a Theological School upon the premises, known as "St. Joseph's Theological Seminary of the Province of New York."

The charter of Troy University was made absolute March 18, 1861, upon representations made to the Regents by the President of the Board of Trustees, and the acting President of the Faculty.'

This institution established a policy in the beginning, which has recked the fortunes of many others, in the sale of scholarships, which were rated as follows:

For \$100 free tuition to one for forty years.

" 200 " " to two for fifty years.

" 300 " " to one forever.

" 500 " " to two forever.

" 1,000 " " to five, for 50 years, or three forever.

"To illustrate the benefits of these scholarships it may be remarked:

"1. That they do not expire, if not used, in the time named, but accrue to the subscriber, or his heirs and assigns, so many years of *tuition* in all the branches taught in the regular College course. They will be as good a legacy as he can leave to his children.

"2. They are transferable. They may be sold like any other stocks, they may be hired so as to pay a dividend to the purchaser.

"No scholarship will be sold after a sufficient endowment shall have been secured. All students who attend the College classes after that time must pay full tuition or *hire* a scholarship."

This building was 259 feet long, on an average 58 feet wide and 4 stories high, in designs prepared by Edson and Englebert of New York. It was estimated to cost about \$60,000.

Minutes of the Regents, II (1860-69), p. 49.

The first report to the Regents shows that about \$15,000 less expenses of agents had been subscribed. The report for the year ending December 17, 1858, estimates the value of College property at \$100,000, besides \$120,219.55, in other property, whereof \$98,434 were notes and subscriptions unpaid. There was a mortgage of \$20,000 in part payment for land. In their last report for the year ending June 21, 1860, the College property was stated at \$107,800: other College property, \$160,118.57; debts, \$105,000, and receipts and expenses as follows:

	Receipts.	Expenses.
General Account.....	\$15,150 19	\$13,637 00
College Account.....	4,827 72	10,657 58
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The four reports made showed an attendance of 45, 29, 22 and 67 students. There were none that graduated.

In a statement published by Peck & Hillman, holders of the mortgage at the time of sale, it is shown that the expenses for last year were \$8,700, with receipts of only \$500 from tuitions. There were over 500 subscriptions unpaid, amounting to \$60,000. "Some subscribers refused to pay, for the reasons that (as they say) it was a Methodist institution, and the understanding was, it should not be sectarian; others, that it was represented that girls as well as boys could be admitted, and others for various reasons; and many on account of the commercial crisis of 1857, which so involved them that they could not pay."

The sale took place October 25, 1862, and the premises brought \$60,000.

ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY.

This is under the control of the Universalist denomination, and its origin may be traced to measures begun in 1845, by the Rev. Thomas J. Sawyer, then Principal of the Clinton Liberal Institute, who in September of that year opened a Theological Seminary as a department of that school, and maintained it without aid from the denomination at large for several years. The need of a Divinity School in the State of New York came up for discussion at the Universalist State Convention at Hudson in 1852; an Education Society was formed, consisting of a Board of sixteen Trustees, with the Rev. T. J. Sawyer as President, Rev. E. Francis, Treasurer, and George E. Baker, Secretary. Subscriptions were started for the

establishment of a Divinity School, with the understanding that the locality offering the greatest inducement should be the seat of the institution. During the year 1854, \$20,000 were subscribed, but no steps were taken in location.

In the spring of 1855, Martin Thatcher, formerly of Canton, but then of New York city, proposed to Theodore Caldwell, Levi B. Storrs and Barzillai Hodskin, three prominent business men of Canton, a plan for securing the location at that place. By their personal gifts and through their influence, the sum of \$15,000 was pledged, and over \$20,000 subscribed in northern New York, payable in four annual installments. A tract of twenty acres was bought near the village of Canton, and a brick building begun, 100 feet long by 58 wide.

This presently led to the project of establishing a College in connection with the Divinity School, and on the 3d of April, 1856, a special act was passed, entitled "An act to incorporate the St. Lawrence University and Theological Seminary."

The Trustees named in the act were Jacob Harsen, Preston King, John L. Russell, Sidney Lawrence, George C. Sherman, Francis Seger, Martin Thatcher, Barzillai Hodskin, Levi B. Storrs, Theodore Caldwell, James Sterling, F. C. Havemeyer, Caleb Barstow, Thos. Wallace, Josiah Barber, Norman Van Nostrand, George E. Baker, P. S. Bitley, H. W. Barton, A. C. Moore, Thomas T. Sawyer, Wm. S. Balch, John M. Austin, L. O. Brown and George W. Montgomery. The act conferred the usual powers of a corporation with power to hold real estate yielding an income of not more than \$15,000 a year. The Theological Department and its property were to be kept separate from the College.

The corner stone of the main building was laid June 18, 1856, and with great effort, the committee, with narrow means, succeeded in getting it ready for use in April, 1857. On the 18th of April, 1857, the Legislature granted \$25,000 for the College, upon condition that an equal sum be raised. Of this, \$19,000 were procured by subscription, and Messrs. Caldwell, Hodskin, Storrs and Thatcher became responsible for the remaining \$6,000.

The Theological School was opened April 15, 1858, under the Rev. Eben Fisher, and the College in the same month, under the Rev. John S. Lee. The first graduation of a Theological class occurred in 1857, and in a statement published in 1878, it appears that this department then numbered one hundred graduates, besides

¹ Chap. 91, Laws of 1856, p. 124.

twice this number that had followed special courses of instruction. The regular course occupies three years, including instruction in Moral Philosophy, Logic, Ecclesiastical History, Homiletics, Evidences of Christianity, Intellectual Philosophy, Exegesis, Natural Theology, Systematic Theology, Biblical Archæology, and the Greek and Hebrew Languages. There is a post-graduate course of one year, leading to the degree of Bachelors of Divinity, the other graduates receiving diplomas.

For the collegiate course it was found desirable to open a preparatory school, which was continued till 1864, when College classes were formed, and have been since continued. Professor Lee, the first Principal, was succeeded by the Rev. Richard Fisk, Jr., D. D., in 1869, under the title of President, and in that year a Law School was begun in connection with the University, with William C. Cook, Professor of Practice, Pleadings and Evidence, Hon. Leslie W. Russell, Professor of Personal Property, Criminal and Commercial Law and Real Estate, and Hon. Stillman Foote, Professor of Domestic Relations, Personal Rights, Wills and Contracts. After graduating two classes this school was given up, under the effect of new rules of the Court of Appeals which curtailed its privileges.

In 1869-70, Herring Library Hall, a fire-proof structure, was built, and named after Silas C. Herring, of New York, who gave the means for its erection. The Library in 1878 contained 10,000 volumes.

In 1872 the Rev. Absalom G. Gaines, D. D., succeeded as President, and still holds this office.

Among the benefactors of this University may be named John Craig, late of Rochester, deceased, who gave \$50,000; A. C. Moore, of Buffalo, who gave \$25,000, and Alvinza Hayward, of California, who gave \$30,000. Within a year or two the University has received from Mrs. Sarah D. Gage, the sum of \$37,456.99, in fulfillment of a bequest and residuary legacy for the support of pious young men in the Theological School.

This institution admits both sexes with equal privileges, and has two under-graduate courses, one in Arts, leading to the degree of "A. B.," and one in Science, leading to that of "B. S." The second degree of "A. M." or "M. S.," is conferred upon graduates of not less than three years' standing engaged to the acceptance of the Faculty in professional, literary or scientific studies.

Financial Statement (Regents' Report, 1884).

ie of buildings and grounds	\$80, 000 00
cational collections	12, 925 00
sted funds	171, 227 71
ar property	10, 187 00
Total	<u>\$274, 339 71</u>

ebts, none ; income, \$8,349.70.

endance and Graduation of the St. Lawrence University.

ARS ING	STUDENTS IN COLLEGIATE COURSE.						DEGREES CONFERRED.			THEOLOGICAL DEPT.	
	Freshmen.	Sophomores.	Juniors.	Seniors.	Special.	Total.	In course.		Honorary.	Students.	Graduates.
							First.	Second.			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	} 8				
.....	23	9	8	4	.....	39					
.....	18	5	5	2	.....	25	2	.....	1	34	
.....	13	17	2	4	6	42	4	.....	.....	33	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	32	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	9	.....	.....	27	7
.....	10	8	10	7	13	48	7	8	.....	26	8
.....	13	9	5	8	9	44	8	.....	.....	24	7
.....	8	14	8	2	9	41	2	4	.....	22	
.....	19	8	15	8	.....	50	8	2	1	23	
.....	18	13	8	12	12	63	11	6	2	28	
.....	17	14	11	5	10	57	6	.....	.....	25	
.....	18	13	7	8	8	54	8	1	2	22	
.....	12	12	11	6	15	56	4	4	3	24	
.....	18	10	8	10	3	41	10	3	2	21	
.....	4	12	11	4	9	40	4				
.....	27	4	11	12	10	64	12	10	4		
.....	19	22	5	10	10	66	5	4			

ademic Students: 1860, 80 ; 1867, 11. In Law Department:
, 9, six graduates ; 1871, 11, ten graduates.
eological Students not reported before 1867 nor since 1880, as
oming under the notice of the Regents. The number of grad-
s in this department has not usually been mentioned in reports.

PRESENT FACULTY.

resident, and Craig Professor of Intellectual and Moral Phil-
y — Rev. Absalom Graves Gaines, D. D.
retary, and Professor of the Latin Language and Literature
alter Balfour Gunnison, A. M.

Professor of Geology and Mineralogy — Rev. James Henry Chapin, D. D.

Professor of the Greek Language and Literature — Charles Kelsey Gaines, A. M.

Acting Professor of Mathematics — Frank Harrison Peck.

Acting Professor of the German and French Languages — Henri Hermann Loitard, A. M.

Lecturer on International Law — Nelson Lemuel Robinson, A. M.

Lecturer in Rhetoric — Ledyard Park Hale, M. S., LL. B.

ALFRED UNIVERSITY.

This institution, under the patronage of the Seventh Day Baptist Denomination, was founded December 5, 1836, and incorporated by the Regents as "Alfred Academy," January 31, 1843. It became a University by special act March 28, 1857, with a Primary or Academic and a Collegiate Department, the former retaining the privileges of an Academy in the distribution of the Literature Fund. It had also power to establish a separate Theological Department, with power to receive and hold property distinct from the University, for the maintenance of theological education. It had the power to grant such literary honors, degrees and diplomas as are granted by other Colleges.

The following account of this institution is given in the work entitled "Public Service of New York," iii, p. 553 :

"In the spring of 1839, William C. Kenyon, a student in Union College, accepted an invitation to take charge of a school at Alfred, New York. He entered a field then comparatively unoccupied by institutions of learning. In the short space of four years, the school with which he was connected had grown from a few students in a small room to more than two hundred, with three additional buildings and a fund of \$10,000. On application to the Regents of the University, the school was granted an academic charter.

Its rapid growth continued, and in 1847-48 Professor Kenyon had in attendance at his Academy four hundred and fifty-five pupils. In 1857 a University charter, to be so grafted on to the Academy as seemed best, was granted by the Legislature.¹ The Collegiate Department was soon organized. Professor Kenyon was appointed President, and immediately entered upon the duties of his office. Under his wise administration the University grew in prosperity

¹ Chap. 190, Laws of 1857. Allowed to raise \$12,000 by sale of bonds (Chap. 77, 1859).

and usefulness. His death occurred in 1867. President Kenyon has been characterized as a compact, nervous, magnetic man ; a man very earnest, very incisive, somewhat radical, even eccentric, but of great worth as an educator. He was known and recognized as a power in the State. He was an ordained pastor in the denomination of the Seventh Day Baptists, and the University is under the especial control of that denomination. President Kenyon was succeeded, in 1866, by the present incumbent, the Rev. J. Allen, Ph. D., D. D. The University has received (1881) gifts and grants as follows: From the State, \$5,000 ; from Hon. George H. Babcock, \$50,000 ; from Mrs. Mary E. Lyons, \$10,000 ; from all sources, \$240,000. These funds are thus distributed: Endowment, \$135,000 ; buildings, library, cabinets, etc., \$114,000.

The institution, situated in Alfred, Allegany county, New York, is in a retired and healthy location.¹ The College buildings are: The University Hall, containing the Boarding Department and rooms for the accommodation of about one hundred students, besides rooms for the Professors and their families, and also society, music, and painting rooms; the Chapel, containing chapel and recitation rooms ; Theological Hall, for the accommodation of the Theological Department ; a building for the English Department ; the Observatory and Gymnasium. Two new buildings are in process of construction — one called the Kenyon Memorial Hall of Natural History ; the other the Cabinet of Archæology and Art. The library contains a choice collection of standard works, and receives yearly additions. The Observatory is furnished with an equatorial refracting telescope, a meridian circle, a sidereal chronometer, etc. Extensive collections have been made in Archæology, Palæontology, and several other departments of natural history. The institution is designed for both males and females, furnishing them equal facilities and granting them equal privileges. It has organized the following departments: Primary, Preparatory, English, Academic, Collegiate and Theological. It has established the following courses of study: Normal, Classical, Scientific, Literary, Theological, Industrial Mechanics ; also Special Course of Art and Music, Telegraphy, and an Elective."

The Degrees conferred are as follows :

For the Classical Course, Bachelor of Arts.

For the Literary and Scientific Course, Laureate of Arts, Bachelor of Science or Philosophy, according to studies pursued.

For the Course of Industrial Mechanics, Bachelor of Industrial Mechanics.

¹ Alfred village is two miles from Alfred station on the New York, Lake Erie & Western [or "Erie"] Railroad. Good omnibus connections are made with every passenger train.

For the Normal, or Teacher's Course, Bachelor or Laureate of Education.

The advanced degrees of A. M., S. M., Ph. M., M. J. M., and E. M. are conferred in course, upon such as are entitled to them. Students, who have satisfactorily completed all the courses in the Conservatory of Music will, if graduates of any College of Arts, receive the degree of Bachelor of Music.

The University has respectable collections, and library, an elegant gymnasium and an observatory. The latter was reported in 1876 as furnished with a telescope with object glass of 9 inches clear aperture, and 9.5 feet focus, a meridian circle 20 inches in diameter, with telescope 3.25 inches clear aperture and 4.5 feet focus, reading by verniers to 3 seconds of space, a sidereal chronometer, and filar micrometer.

The annual tuition fees of the College are \$32. Value of buildings and grounds, as given in Regents' report of 1884, \$105,000; of educational collections, \$20,000; of invested funds, in bonds and mortgages, \$125,642.18. Debts, \$26,159.94. Revenue, \$12,878.59.

Number of Alumni and of Matriculates in Alfred University each year from the beginning.

YEARS.	ALUMNI.			MATRICULATES.			YEARS.	ALUMNI.			MATRICULATES.		
	Gentlemen.	Ladies.	Total.	Gentlemen.	Ladies.	Total.		Gentlemen.	Ladies.	Total.	Gentlemen.	Ladies.	Total.
1836-37..	..	..	..	15	22	37	1860-61..	9	14	23	61	58	119
1837-38..	..	..	..	15	21	36	1861-62..	11	5	16	57	76	133
1838-39..	..	..	..	26	39	65	1862-63..	11	15	26	61	81	142
1839-40..	..	..	..	29	33	62	1863-64..	5	7	12	98	84	182
1840-41..	..	..	..	63	48	111	1864-65..	5	4	9	121	58	179
1841-42..	..	..	..	55	43	98	1865-66..	5	6	11	118	78	196
1842-43..	..	..	..	79	36	115	1866-67..	4	1	5	90	63	153
1843-44..	18	9	27	42	62	104	1867-68..	1	3	4	57	59	116
1844-45..	4	8	12	91	62	153	1868-69..	3	3	6	93	102	195
1845-46..	2	8	10	54	85	139	1869-70..	1	4	5	81	70	151
1846-47..	5	8	13	152	111	263	1870-71..	1	5	6	91	58	149
1847-48..	5	..	5	127	114	241	1871-72..	1	5	6	94	88	182
1848-49..	..	5	5	111	81	192	1872-73..	6	..	6	105	82	187
1849-50..	5	7	12	160	104	264	1873-74..	10	3	13	74	109	183
1850-51..	11	8	19	126	91	217	1874-75..	3	3	6	64	70	134
1851-52..	9	12	21	122	84	206	1875-76..	9	4	13	59	47	106
1852-53..	8	7	15	161	199	360	1876-77..	8	5	13	68	58	126
1853-54..	9	11	20	136	103	239	1877-78..	3	3	6	70	73	143
1854-55..	11	12	23	142	67	209	1878-79..	8	9	17	68	61	129
1855-56..	16	8	24	139	86	225	1879-80..	8	1	9	86	61	147
1856-57..	10	15	25	135	109	244	1880-81..	..	..	..	46	85	131
1857-58..	13	11	24	116	99	215	1881-82..	5	6	11	69	69	138
1858-59..	9	5	14	121	83	204	1882-83..	8	1	9	72	49	121
1859-60..	5	13	18	102	78	180	1883-84..	8	2	10	63	65	128

Whole number of Graduates to 1884, inclusive, 322.

PRESENT FACULTY (Regents' Report of 1884).

President, and Professor of Metaphysics and Ethics — Rev. Jonathan Allen, D. D., Ph. D.

Registrar, and Professor of Modern Languages and Literature. — Ida F. Kenyon, A. M.

Secretary, and Rogers Professor of Industrial Mechanics and Mathematics — Alpheus B. Kenyon, S. M.

Professor of Natural History — Rev. Ethan P. Larkin, A. M., Ph. D.

Babcock Professor of Natural Science and History — Henry C. Coon, A. M., M. D.

Kenyon Professor of the Latin Language and Literature — George Scott, A. M., Ph. M.

Maxson Professor of the Greek Language and Literature — Edward M. Tomlinson, A. M.

INGHAM UNIVERSITY.

This institution was first established as the "Le Roy Female Seminary," and was incorporated under that name by the Regents, February 16, 1841. It was founded by two sisters named Mariette and Emily Ingham — the former twelve years older than the other, being remarkable for business tact, and the younger for her scholarly accomplishments. They were from Saybrook, Conn., and settled first in Attica, in 1835, but two years later removed to Le Roy. Several Female Seminaries arose about this time or later in western New York; one at Canandaigua, others in Geneva and one in Auburn, Albion and perhaps other places. Among these the one at Le Roy enjoyed the full measure of success. On the 6th of April 1852, it was incorporated by the Legislature as the "*Ingham Collegiate Institute*," with twenty-four Trustees and power to establish a Normal Department for the preparation of teachers, a Seminary Department with a three years' course, and a Collegiate Department of two years additional to the latter. They might grant diplomas and honorary testimonials, in such form as might be designated, and were subject to visitation by the Regents.

On the 28th of January, 1853, the institution was admitted by the Regents to share in the Literature Fund, as had formerly been done under the first name.

On the 3d of April, 1857, it was incorporated under its present name with the usual collegiate powers, an Academic Department being retained, and entitled to share as formerly in the Literature Fund.

In 1847, Miss E. E. Ingham became the wife of Colonel Phineas

Staunton, who was thereafter associated in the management of the institution until his death in 1867, at Quito, South America, while on an expedition for the promotion of Science. Three years after, Mrs. Staunton, in memory of her deceased husband, erected an Art Conservatory, and in 1875, an addition to this building was erected for an Art College.

Vacancies in the Board of Trustees are filled by the Presbyterian Synod of Genesee, but other Christian Denominations are entitled to representation in proportion to the funds contributed for support.

This institution, dating from 1852, claims to have been the first to introduce a collegiate curriculum for the education of young ladies, and the first that was empowered to grant diplomas.

The instruction given is divided into Elementary, Academic, Classical, Literary, Music and Art.

Among the appliances for education there is provided in the art building a collection of paintings, valued at more than \$50,000, a museum and a library of 4,000 volumes. The value of the grounds and buildings are estimated in the report of 1884 at \$143,000. Revenue from tuition, \$18,000, and from subscriptions, \$20,000. Expenditures for all purposes, \$38,000. Annual tuition fees, from \$30 to \$200.

A statement published in a historical sketch of this institution in 1876 shows an attendance from the beginning in 1840 of 6,434, and 322 graduates upon completion of the prescribed course, not including 26 graduates in Music and Art. Of these there were, under the organization of 1852 (1852-56 inclusive), 84 graduates and 1,223 attending. From 1857 to 1875 inclusive, the graduates numbered 158, and those attending, 3,205.

The reports from 1876 to the present time have been as follows in the four classes of the Literary Course, and total numbers in other departments:

YEARS ENDING IN—	Freshmen.*	Sophomores.	Juniors.	Seniors.	Total liter- ary under- graduates.	Resident graduates.	Preparatory and special.	In music.	In art.	Graduates.
1876.....	16	6	7	12	41	8	75	81	70	9
1877.....	25	9	4	5	43	4	58	71	43	10
1878.....	16	5	18	4	43	1	72	79	62	15
1879.....	17	2	5	9	33	....	....	40	54	16
1880.....	18	2	8	4	27	7	8	52	51	7
1881.....	13	....	3	7	23	....	21	58	70	20
1882.....	12	4	5	8	24	....	81	68	109	5
1883.....	52	9	5	4	70	....	....	81	28	14

* Formerly termed "Novians."

Total number of Graduates, 416.

PRESENT FACULTY (Regents' Report of 1884).

President, and Professor of Moral Science — Rev. E. B. Wadsworth, D. D.

Registrar — J. Orton.

Secretary, and Teacher of English Literature — Mrs. E. K. Hooker.

Metaphysics — Mrs. L. A. Parsons.

Classics and Mathematics — Miss C. E. Pitkin, A. B.

Modern Languages — Miss S. E. Von Leyfried.

Natural Science — Miss E. P. Ballentine, M. D.

Elocution — Miss C. Budlong.

Director in Art — L. M. Wiles, A. M.

Oil Painting — Miss R. M. Shaw, A. P.

Instrumental Music — Miss F. M. Smith and Miss N. A. Graves.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

The need of a College in the Diocese of New York, for the training of candidates for orders, was first suggested by the Right Rev. Jonathan M. Wainwright. It was also proposed by Mr. John Bard, as a part of the church work commenced by him at Annandale, Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1853. The first public statement of the want was made by the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, and by the Rev. John McVickar, in 1856. In accordance with these suggestions the Diocesan Convention appointed a committee to take the subject into consideration, and the same year the Rev. George F. Seymour, Rector of the Church of the Holy Innocents at Annandale, received several young men preparing for entrance into the General Theological Seminary.

In 1858 the Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning appropriated \$1,000 to aid in the support of six students. The church and parish school, erected by Mr. Bard, were burned December 27, 1858, and this checked further progress for a brief period, but efforts were soon renewed with vigor, and the discussion of the subject in its various bearings led to an offer of Mr. Bard to convey the property intended for this use, valued at \$60,000, with an annual subscription of \$1,000 a year "during his life and ability," as soon as an institution could be formed for receiving it.

This magnificent donation was received by the Convention in 1859, with grateful acknowledgments, and a Training School and College, of which the nucleus had been formed, was resolved upon.

An assistant was engaged for Mr. Seymour, and on the 2d of February, 1860, the Church of the Holy Innocents was consecrated. On that date the Trustees resolved to raise \$30,000 for a College building, and on the 20th of March, 1860, a charter was granted by the Legislature.¹

The Trustees organized April 11, 1860, and building was commenced in July, 1861. The Rev. Thomas Richey, A. M., was elected Warden, and entered upon his duties in September, 1861, twelve students being then attending. This building and the south wing was 40 by 80 feet, with rooms for twenty students and recitation-rooms, apartments for matron, servants, etc., and a dining hall. It was furnished complete by Mr. John Bard and Mr. John L. Aspinwall, and Commencement exercises were held at the end of the academic year.

In September, 1863, the Rev. Robert B. Fairbairn, M. A., who had previously been Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, succeeded Mr. Richey as Warden, and has since remained in this office.²

Besides the chapel, intended also as a Parish church, and the hall above noticed, there is a wooden building for students, Ludlow and Willink Hall for the residence of the Warden, a dining hall for 200 or more, and an Observatory, with an eight-inch achromatic telescope, etc.

Plans for a building with accommodations for a hundred or more students have been prepared. The two sections of the south end were under construction at last report, with rooms for twenty-four students.

In speaking of this institution Bishop Hopkins once remarked when asked to write a history of this College, that he would prefer to be its prophet. If it has no great amount of history, its friends may claim with confidence that it has a future.

¹ The first Trustees under the charter were the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., LL. D., D. C. L., the Hon. John V. L. Pruyn, LL. D., Rev. John McVicker, D. D., the Rev. C. S. Henry, D. D., the Rev. John Ireland Tucker, D. D., the Rev. Samuel Byel, M. A., Rev. George F. Seymour, M. A., Hon. Murray Hoffman, LL. D., Walter Langdon, Esq., James F. De Peyster, Esq., John L. Aspinwall, Esq., John Bard, Esq., Mrs. Margaret T. Bard, William A. Davies, Esq., Homer Ramsdell, Esq., and Henry W. Sargeant, Esq.

² Mr. Fairbairn has since received the degrees of D. D. and LL. D.

Number of Students and of Graduates at St. Stephen's College since its beginning.

YEARS ENDING IN—	STUDENTS ATTENDING.						Graduates.
	Special and preparatory.	Freshmen.	Sophomores.	Juniors.	Seniors.	Total.	
1866.....	18	14	12	6	4	49	4
1867.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	6
1868.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	2
1869.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	10
1870.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	5
1871.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	7
1872.....	30	12	11	14	5	72	5
1873.....	23	12	12	10	14	71	14
1874.....	27	18	11	8	10	69	10
1875.....	29	18	10	9	8	74	8
1876.....	26	17	18	10	9	80	9
1877.....	19	15	17	18	11	80	10
1878.....	19	18	12	19	18	80	18
1879.....	23	6	11	9	12	61	10
1880.....	20	14	7	9	9	59	8
1881.....	4	12	14	4	9	43	7
1882.....	8	7	11	8	4	38	4
1883.....	.....	9	10	10	12	41	8
1884.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Whole number of Graduates, 149.

PRESENT FACULTY (Regents' Report of 1884).

Warden, and Professor of Moral Philosophy—Rev. Robert B. Fairbairn, D. D., LL. D.

Secretary and Professor of Latin Language and Literature—Rev. George B. Hopson, M. A.

Professor of the Greek Language and Literature—Rev. William W. Olssen, D. D.

Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—James Stryker, M. A.

Lecturer on Chemistry—John Aspinwall.

Tutors—William T. Elmer, B. A., and Rev. O. B. Mee.

Instructor in Music—H. A. L. Peabody.

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

[Located at No. 49 West Fifteenth street, New York city.]

"This College was opened for purposes of instruction November 25, 1850, and was incorporated by the Regents in 1861,¹ with the privileges of a University. It is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Its first President was Rev. John Ryan, S. J. It is a day college, affording a complete collegiate education.

By an amendment to its charter granted in an act passed April 7, 1870,² this College was allowed to hold property yielding an income not exceeding \$75,000 per annum.

There are four distinct departments: The Post-graduate, Collegiate, Grammar and Preparatory. The Post-graduate course, which leads to the degree of Master of Arts, occupies one year. It comprises the study of Ethics, Natural Law, and the Law of Nations. The mode of instruction is by lectures and text-books. The students write essays on the subject-matter of the studies of the class. The Collegiate course of studies, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, embraces a full course of religious instruction, the Greek, Latin and English Languages, rhetoric, poetry, elocution, history, geography, a complete course of mathematics, chemistry, natural, intellectual and moral philosophy.

Especial attention is given to Latin, and the students are taught to speak and write in that language. French and German are elective studies.

The Preparatory course, for beginners, consists of three classes, in which the pupils are carefully taught catechism, spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, arithmetic and French. The

¹ January 10, 1861. The petition upon which a provisional charter was granted states that their grounds had a front of 175 feet by 103 feet in depth, on Fifteenth street, with two adjacent lots on Sixteenth street, 42 feet front by 103 in depth. A large four-story building had been erected, for use as a College, and a library of 6,000 volumes formed, with apparatus and collections, lecture and class-rooms, chapel and parlors, sufficient for present use. A subscription of \$100,000 had been pledged by Remigius J. Tellier, Theodore Thiry, and Michael Driscoll, as soon as Trustees were legally created to receive it. The first Trustees were Remigius Tellier, Michael Driscoll, Hippolyte Deluynes, Joseph Dunthaler, Peter Tissot, Henry Duranquet, Joseph Loyzance, Henry Hudson, August Thibaud and Richard Baxter.

The conditions as to subscription having been performed, the charter was declared absolute December 2, 1862. The property was then valued at \$150,340, on which there was a mortgage of \$35,000.

By an agreement perpetual, the Society of Jesus agrees to furnish suitable Professors and Tutors without salary or pay beyond support.

² Chap. 146, Laws of 1870.

ng pupils are entirely separated from the older students of the college during class hours and recess. The College has acquired its property entirely from the donations of friends, and has received no aid from the State either for its endowment or support. Its annual income is derived from the receipts from students, rents of houses and city lots owned by the College, and special annual donations made by its friends. Its buildings and grounds are valued at \$194,000; its library and other educational collections at \$44,000; other real estate, \$240,700. Its revenue for 1881 amounted to \$20,907, made up from: Receipts from students, \$16,900, and from other sources, \$4,007. The main College building, situated on Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, is a commodious structure one hundred and twenty by sixty feet. It contains the lecture and recitation-rooms, laboratory, museum and library; it is four stories high, and is surmounted by a large cupola. There are three other buildings used for College purposes, the whole occupying seven city lots. The large building on Sixteenth street contains classrooms for the Preparatory course. The College library consists of about fifteen thousand volumes; the students' library about one thousand. The philosophical apparatus comprises all the instruments which are necessary for an ordinary experimental course. The Chemical Department consists of a lecture-room and laboratory. The lecture-room is fitted for a complete course of theoretical chemistry with experiments, and the laboratory is provided with everything necessary for qualitative analysis. Diagrams to explain the principal chemical branches are in readiness, and there is also a fine chemical and technological collection, as well as mineralogical, geological, zoological and botanical specimens to the number of ten thousand. Seventeen scholarships have been founded, each costing its donor \$1,000, the annual interest of which (\$60) pays for the tuition of the student who holds the scholarship. Besides, gratuitous tuition is given annually to about fifty students. Six gold medals, worth \$50 each, and several silver medals, are annually awarded; the donors of these medals are graduates and friends of the College. The expenses are: Tuition, per quarter, \$15; drawing, per quarter, \$5; entrance fee, \$5; library fee, per year, \$2.

The students in 1881-82 numbered: Post-graduate course, 12; collegiate course, 145; Grammar course, 190; Preparatory course, 150. The graduates in course (A. B.) for 1881 were 20, and from its origin, 352. Very few honorary degrees have been conferred. Dr. G. Shea, the historian, received the degree of Doctor of Laws, 1862, and General John Wenton the same degree in 1875."

Statistics of Attendance and Graduation at the College of St. Francis Xavier (New York City) as reported annually to the Regents.

YEARS ENDING IN—	UNDERGRADUATES.					Graduates. (A. B.)	Resident or Post- Graduates.	Students not in Undergraduate Classes.
	Freshmen. (Classics)	Sophomores. (Belles-Lettres)	Juniors. (Rhetoric)	Seniors. (Philosophy)	Total.			
1861.....	19	18	14	5	■	5	.....	19
1862.....	26	22	12	16	76	16	.....	■
1863.....	29	19	16	11	75	11	5	17
1864.....	26	23	14	17	77	12	5	15
1865.....	29	16	17	17	79	14	4	16
1866.....	28	24	14	7	71	6	7	18
1867.....	25	22	19	13	79	11	.....	19
1868.....	34	22	19	24	99	.....	8	14
1869.....	33	22	17	17	89	26	9	15
1870.....	35	23	17	8	83	13	2	16
1871.....	37	29	17	16	99	20	.....	17
1872.....	33	27	21	10	90	23	.....	18
1873.....	24	22	20	14	80	21	.....	19
1874.....	26	21	13	18	78	23	.....	20
1875.....	33	17	12	19	81	28	.....	21
1876.....	40	17	15	17	89	17	.....	22
1877.....	43	27	17	16	103	24	.....	23
1878.....	51	41	21	15	128	23	.....	24
1879.....	49	41	29	22	161	22	.....	25
1880.....	52	33	25	24	■	46	.....	26
1881.....	45	46	24	■	145	20	12	27
1882.....	32	30	20	19	101	22	.....	28
1883.....	28	20	16	16	79	11	.....	29

* Not reported.

PRESENT FACULTY (Regents' Report of 1884).

President — Rev. Samuel H. Frisbie, S. J.

Vice-President, and Prefect of Studies — Rev. William Pardow, S. J.

Director of the Choir, Instructor in German — Rev. John B. Young, S. J.

Professor of Moral Philosophy — Rev. Neil N. McKinnon, S. J.

Professor of Mental Philosophy and Evidences of Religion — Rev. John B. Prendergast, S. J.

Professor of History. Librarian — Rev. Maurice Romsyns, S. J.

Professor of Physics, Chemistry and Geology — John Wynne, S. J.

Professor of Pure and Applied Mathematics, Director of the

Mathematical Course, Librarian of Students' Library — John D. Whitney, S. J.

Professor of Rhetoric, of Evidences of Religion, and of Elocution — Rev. Thomas J. Campbell, S. J.

Professor of Belles-Lettres, Instructor in French — Lawrence Kavanagh S. J.

Professor of Classics — Rev. Dennis A. Kelley, S. J.

Instructor in French — Raphael V. O'Connell, S. J.

Instructor in German — Joseph D. Harrigan, A. B., M. D.

Teacher in Drawing — Emile A. Risler, S. J.

VASSAR COLLEGE.

This institution owes its existence to the munificence of Matthew Vassar, a wealthy citizen of Poughkeepsie, who, during his lifetime and under his personal notice, caused buildings to be erected, and supplied with abundant facilities for the operation of a Female College of the first class. It was incorporated by act of Jannary 18, 1861,¹ under the name of "Vassar Female College," with full power to grant honors and degrees to the same extent as any other University, College or Seminary of Learning in the United States. The yearly income of its property was not to exceed \$40,000 a year. The founder, Matthew Vassar, was allowed to give by his last will and testament, or otherwise, any portion of his estate, any existing statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

The idea of founding a Female College upon a magnificent scale appears to have been entertained by Mr. Vassar for about five years, and it is said that the suggestion was discussed with Professor Milo P. Jewett, who had been at the head of a large school for young women in Alabama, and came to reside in Poughkeepsie in the spring of 1855. They were members of the Central Baptist Church, and the views of Professor Jewett were very

¹ Chapter 2, Laws of 1861, p. 8.

The first Trustees were Matthew Vassar, Ira Harris, William Kelly, James Harper, Martin B. Anderson, John Thompson, Edward Lathrop, Charles W. Swift, E. L. Magoon, S. M. Buckingham, Milo P. Jewett, Nathan Bishop, Matthew Vassar, Jr., Benson J. Lossing, E. G. Robinson, Samuel F. B. Morse, S. S. Constant, John Guy Vassar, William Hayne, Rufus Babcock, Cornelius Dubois, John H. Raymond, Morgan L. Smith, Cyrus Swan, George W. Sterling, George T. Pierce, Sheldon Smith, Joseph C. Doughty and A. L. Allen.

Nine were to form a quorum, except that real estate could not be bought or sold, except by the affirmative vote of a majority of all the Trustees.

liberal and advanced in regard to this subject. Mr. Vassar was a man of vast wealth and he had no children. His sound practical foresight enabled him to foresee the great benefits that he might confer, by establishing an institution upon an enduring basis, and advancing years admonished him that whatever he might do, should not be long delayed, and he doubtless cherished the hope of being able to witness the first results of his enterprise.

The charter was procured as already stated, having been pressed through both Houses in advance of all other bills, and became a law near the beginning of the session. He immediately notified the Trustees of their appointment, and requested them to meet in the parlor of the Gregory (now Morgan) House, in Poughkeepsie, on the 26th of February, 1861, in order that he might present to them his views and wishes. The meeting assembled and organized, and after an opening by prayer, Mr. Vassar arose and read from a paper as follows :

“GENTLEMEN — As my long-cherished purpose — to apply a large portion of my estate to some benevolent object — is now about to be accomplished, it seems proper that I should submit to you a statement of my motives, views and wishes.

“It having pleased God that I should have no descendants to inherit my property, it has long been my desire, after suitably providing for those of my kindred who have claims on me, to make such a disposition of my means as should best honor God and benefit my fellow-men. At different periods I have regarded various plans with favor, but these have all been dismissed one after another, until the SUBJECT OF ERECTING AND ENDOWING A COLLEGE FOR YOUNG WOMEN was presented for my consideration. The more carefully I examined it, the more strongly it commended itself to my judgment and interested my feelings.

“It occurred to me that woman, having received from her Creator the same intellectual constitution as man, has the same right as man to intellectual culture and development.

“I considered that the MOTHERS of a country mould the character of its citizens, determine its institutions, and shape its destiny.

“Next to the influence of the mother is that of the FEMALE TEACHER, who is employed to train young children at a period when impressions are most vivid and lasting.

“It also seemed to me, that if woman were properly educated, some new avenues of useful and honorable employment, in entire harmony with the gentleness and modesty of her sex, might be opened to her.

“It further appeared, that there is not in our country, there is not in the world, so far as is known, a fully endowed institution for the education of women.

“It was also in evidence that for the last thirty years, the standard of education for the sex has been constantly rising in the United States; and the great, felt, pressing want has been ample endowments to secure to Female Seminaries the elevated character, the stability and permanence of our best Colleges.

“And now, gentlemen, influenced by these and similar considerations, after devoting my best powers to the study of the subject for a number of years past; after duly weighing the objections against it, and the arguments that preponderate in its favor; and the project having received the warmest commendations of many prominent literary men and public educators, as well as the universal approval of the public press, I have come to the conclusion, that the establishment and endowment of a College for the education of young women is a work which will satisfy my highest aspirations, and will be, under God, a rich blessing to this city and State, to our country and the world.

“It is my hope to be the instrument, in the hands of Providence, of founding and perpetuating an institution which shall accomplish for young women what our Colleges are accomplishing for young men.

“In pursuance of this design, I have obtained from the Legislature an act of incorporation, conferring on the proposed Seminary the corporate title of ‘Vassar Female College,’ and naming you, gentlemen, as the first Trustees. Under the provisions of this charter you are invested with all the powers, privileges and immunities which appertain to any College or University in this State.

“To be somewhat more specific in the statement of my views as to the character and aims of the College: I wish that the course of study should embrace at least the following particulars: The English Language and its Literature; other Modern Languages; the Ancient Classics, so far as may be demanded by the spirit of the times; the Mathematics, to such an extent as may be deemed advisable; all the branches of Natural Science, with full apparatus, cabinets, collections, and conservatories for visible illustrations; Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, with practical reference to the laws of the health of the sex; Intellectual Philosophy; the Elements of Political Economy; some knowledge of the Federal State Constitutions and Laws; Moral Science, particularly as bearing on the filial, conjugal and parental relations; Esthetics, as treating of the beauties in Nature and Art, and to be illustrated by an extensive Gallery of Art; Domestic Economy, practically taught, so far as possible, in order to prepare the graduates readily to become skillful housekeepers; last, and most important of all, the daily, systematic Reading and Study of the Holy Scriptures, as the only and all sufficient rule of Christian faith and practice.

“All sectarian influences should be carefully excluded, but the training of our students should never be intrusted to the skeptical, the irreligious, or the immoral.

“In forming the first Board of Trustees, I have selected represen-

tatives from the principal Christian denominations among us; and in filling the vacancies which may occur in this body, as also in appointing the Professors, Teachers, and other Officers of the College, I trust a like catholic spirit will always govern the Trustees.

“It is not my purpose to make VASSAR FEMALE COLLEGE a charity school, whose advantages shall be free to all without charge; for benefits so cheaply obtained, are cheaply held; but it is believed the funds of the institution will enable it to offer all the highest educational facilities at a moderate expense, as compared with the cost of instruction in existing Seminaries. I earnestly hope the funds will also prove sufficient to warrant the gratuitous admission of indigent students annually — at least, by regarding the amount remitted, in most cases, as a loan, to be subsequently repaid from the avails of teaching, or otherwise. Preference should be given to beneficiaries of decided promise — such as are likely to distinguish themselves in some particular department or pursuit — and, especially to those who propose to engage in the teaching of the young as a profession.

“I desire that the College may be provided with commodious buildings, containing ample apartments for public instruction, and at the same time affording to the inmates the safety, quiet, privacy, and purity of the family.

“And now, gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, I transfer to your possession and ownership the real and personal property which I have set apart for the accomplishment of my designs.”

Then delivering a small box containing the funds and the titles of his gift, he continued :

“I beg permission to add a brief general expression of my views in regard to the most judicious use and management of the funds. After the College edifice has been erected and furnished with all needful aids and appliances for imparting the most perfect education of body, mind and heart, it is my judgment and wish that the amount remaining in hand should be safely invested — to remain as a principal, only the annual income of which should be expended in the preservation of the buildings and grounds; the support of the Faculty; the replenishing and enlarging of the library, cabinet, art gallery, etc., and in adding to the capital on hand; so that the College, instead of being impoverished, and tending to decay from year to year, shall always contain within itself the elements of growth and expansion, of increasing power, prosperity and usefulness.

“In conclusion, gentlemen, this enterprise, which I regard as the last great work of my life, I commit to you as a sacred trust, which I feel assured you will discharge with fidelity and uprightness, with wisdom and prudence, with ability and energy.

“It is my fervent desire that I may live to see the institution in successful operation, and, if God shall give me life and strength, I

shall gladly employ my best faculties in coöperating with you to secure the full and perfect consummation of the work before us."

The Trustees without delay began preparations for building upon a farm of 200 acres, about two miles south-east of the central part of Poughkeepsie, the plans being furnished by James Renwick, Jr., the architect of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. It was out of sight of the river, but in the midst of quiet rural scenery. Ground was first broke on the 4th of June, 1861, and the building was completed early in 1865.

Professor Jewett, the friend and adviser of Mr. Vassar, was appointed first President, and he was sent to Europe to observe whatever might be useful in the way of female education. He returned with the impression that however successful foreign schools might prove, in their circumstances, the differences in this country required great modification, and that little could be learned from the systems abroad. Mr. Jewett resigned in the spring of 1864, and John H. Raymond, LL. D., a successful educator of long experience, was chosen to his place. He remained in the office until his death in 1878, when the Rev. Samuel L. Caldwell, D. D., the present incumbent, was appointed.

Mr. Vassar served as Chairman of the Executive Committee until June 17, 1865, when he requested Nathan Bishop, LL. D., one of his first-chosen Trustees, to accept the place. He continued, however, an earnest member of the Board of Trustees, keeping himself informed of all measures proposed or adopted, and participating in the discussion of all questions that concerned the organization and welfare of the College, which he had chosen to make the crowning labor of his life. He was accustomed to embody the matured results of his reflections during the year, in an annual written address which he read at the annual meetings of the Board.

The last of these occasions was on a beautiful morning, June 23, 1868. He had been suffering of late from a functional derangement of the heart, which at times occasioned difficulty in breathing, yet without materially affecting his general health. But on this morning he felt better than usual, and drove to the College at the hour appointed for the meeting. The Board convened at 11 A. M., and Mr. Vassar proceeded to read his address.

It was somewhat longer than usual, and as his tones were feeble, and he read sitting, the members gathered closer around him, and listened in profound silence. Suddenly, when he had almost finished,

his voice ceased, the paper dropped from his hand, his head fell back upon the chair, and he was dead !

When an hour later, the Trustees reassembled to listen to the closing paragraph of the address, it was found to be as follows:

“And now, gentlemen, on closing these remarks, I would humbly and solemnly implore the Divine Goodness to continue His smiles and favor on your institution, and to bestow on all hearts connected therewith His love and blessing, having peculiarly protected us by His Providence through all our College trials for three consecutive years without a single death in our Board, or serious illness or death of one of the pupils within our College walls. Wishing you, gentlemen, a continuance of health and happiness, I bid you a cordial and final farewell. Thanking you kindly for your official attentions and services, and not expecting, from my advanced years and increasing infirmities, to meet with you officially again, I implore the Divine Goodness to guide and direct you aright in all your official councils.”

Mr. Vassar was born near the city of Norwich, England, April 29, 1792, and was a little over 76 years of age at the time of his death.

We will now give some account of the College that he founded.

The main College building, of dull-red brick, pointed off with black mortar, is about 500 feet long, about 200 broad in the centre and 164 feet at the transverse wings. The trimmings are of blue free-stone. The centre building and the wings are five stories high, and the connecting portions four stories, affording apartments for the resident officers, and about 400 students, besides a full complement of managers and servants.

It contains suites of recitation and lecture-rooms, and rooms for instruction in music and painting, a chapel, dining-hall, parlors, library, art gallery, apparatus, laboratory and cabinet-rooms, with a full equipment in the way of water supply, and for warming by steam, and lighting by gas.

Mr. Vassar's first gift was \$408,000, for the carrying out of his design. In 1864, he purchased an Art Gallery and Library, at a cost of \$20,000. Before his death he loaned moneys for additional constructions, to the amount of \$75,000, which was cancelled by his will. He further made the College the residuary legatee of his estate, from which there was to be applied \$50,000 for a “Lecture Fund,” \$50,000 for an “Auxiliary Fund,” for aiding worthy young

women, \$50,000 for a "Library, Art and Cabinet Fund," and the residue (about \$125,000) as a "Repair Fund."

The various gifts of Mr. Vassar amounted to about \$778,000. The other principal donations (as reported in 1873) were: A collection of North American Birds (from Mr. J. P. Girard, of Poughkeepsie), valued at from \$10,000 to \$15,000, and a permanent Scholarship secured by Alanson J. Fox, of Painted Post, N. Y., at \$6,000.

The funds of this College have been recently increased by the following bequests from Matthew Vassar, Jr., viz. ; \$50,000 for a Scholarship Fund, \$40,000 for a Professorship of Greek and Latin Languages and Literatures, and \$40,000 for a Professorship of Physics and Chemistry.

Upon the College grounds and adjacent is an ample and well-equipped Gymnasium, and about eight hundred feet to the northeast an Observatory, consisting of an octagonal central building, surrounded by a dome and two wings, making the entire length 82 feet. The revolving dome is 25 feet 7 inches in diameter. The equatorial has an object glass of 12 3-5 inch aperture, and a focal length of 16½ feet. The Observatory is provided with an Astronomical Clock, Chronograph, Transit and Meridian Circle, etc., for practical astronomical work.

The students are of two classes, "Regular Collegiates," who pursue a four years' course, leading upon approved examinations to the Baccalaureate degree of "A. B.," and beyond this upon completion of further study and an examination, to the second degree of Arts "A. M."—and "Specials" or "Irregular Collegiates," who pursue a more limited course.

The aim and object of the College, as set forth in general terms by Mr. Vassar, in the paper which he read at the time when the property was turned over to the Trustees, has been regarded as the basis of the plan of instruction since followed, but with some modification of details.

On the 1st of February, 1867, the word "Female" was stricken out of the title first given, by the Legislature, so as to read "VASSAR COLLEGE."

The progress of this institution from year to year, as to attendance, has been as follows:

Attendance and Graduation at Vassar College.

YEARS ENDING IN—	Freshmen.	Sophomores.	Juniors.	Seniors.	Special.	Resident Graduates.	Preparatory.	Art Depart- ments.	Total.	Baccalaureate Degree (A.B.)	Second Degree (A. M.)
1867.....	46	42	28	4	189	....	78	....	886	4	
1868.....	37	43	36	25	123	....	75	....	839	25	
1869.....	61	83	82	36	72	2	126	....	862	34	
1870.....	67	45	26	33	42	....	167	....	882	34	
1871.....	66	53	38	22	55	....	151	....	881	21	
1872.....	77	53	47	28	58	...	151	....	415	29	
1873.....	81	62	45	47	41	....	185	....	411	47	
1874.....	93	56	47	43	21	5	146	....	411	42	
1875.....	63	58	51	42	11	...	159	....	384	41	
1876.....	49	43	44	47	20	2	166	....	371	46	
1877.....	51	46	40	45	23	1	132	....	338	45	
1878.. ..	50	45	40	42	33	3	118	15	346	46	
1879.....	48	38	43	36	26	1	84	25	306	36	
1880.....	39	44	35	46	18	....	86	29	303	46	1
1881.....	36	37	37	36	28	3	....	38	215	35	7
1882	38	29	39	39	30	2	...	38	215	39	2
1883.....	42	30	33	40	29	6	....	58	233	39	

PRESENT FACULTY (As given in Regents' Report of 1884).

President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy—
Rev. Samuel L. Caldwell, D. D.

Lady Principal— Abby F. Goodsell, A. B.; (Assistant) Nannie B. De Saussure.

Professor of Astronomy, and Director of Observatory— Maria Mitchell, LL. D.

Professor of Rhetoric and of English Language and Literature—
Truman T. Backus, A. M.¹

Professor of Greek and Latin Language and Literature—
Charles F. Hinkel, Ph. D.

Professor of Physics and Chemistry— Le Roy C. Cooley, Ph. D.

Professor of Mathematics— Priscilla H. Braislin.

Professor of Natural History and Curator of Museum— Wil-
liam B. Dwight, A. M.

Professor of Philosophy and Hygiene and Resident Physician—
Mary E. Allen, M. D.

Professor of Drawing and Painting— Henry Van Ingen.

Professor of Music— Frederic Louis Ritter, Mus. Doc.

Librarian— Frances A. Wood.

¹ Since appointed Principal of Packer Collegiate Institute.

Teachers — (Botany), Charlotte C. Haskell ; (Music), Charlotte E. Finch, A. M., L. Annie Whitney, Sarah H. Hubbard, L. Adella Bliss, Clara J. Pearce, Mary B. Hartwell ; (Vocal Music), Ida C. De Witt ; (Greek and Latin) Abbie M. Goodwin ; (English Composition), Helen C. Hiscock, A. M. ; Mary A. Jordan, A. M. ; (French), Rosalie Sée ; (German), Minna Hinkel ; (Gymnastics), Ada Thurston ; (Mathematics), Martha Hillard, A. B. ; (Latin), Arletta M. Abbott, A. B., Mary Evelyn Hakes, A. B., Lucy Tappen, A. B. ; (Rhetoric and Anglo-Saxon), Mary Augusta Scott, A. M.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE.

This College was founded in 1853, and was incorporated by the Regents, April 3, 1863. It had, while a private institution, maintained a Collegiate course, and the charter only gave it the power to confer degrees. It is located upon a rising plateau that overlooks the Hudson, at Manhattanville, in the city of New York. Its grounds extend from the old Kingsbridge road to the Grand Boulevard, and from One Hundred and Thirty-first to One Hundred and Thirty-third street. The buildings are of brick, spacious, but irregular from additions, and command a beautiful prospect. The first floor is devoted to boarding arrangements ; the second to the museum, parlors and offices, music halls and declamation rooms, and above this recitation rooms, study hall, library, apparatus and dormitories.

The collections in Mineralogy, Zoölogy and other departments of Natural History are fine and extensive, the College authorities fully realizing the educating influences which these studies afford. The proximity of the College to the museum and collections of the Central park present unusual facilities in this line.

The location is quiet and healthful, and the whole establishment admirably well arranged. It is easily accessible from the city, yet free from the noise and bustle of its active life. The buildings first erected having proved inadequate, they have since been united by a structure which increases their capacity fully one-third.

As the pressure became felt for more room, the authorities acquired one hundred acres of land at Classen-on-the-Sound, and established the Junior Department in buildings thereon. These buildings are large, commodious and admirably situated on a tongue of land that projects into Long Island sound. The corporation also owns the De La Salle School on Second street, between First and Second

avenues, comprising three brick buildings, and also Manhattan Academy, on Thirty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; a large four story building serving as a Preparatory School.

This College is owned and conducted by the Brothers of the Christian Schools, an order founded by De La Salle in France more than two centuries ago, and wholly devoted to the education of youth. It now has branches in every quarter of the globe, and numbers over 12,000 Brothers, and more than half a million of pupils. In the United States there are one hundred Colleges, Academies and schools in charge of 1,300 Brothers.

The system of instruction employed is thorough; and as the students are always in the presence of the teachers or Prefects, in the chapel, the study-hall, the recitation-room and the playground, no moment is lost in the educating influences that surround them. The opportunity is thus afforded of learning the character, capacity and natural inclination of each student, while stated examinations and a daily record, afford the means of knowing the progress made. Care is taken that the studies are not merely memorized, but fully understood, and a practical application is made of such subjects as relate to the affairs of active life. The utilization of knowledge is kept steadily in view. Debates are held frequently, by which the habit of extemporaneous speaking is acquired, and the means afforded for illustrating specific themes by references to history, philosophy, and general and international law. The modern languages are taught with reference to their practical applications, and Latin is used as the spoken language, in which philosophy is taught. The black-board is used continually in all studies where it can be applied.

The Library numbers about 10,000 volumes, and has been enriched by the collections bequeathed by the Rev. John Breen and the late Edward B. Sears, LL. D., containing many rare and valuable works. The apparatus for teaching the various branches of physics is ample.

There are several College societies, for the cultivation of literary tastes, and particular attention is given to the cultivation of elocution, and to an easy and polished style of delivery, which marks the graduates of this College.

An Alumni society was formed in 1870, for the promotion of an interest in the institution, and now numbers about 260, most of whom are engaged in the learned professions, and especially that of the Law. The medical profession is also well represented. Medals and prizes are offered for successful attainments and with the best effect.

s College has no endowments, and is supported almost exclusively by the moneys paid by students. The price of tuition, board, is about \$300 per session, not including German, Drawing and . The tuition in the Preparatory schools, is \$40. There are e scholarships, and no special provision is made for the aid of ant students.

s College has about twelve professors, mostly known by their ous names, as is the custom of their Order. They have as their lties; History and Philosophy of Literature and Logic; ry and French; Latin and Greek; Philosophy; Natural e; German; Mathematics; Elocution; Linear Drawing, and ry.

s College has a Classical, a Scientific and a Commercial Course. nts the degree of Bachelor of Arts in course, and commercial nas to those taking the course of the Commercial Department. neral entrance examination is held; the students being ex- d and classified upon entering, according to their attainments.

*tics of Attendance and Graduation at Manhattan College
New York City) as reported annually to the Regents.*

S ENDING IN—	UNDERGRADUATES.					Graduates. (A. B.)	In Preparatory Classes.
	Freshmen. (Classica)	Sophomores. (Belles-Lettres)	Juniors. (Rhetoric)	Seniors. (Philosophy)	Total.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	326
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	458
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	8	551
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	4	656
.....	17	19	16	5	57	3	658
.....	28	14	14	8	64	7	626
.....	37	.....	12	7	56	7	672
.....	34	15	6	11	66	10	565
.....	35	20	15	6	76	5	630
.....	28	25	16	11	80	7	593
.....	32	30	19	14	95	12	557
.....	34	30	16	25	105	12	537
.....	38	24	21	17	100	14	501
.....	36	34	20	14	104	12	442
.....	32	30	24	15	101	15	439
.....	31	26	21	18	96	17	416
.....	38	31	24	12	105	12	425
.....	52	33	15	14	114	14	†
.....	74	42	29	15	160	15	†
.....	47	35	25	25	*186	25	†
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	†

* Including 50 in sub-Freshman class.

† Not reported.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

By an act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories, which may provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts," there was granted to each State a quantity equal to 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, and all moneys derived from the sale of these lands were to be safely invested, and the proceeds inexorably appropriated by the States for the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one College, "where the leading object shall be, without excluding other classical studies and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life."¹

This gave 990,000 acres to New York, which if sold at the established Government price of \$1.25 per acre, would yield a fund of \$1,237,500, which, at five per cent, would give \$61,875 per annum.

The Hon. EZRA CORNELL,² of Ithaca, was at that time a member of Assembly, and President of the State Agricultural Society, and in his address delivered a few months after, in alluding to the recent grant by Congress, he said :

¹ See *Statutes at Large*, XII, p. 593.

² EZRA CORNELL was born at Westchester Landing, N. Y., January 11, 1807, and was the son of Elijah Cornell, a native of Swansea, Mass. In 1819 he removed with his parents to De Ruyter, and in 1828 came to Ithaca, and worked first as a carpenter, but afterward in milling and manufacturing, and for ten years in the employment of Jeremiah S. Beebe, whose business, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, passed through his hands. In 1840, Mr Beebe retired from business, and Mr. Cornell became interested in a newly-patented plow, which led to extensive travels. When the Electric Telegraph was about coming into use, he became concerned and devised a plan for burying an insulated wire. This plan did not then succeed, but his connection with the telegraph, thus begun, expanded immensely in his hands, and he became largely interested in the construction of new lines, in which he acquired a large estate, and became an influential Director. He was a member of the National Republican Convention at Pittsburgh in 1856, President of the New York State Agricultural Society in 1862, and a delegate to the Royal Agricultural Exhibition in London in that year. He founded the Cornell Library at Ithaca in 1863, was a member of the Assembly in 1862-3, and of the State Senate in 1864-8. He died in Ithaca, December 9, 1874. In the later years of his life Mr. Cornell made great exertions toward securing increased railroad facilities for connection with Ithaca, and he invested nearly \$2,000,000 in the Geneva, Ithaca and Athens, and the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroads ; but the panic of 1873 prevented his investment from proving a success.

“ This is a high trust, confided by the Nation to the farmers and mechanics of the country, and they must see to it that it is not diverted from its proper channel, nor impaired in its usefulness by subdivisions among weak and inefficient institutions. It is a proper and legitimate duty of this society to foster the cause of Agricultural and Mechanical education, and watch with jealous care the appropriation of this National College Fund, to the end that it is not perverted from the lofty purpose for which it was set apart by Congress.”

Various plans were proposed for the application of this fund, and strong efforts were made to secure a distribution among the existing Colleges of the State; but this measure was successfully opposed by those who saw that the benefits would be dissipated without adequate results by this course.

The “ New York State Agricultural College ” at Ovid might, perhaps, have been regarded by some as the proper recipient of this grant; but its affairs were hopelessly entangled, and it had already proved a failure. The “ People’s College,” at Havana, had been chartered nine years before, upon a plan that should combine intellectual, moral and physical training, in an “ improved ” system nowhere yet fully realized, but its friends were still sanguine of success, and through their influence the whole of this grant was given to that institution May 14, 1863,¹ upon condition that its Trustees should within three years show to the satisfaction of the Regents that they were prepared with a certain outfit specified in detail, entirely owned and free of debt. These conditions the Trustees of the People’s College found themselves unable to fulfill.

Mr. Cornell was at this time in the State Senate, and brought into intimate relations with Mr. Andrew D. White, Senator from Onondaga. Both were particularly zealous in opposing the schemes for partition of the fund that were urged, especially by certain sectarian Colleges, and in these efforts they were most heartily supported by Senators Charles J. Folger (late Secretary of the Treasury), Samuel Campbell, of Oneida, James M. Cook, of Saratoga, George H. Andrews, of Otsego, Palmer V. Havens, of Essex, Cheney Ames, of Oswego, and by strong influences in the Assembly and outside of the Legislature.

Mr. Cornell was then engaged in founding the “ Cornell Free Library in Ithaca,” at a cost of \$80,000, and his interest in this subject of an undivided appropriation of the Land Grant, strengthened no doubt by the counsels of those in harmony with him,

¹ Chap. 511, Laws of 1863.

led to an expansion of an idea, congenial to his nature and fortunately within his means, of offering a munificent endowment, in addition to the grant from Congress, upon condition that the fund should be kept together. He offered to give \$500,000, and the proposal being received with favor, Mr. White brought in a bill to incorporate the Cornell University. This after a long and weary struggle became a law, April 27, 1865.¹ It constituted Ezra Cornell, William Kelly, Horace Greeley, Josiah B. Williams, Wm. Andrus, John McGraw, George W. Schuyler, Hiram Sibley, J. Meredith Reed, John M. Parker and associates a corporation with full powers to establish a University in the town of Ithaca. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of Assembly, Superintendent of Public Instruction, President *ex-officio* of the State Agricultural Society, Librarian of the Cornell Library, and the eldest male lineal descendant of Ezra Cornell were made members of the Board, and these, with the ten persons above named, were to elect seven other persons to act with themselves as a full Board of Trustees. At no time could a majority of the Board be of any religious sect, or of no religious sect.²

The farm and grounds were to consist of not less than 200 acres. The amount of property that might be held was not to exceed \$3,000,000. The act was not to take effect unless Mr. Cornell within six months proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller that a fund of at least \$500,000 had been given absolutely, and without any condition whatever, for this object.

The friends of Genesee College having secured a diversion of \$25,000 for the establishment of a Professorship of Agricultural Chemistry, Mr. Cornell was required to pay this amount for that purpose.³

The Trustees of People's College were still allowed three months to fulfill the conditions formerly specified, in which event they

¹ Chap. 585, Laws of 1865.

² As now arranged by law the fifteen elective Trustees are chosen for terms of years, and are so classified that two are elected annually by the Trustees and one by the Alumni.

The President of the University has since been added to the Board (Chap. 763, Laws of 1867).

The quorum was fixed at ten by an act (Chap. 611) passed July 6, 1881. The concurrence of eight is necessary, and if that be a majority of those present, shall be sufficient in balloting to fill a vacancy in the board and in electing a Trustee in place of one whose term shall have expired.

³ This money was refunded to Cornell University March 28 (chap. 174), 1867. The fund is now held by the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima.

were to receive the Land Grant. In this they failed, and not long afterward their enterprise was given up.

As a condition of the grant to Cornell University it was required to receive, free of tuition, one student annually from each Assembly District of the State, to be selected upon competitive examination in a manner specified.¹

The scrip for lands received from Government consisted of 6,187 pieces, of 160 acres, each. Upon consultation, the price was fixed at eighty-five cents per acre. They were advertised for sale, and in the course of a few months 475 pieces were sold at the fixed price, except upon the first parcel of fifty pieces, upon which a rebate of two cents an acre was allowed for certain advantages offered in the matter of advertising in the north-western States. These sales amounted to \$64,440. Meanwhile the price of scrip went down, from the low rate accepted by other States, and it was thought best to hold the balance for better times.

By an act passed April 10, 1866,² the Comptroller was allowed to sell at not less than thirty cents an acre to the Trustees of Cornell University, or to any person giving adequate security for the payment. No application having been received from the Trustees, Mr. Cornell purchased all that remained undisposed of, viz. : 5,087 certificates of 160 acres each, 813,920 acres, agreeing to pay into the State Treasury the net profits from the location and sale of the lands, to be held as a separate and distinct fund, to be called the "Cornell Endowment Fund," of which the income alone was to be paid for the support of the University.³

¹ Of the 512 scholarships thus provided for, but a little over one-third have hitherto been occupied, although the number has been increasing in recent years, as is shown by the following statement : 1868-9, 60 ; 1869-70, 100 ; 1870-1, 119 ; 1871-2, 133 ; 1872-3, 109 ; 1873-4, 101 ; 1874-5, 115 ; 1875-6, 120 ; 1876-7, 144 ; 1877-8, 141 ; 1878-9, 144 ; 1879-80, 146 ; 1880-1, 150 ; 1881-2, 148 ; 1882-3, 156 ; 1883-4, 176.

It has been recommended by the Alumni that the law should be so modified as to allow vacant scholarships to be filled from counties where the applications are in excess of allowance, as is practiced in the Normal Schools.

² Chap. 481, Laws of 1866.

³ The Comptroller (Thomas Hillhouse), in his Report of 1867 (p. 35), in speaking of this transaction, said :

" The arrangement thus made will, it is confidently believed, result in the realization of a much larger sum than could have been obtained from a sale of the scrip at market rates, the price at which it was selling at the time the sale to Mr. Cornell was made being about sixty cents per acre. The contract with Mr. Cornell was drawn with a view to provide for every contingency that could be foreseen as possible to arise, and as the security for the performance of it, on his part,

The profits of this transaction have largely exceeded the estimates, and will probably amount to at least \$2,000,000. The scrip was located to a large extent in the pineries of Wisconsin, where lands have increased vastly in value in recent years.

The example of Mr. Cornell has since been followed by others, leading to endowments of great amount. In a work published in 1882, and elsewhere often quoted in this volume,¹ these benefactions are stated as follows :

Hon. Henry W. Sage, about.....	\$400,000
John McGraw	150,000
Hiram Sibley	100,000
President Andrew D. White.....	100,000
Mrs. Jennie McGraw Fiske	700,000

The latter is not yet realized, and its validity is being decided by the courts.

No time was lost in carrying this plan of a University into full effect. The farm given for a site was on the east side of the valley of Cayuga lake, and the ground selected for the buildings was on the brow of the terrace that overlooks the village of Ithaca, and commands a magnificent prospect of the lake, and of a broad extent of country beyond. Toward the east, the surface extends out as an undulating plateau, well improved as a farming country, and the whole region on every side is well cultivated, prosperous and wealthy. The village of Ithaca in the bottom of the valley, and about a mile from the site chosen for the University, had at that time somewhat limited railroad communications toward the south only ; but since then, connections have been established in half a dozen ways, and towards every point of the compass. The lake itself had regular lines of steamers northward, affording then as now a pleasant route in summer for those who prefer it.

A committee on organization was appointed, of which the Hon. Andrew D. White was Chairman, and on the 21st of October, 1866, he presented a report.

Mr. White had been the associate of Mr. Cornell in the Senate, and his trusted adviser and confidential friend in the measures which had led thus far toward a beginning. Besides his oppor-

is to be a mortgage on the land as located, it does not seem premature to predict that the educational interest is to be greatly benefited by the arrangement, whilst it is an additional proof of the liberality of one of its most earnest patrons."

¹ *Public Service of New York*, III, p. 383.

unities for education in Yale College, and in European Universities, he had traveled much, and had enjoyed opportunities for study and observation which rendered him peculiarly well qualified for the task of laying out a plan of education suited to the requirements of the institution about to open.

This plan embodied some ideas that were new, and a modification of established systems in some degree a departure from the usual course of higher education. It was recommended that a class of non-resident Professors should be appointed, having no duties or responsibilities in the government of the University, but simply delivering courses of Lectures upon the sciences in which they were most eminent.¹ A wide range of elective studies should be provided. Especial opportunities should be offered for instruction in Agriculture, Industrial Mechanics and the various applied Sciences. Commerce and Trade should be taught, embracing the subjects taught in Commercial Colleges, but on a more ample and systematic plan. The University should be non-sectarian. The Faculty should be the governing body, holding stated meetings, and deliberating as a Legislative body upon the various questions that might arise. The students should be expected to govern themselves in a spirit of manly self-respect. It seemed necessary to provide means for students wishing to support themselves in part by manual labor, but labor should be optional, and no great expectation should be entertained of its becoming a prominent feature in the institution. The dormitory system appeared necessary to a considerable extent at first, but the probability was that it would decline, as rooms were provided in private families. The University should encourage boarding clubs, but not undertake to manage or control them. Perhaps it might aid by securing arrangements for purchases at reduced prices. Fuel should be bought at wholesale and sold to students at cost. The most ample provisions should be made in the way of collections, illustrating the various subjects taught.

No preference should be given to any department of study, as more honorable or of higher grade than another. The subjects taught might be arranged in two divisions as follows:

¹The experience of the University has tended to diminish rather than increase this form of instruction, and differences of opinion have arisen with respect to the utility of the plan.

I. Division of Special Sciences and Arts.

1. Department of Agriculture.
2. Department of Mechanic Arts.
3. Department of Civil Engineering.
4. Department of Commerce and Trade.
5. Department of Mining.
6. Department of Medicine and Surgery.
7. Department of Law.
8. Department of Jurisprudence, Political Science and History.
9. Department of Education.

II. Division of Science, Literature and the Arts in General.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1st. General Course. | 3d. General Course. |
| 2d. General Course. | 4. Scientific Course. |
| 5. Optional Course. | |

It was not advised that all of these Departments in the first Division should be established at once, and the Departments of Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, Civil Engineering and Mining were mentioned as of more immediate importance. Upon further consideration the Division of Special Sciences and Arts was so modified that in the first General Announcement it was made to embrace the six following Departments:

1. ARCHITECTURE.
2. MECHANIC ARTS.
3. CIVIL ENGINEERING.
4. MILITARY ENGINEERING AND TACTICS.
5. MINING AND PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.
6. HISTORY, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

In the second group there should be sufficient provision made from the beginning to meet the wants of those who applied at the commencement of the first term.

When it reached the stage of first announcement the Second Division had been extended to eight Departments, defined as follows:

1. FIRST GENERAL COURSE, or "*Modern Course*," extending through four years. To Modern Languages was assigned the place and labor usually given to the Ancient Languages.

2. MODERN COURSE ABRIDGED, extending to three years, and in which the main studies of the former were included and the subordinate ones omitted.

3. SECOND GENERAL COURSE, or "*Combined Course*," extending through four years. In this the languages studied were to be Latin and German, but otherwise it was essentially the same as the General Course.

4. "COMBINED COURSE ABRIDGED," extending to three years.

5. THIRD GENERAL COURSE, or "*Classical Course*," to be mainly like the First, but with the option of Ancient for Modern Languages.

6. "SCIENTIFIC COURSE," of three years, affording a general Scientific preparation for either of the first four Departments of the First Division.

7. SCIENTIFIC COURSE ABRIDGED; extending to two years.

8. OPTIONAL COURSE, of indefinite length, in which the students were allowed to pursue any studies for which they were fitted, and upon completion they were to receive certificates of the studies taken.

Diplomas were to be issued upon completion of either course of four years, but it was to be thoroughly understood that no distinction should be made between them as to their value, and the Trustees pledged themselves to use every effort to prevent any Caste-spirit in any department or course as compared with another.

It was determined from the beginning that the Resident Professors should hold their office for a limited term, to be renewed by election at the option of the Trustees. The equipment in the way of illustrative Collections, Apparatus and Library was to be ample and varied, extending to every branch of science taught, and sufficient to fully illustrate the subjects to which they related. Especially in the way of Philosophical Apparatus, nothing should be introduced but such as furnished the means for illustrating the latest results of research and for aiding new investigations.

The preparations having been sufficiently advanced, the University was opened on the 7th of October, 1868, by the inauguration of the following resident Faculty of instruction and government:

Hon. Andrew D. White, LL. D., President and Professor of History.

Rev. William D. Wilson, D. D., LL. D., Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and Registrar.

Goldwin Smith, M. A., Oxon. Professor of English Constitutional History.

Evan W. Evans, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.

William Channing Russell, M. A., Professor of South European Languages and Literature, and Associate Professor of History.

Eli Whitney Blake, M. A., Ph. D., Professor of Physics and Industrial Mechanics.

George C. Caldwell, M. S., Ph. D., Professor of Agricultural Chemistry.

James B. Crafts, S. B., Professor of General and Analytical Chemistry.

Burt G. Wilder, S. B., M. D., Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoölogy.

Major Joseph H. Whittlesey (U. S. A.), Professor of Military Science and Tactics, and Commandant (under appointment of U. S. Government).

Lebens H. Mitchell, B. A., Ph. D., Professor of Mining and Metallurgy.

Willard Fiske, M. A., Ph. D., Professor of North European Languages and Librarian.

James Law, F. R., V. C., Professor of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.
 William Charles Cleveland, C. E., Professor of Civil Engineering.
 Charles Fred. Hartt, A. M., Professor of General, Economic and Agricultural Geology.
 Albert Sproull Wheeler, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.
 Albert W. Prentiss, M. S., Professor of Botany, Horticulture and Arboriculture.
 Homer B. Sprague, A. M., Professor of Rhetoric, Oratory and Vocal Culture.
 John L. Morris, A. B., C. E., Professor of Practical Mechanics and Director of the Machine Shop.
 T. Frederick Crane, A. M., Assistant Professor of German and Spanish.
 Ziba Hazzard Potter, A. M., M. D., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.
 James Morgan Hart, A. M., J. U. D., Assistant Professor of French and German.
 Lewis Spaulding, S. B., Assistant Professor of Agriculture, and Director of the Farm.
 Frank Wigglesworth Clark, S. B., Assistant in Chemistry.
 Henry Hughes, S. B., Assistant in Chemistry.
 Charles S. Chatfield (Captain U. S. A.), Assistant in Military Tactics.

Several vacant Professorships remained to be filled. Courses of Lectures were arranged for non-resident Professors as follows :

Professor Louis Agassiz, LL. D., Natural History. Twenty Lectures.
 Hon. John Stanton Gould, Mechanics applied to Agriculture. Twelve Lectures.
 James Hall, LL. D., Geology. Twelve Lectures.
 James Russell Lowell, M. A., English Literature. Twelve Lectures.
 Hon. George William Curtiss, M. A., Recent Literature. Twelve Lectures.
 Hon. Theodore W. Dwight, LL. D., Constitutional Law, and Lectures on the Constitution of the United States. Twelve Lectures.

Eight other resident or non-resident professorships were named in the first announcement, as intended to be filled at an early day.

During the two days preceding the inauguration, 314 students applied, were examined and admitted. From the report made of the operations and condition of the University up to January 1, 1869, it appears that there had then been erected two large stone buildings, four stories high, with dormitories for over three hundred students, and library, lecture and recitation-rooms, over thirty in number. Another similar building would be ready the next summer, and large buildings for laboratories and shops were nearly completed. Other buildings would soon be begun, including McGraw Hall,¹ costing \$50,000, the gift of John McGraw, of Ithaca.

The plan of organization has to some extent been modified by experience, but in its essential features it remains the same. New divisions of study have been organized as there was felt the need: some that were proposed have not been adopted, but the intention is not abandoned. Beginning with 19 Professors in 1869, it has now 27. It had 6 Associate and Assistant Professors at first, it now has 15. Of Instructors the number has increased from 1 to 8, but of non-Resident Professors the first number was 6, the highest number (in 1879) was 9, and the present number is 5.

¹ Although this building was not then erected, a chime of bells presented by Miss Jennie McGraw had been received at the time of inauguration, and mounted temporarily for the occasion. It has since been placed in the tower of the McGraw building. The set of bells weighs about six thousand pounds.

Without attempting to follow the changes that have been introduced, in the order of time, it will be sufficient to present an outline of the present course of studies, the Degrees conferred and the requirements, the facilities that have been provided, the statistics of operation, and the financial condition.

The Faculty consists of a President, Professors, Associate Professors and Assistant Professors, and is aided by non-Resident Professors and Lecturers, and by Instructors and Examiners. It comprises the following Special Faculties:

AGRICULTURE.

ARCHITECTURE.

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

ANCIENT CLASSICAL LANGUAGES.

GERMANIC LANGUAGES.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

ROMANCE LANGUAGES.

MATHEMATICS.

MECHANIC ARTS.

MILITARY SCIENCE.

NATURAL HISTORY.

PHILOSOPHY AND LETTERS.

The Special Faculties constitute Standing Committees to which are referred questions relating to the Departments under their control, but their action is subject to the approval of the General Faculty.

Studies of Undergraduate Classes (1884).

Each course leading to a Bachelor's degree requires four years for its completion. In each year there are about thirty weeks of instruction, besides the time devoted to examinations at the close of each term. During each of these weeks the student is required to have at least fifteen recitations, or their equivalent in lectures, laboratory, or field-work, and in many cases the requirement is much greater. A large proportion of the studies in each course are optional, to be selected by the student in accordance with his own tastes and wants. There are five general courses of study — the Course in Arts, the Course in Literature, the Course in Philosophy, the Course in Science and the Course in Science and Letters. The Course in Arts answers to the usual Academic course of American Colleges. The Course in Literature, leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Literature, is based on Latin, without Greek, and designed for those who prefer studies of a specially literary nature. The Course in Philosophy, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, is based on Latin, without Greek, and designed for those who prefer studies of a philosophical nature. The Course of Science, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science, is designed for those who wish to pursue studies relating chiefly to Natural Science, without Latin or Greek. The Course in Science and Letters, lead-

ing to the degree of Bachelor of Science, is designed for those who wish to pursue both scientific and literary studies, without Latin or Greek. The Special Courses are Agriculture, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture, and a three years' course not leading to a degree; Mechanic Arts, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering; Military Science; Architecture, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Architecture; Civil Engineering, four years' course, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering, also a five years' course, leading to the degree of Civil Engineer; Mathematics, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science; Chemistry and Physics, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science; Natural History, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science; a two years' course preparatory to the study of Medicine, not leading to a degree; Ancient Classical Languages; Oriental Languages; Germanic Languages; Romance Languages; Literature; Philosophy and History and Political Science, not leading to a degree.

Degrees.

These are conferred as above, upon completion of course and satisfactory examinations. Only one degree can be taken at one commencement.

Advanced Degrees.

Graduate courses of study leading to advanced degrees are provided for in the following general Departments: Chemistry and Physics, History and Political Science, Ancient Classical Languages and Literature, Modern European Languages and Literature, Oriental Languages and Literature, Mathematics, Natural History, Comparative Philology and Philosophy and Letters.

The Master's degree in Arts or Science is conferred on Bachelors of Arts or Science who have spent at least one year in a course of graduate study in this University, and on non-resident graduates of this University, on the same conditions after three years. The degree of Master of Science is conferred on the same conditions on the graduates in Course of Philosophy. The degree of Civil Engineer is conferred on Bachelors of Civil Engineering after two years of study and practice, on passing the requisite examinations and presenting a satisfactory thesis. The degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine is conferred on Bachelors of Veterinary Science, who have spent two years in additional study, and passed satisfactory examinations thereupon.

Female Students in Cornell University.

The idea of admitting female students to the privileges of the

versity did not form a part of the original plan. It was pro-
d in 1872, and much feeling was expressed against it on the part
me Trustees many Professors and most of the Undergraduates.
o remove any objection that might be made on the ground of
t of suitable accommodations, the Hon. Henry W. Sage in 1872
e an offer to the University to erect a proper building as a home
he lady students. The Corner Stone for this building was laid
15, 1873, and an elegant structure known as SAGE COLLEGE
WOMEN was completed and ready to receive Students in Septem-
1874.

he experience acquired since females were admitted has been
dedly favorable. They enjoy the same privileges of lectures,
ations and laboratory work as young men, are examined upon
same studies and receive the same degrees as found worthy.
least age at which they are received is seventeen years. The
iber that have attended and graduated from the beginning is
vn in the following table:

Female Students in Cornell University.

YEARS ENDING IN—	STUDENTS BY CLASSES.							Graduates.
	Optional.	Freshmen.	Sophomore.	Junior.	Senior.	Post-Graduate.	Total.	
.....	1	15	....	1	1	1	18	1
.....	2	14	8	8	2	....	29	8
.....	7	12	8	7	8	8	40	8
.....	....	22	10	8	5	2	47	5
.....	...	21	22	8	7	5	63	6
.....	....	18	15	20	7	8	68	7
.....	....	18	16	12	12	2	60	9
.....	....	10	18	15	9	8	55	9
.....	....	16	10	14	12	5	57	18
.....	4	17	18	10	11	8	58	12
.....	7	16	8	8	10	6	55	10

TABLE—(Continued).

YEARS ENDING IN—	STUDENTS BY DEPARTMENTS.										
	Arts.	Architecture.	Agriculture.	Chemistry.	History.	Literature.	Mathematics.	Philosophy.	Natural History.	Science.	Optional.
1873.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	1
1874.....	4	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	14	9
1875.....	5	....	....	....	....	6	....	1	1	17	7
1876.....	5	2	....	....	....	18	....	2	1	22	3
1877.....	7	2	1	....	....	16	....	5	3	16	11
1878.....	8	....	1	1	....	14	....	2	1	22	14
1879.....	9	....	....	1	....	17	....	6	....	21	6
1880.....	12	....	....	....	1	9	....	4	....	22	7
1881.....	18	1	....	....	1	7	1	4	1	18	11
1882.....	8	1	....	....	....	7	1	7	1	24	9
1883.....	6	2	....	....	1	5	....	2	2	21	15

Total number who have attended, to 1883, inclusive, 220.

Total number of Graduates, 78.

Degrees taken: A. B., 22; Ph. B., 6; B. Lit., 17; B. S., 39; Arch. B., 1.

Average age of women graduated 23 years and 3 months, almost one year more than the average age of men Graduates.

The number at Sage College was 23 in 1875-76; 23 in 1876-77; 28 in 1877-78; 29 in 1879-80; 29 in 1880-81; 32 in 1880-81; 32 in 1881-82, and 26 in 1882-83.

From the President's report to the Trustees, made June 18, 1884, it appears that the number of young ladies residing in this College during the previous year varied from 23 to 26, being about half of the whole number attending the University. A lady Principal had been appointed to reside in the building, and have general charge of the household. The presence of a lady of high acquirements and large social experience cannot fail of exerting an influence tending to refinement and culture in the family of young ladies assembled in the College, and of imparting a home-like feeling among its inmates.

The experiment of co-education of the sexes in Cornell University is regarded as entirely successful, under the arrangements provided, and whatever objections might have been raised before the plan was introduced, have entirely disappeared. The income of \$50,000 has been specially set apart for scholarships of lady students, besides

their opportunity to compete for the other scholarships recently established.

Religious Services — Sage Chapel.

The University makes no distinction of religious belief, and seeks neither to promote any creed nor to exclude any. By the terms of its charter persons of any or of no religious denomination are eligible, but at no time can a majority be of any one religious sect, or of no religious sect.

Mr. Henry W. Sage and his family have built a fine chapel, and provided an endowment fund for the support of religious services. These are conducted by eminent clergymen of different religious denominations invited by the University, and officiating one Sunday at a time. They usually come from distant points, and are widely known and highly approved in their several denominations. This arrangement affords, perhaps, a better opportunity for hearing a series of sermons delivered by men eminent in their profession, than has elsewhere been afforded at any place in the country.

Within the last year a Memorial chapel has been erected adjacent to and connected with Sage chapel, and intended to receive the remains of the deceased benefactors of the University — Mr. Cornell, Mr. McGraw and Mrs. Fiske. It is a beautiful and substantial structure, with Memorial windows of finest workmanship. The plan contemplates appropriate monumental statuary in the chapel, and the deposit of the remains in a crypt beneath.

Physical Culture.

A Gymnasium has been erected within the last two years upon the most approved plans, and thoroughly equipped with baths, and all necessary appliances for bodily culture. It is under an experienced physician, the Professor of Physical Culture and Director of the Gymnasium, who examines every student at his entrance and at stated intervals afterward ; learns the condition of his health, takes physical measurements, and prescribes such exercises as may be required for complete health and symmetrical bodily development. The Gymnasium is open to all members of the University for voluntary exercise, but hazardous or excessive athletic efforts are not allowed.

A supplementary Gymnasium at Sage College for the lady students, is conducted on the same general plan.

Military Drill is obligatory upon all young men in the first two years, and optional in the last two years of the course.

Amendment of the Charter in 1882.

The charter was amended May 12, 1882,¹ by removing the limitation upon the amount of property that may be held by the University, which now may be "such an amount as may be or become necessary for the proper conduct and support of the several departments of education heretofore established or hereafter to be established." Former gifts, grants, devises and bequests were confirmed, and their income applied to purposes for which they were intended.

It was also provided in this act that the Supervisor of the town of Ithaca may appoint three special constables, for the protection of the premises and property of the University.

Alumni Trustees.

No provision was made in the original act of incorporation for the election of Trustees by the Alumni. By an amendment of 1867,² it was provided that when the number of Alumni amounts to one hundred, one Trustee might be elected by them annually from their number.

By an act passed May 16, 1883,³ it was provided that any ten Alumni of this University might file a written nomination for Trustee or Trustees to be elected, and a list of persons nominated by more than this number was to be mailed to each of the Alumni. The vote might be sent by mail, and with the same effect as if the voter were present.

At the annual meeting, if any person received at least half of the votes cast, he was to be deemed elected; otherwise the Alumni present were to designate from the two having the highest pluralities, unless their pluralities aggregated less than half, in which case more are to be included so as to bring the pluralities of those to be voted for to fifty per cent.⁴

¹ Chap. 147, Laws of 1882.

² Chap. 763, Laws of 1867.

³ Chap. 611, Laws of 1883.

⁴ In 1884, the first of a series of Alumni Reports was published, containing a general review of the operations of the University — its condition and its needs. This report, prepared by Mr. James F. Gluck, A. B., one of the Alumni Trustees, extends to 128 pages, and contains a large amount of information concerning the operation of the University, and comparisons with other leading institutions in the United States. This plan of publication by the Alumni is not a new one. It was begun at Yale College in 1868, and has since been adopted at Williams and perhaps other Colleges.

Scholarships and Fellowships.

Within the last year, the Trustees have carried out a plan which had been advocated by President White for many years, by providing for the establishment of several Endowed Fellowships and Scholarships. The sum is equivalent to the interest on \$205,000 at five per cent, of which \$50,000 are from the Sage Fund, and available for lady students. The remaining \$155,000 are for candidates of both sexes.

This sum of \$155,000 was determined upon as the proper amount to be used, in reimbursement of a sum contributed to the University in 1872, by Ezra Cornell, John McGraw, Henry W. Sage, Hiram Sibley and Andrew D. White, in accordance with an agreement then made.

The plan proposed is, that thirty-six scholarships, worth \$200 each, shall be offered, of which nine are to be awarded in each Freshman class, to the scholars passing the best examination in certain branches — such scholarships to enjoy the income for the four years, unless at the close of the first year they are found to have declined in character or work below a certain point considered by the Faculty as essential to continuance in the scholarships.

The Fellowships are to be awarded to such members of the Graduating class in this and other Universities, as may show special proficiency in certain specified fields of study, and who may wish to perfect themselves so as to be especially fitted in the fields they had chosen.

Number of Professors and of Instructors in Cornell University.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Professors...	19	21	19	21	21	21	22	23	24	25	26	24	27	26	26	27
Associate and Ass't Profs	6	10	10	11	10	11	9	12	12	12	12	12	15	18	16	15
Instructors...	1	.	2	3	3	4	9	8	8	8	9	7	9	3	6	8
Non-Resident Professors.	8	7	7	8	9	8	7	7	5	6	2	2	2	5	■	6
Total....	32	38	38	43	43	44	45	51	49	51	49	45	53	52	52	55

Students attending Cornell University from the State of New York and from out of the State.

YEARS.	From State of N. Y.	From out of State.	YEARS.	From State of N. Y.	From out of State.	YEARS.	From State of N. Y.	From out of State.	YEARS.	From State of N. Y.	From out of State.
1869...	279	183	1873...	272	258	1877...	317	244	1881...	265	194
1870...	376	187	1874...	238	271	1878...	308	221	1882...	259	198
1871...	337	272	1875...	245	276	1879...	290	186	1883...	254	193
1872...	314	281	1876...	264	263	1880...	298	166	1884...	304	187

Students in Attendance at Cornell University as reported to the Regents.

YEARS ENDING IN—	Not classified.	UNDERGRADUATE CLASSES.				Resident Graduates.	Total.
		Freshmen.	Sophomores.	Juniors.	Seniors.		
1869.....	82	252	47	23	9	....	413
1870.....	....	252	195	124	38	....	609
1871.....	....	254	197	124	43	....	618
1872.....	....	151	119	121	98	5	494
1873.....	....	172	132	125	102	6	537
1874.....	....	186	129	95	88	11	509
1875.....	81	166	110	96	63	16	532
1876.....	149	201	135	109	82	13	699
1877.....	....	223	141	90	84	23	561
1878.....	....	157	165	100	77	30	529
1879.....	....	133	145	123	83	21	505
1880.....	....	127	120	113	89	9	469
1881.....	....	124	95	77	89	....	395
1882.....	....	98	80	69	59	....	306
1883.....	42	122	63	72	66	20	393

The classes have generally been reported in aggregates, without distinguishing the sexes, but in 1883 the number is reported as follows:

Males — Special, 35 ; Freshmen, 104 ; Sophomores, 61 ; Juniors, 64 ; Seniors, 36 ; Resident Graduates, 14. Total, 334.
Females — Special, 7 ; Freshmen, 18 ; Sophomores, 7 ; Juniors, 8 ; Seniors, 10 ; Resident Graduates, 6. Total, 56.

rees Conferred in Course at Cornell University, as reported to the Regents.

YEARS.	FIRST DEGREE.									SECOND DEGREE.				
	A. B.	B. Lit.	Ph. B.	B. S.	B. Ag.	B. Arch.	B. C. E.	B. Mech. E.	B. V. S.	A. M.	M. S.	C. E.	Ph. D.	Archit.
.....	7	..	9	16	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	4	..	..
.....	4	..	9	26	..	..	10	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
.....	17	3	6	41	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	1	1	..
.....	4	4	3	26	9	6	15	1	..	..	2	4	1	..
.....	8	..	5	21	1	4	8	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
.....	3	1	3	21	1	6	13	6	..	4	2	..	..	1
.....	5	2	8	24	2	7	15	7	..	2	3	2	1	..
.....	3	3	2	24	1	2	14	12	..	1	..	2	..	..
.....	7	7	..	33	..	4	10	5	1	..	1	2	1	..
.....	12	5	4	40	3	3	7	4	..	2	..	1	1	..
M.....	14	2	4	30	8	..	9	3	..	1	..	..	..	..
F.....	4	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.....	11	3	3	23	4	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
P.....	2	3	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
M.....	7	3	6	21	2	1	10	6	..	..	2	2	..	..
F.....	3	2	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..

Income of the University in a Period of ten years.

YEARS.	Tuition.	Income of Rooms.	Income from Productive Funds.	Farm Produce.	Chemicals to Students.
.....	\$15,882 50	\$2,971 03	\$30,000 00	\$2 581 98	\$1,230 25
.....	15,105 00	2,741 49	30,000 00	1,326 48	1,130 50
.....	19,460 00	2,505 52	30,000 00	5,147 36	1,457 71
.....	20,420 00	2,841 67	32,770 00	7,059 55	1,770 55
.....	24,540 00	1,865 16	79,596 98	5,927 35	1,547 82
.....	20,510 00	1,622 88	79,335 00	5,850 16	1,802 36
.....	18,545 00	2,287 08	78,661 91	6,553 56	1,071 70
.....	18,180 00	2,696 61	70,935 00	5,924 31	1,075 79
.....	14,750 00	.....	123,807 66	.....	.....
.....	13,590 00	.....	114,701 22	.....	.....

TABLE (Continued).

RS.	Machine Shop.	Fuel sold to Students.	Printing Office.	Receipts from students other than Tuition.	Other Sources.	Total.
.....	\$300 78	\$494 35	\$263 23	.....	\$558 60	\$104,582 67
.....	277 37	585 46	.....	.....	5,134 79	106,301 17
.....	343 89	633 21	.....	.....	7,768 97	117,347 66
.....	548 62	728 81	.....	.....	2,477 22	118,715 92
.....	486 72	670 27	.....	.....	2,152 81	118,787 01
.....	1,283 69	.....	.....	.....	1,711 75	112,115 63
.....	148 59	416 60	.....	.....	4,473 20	107,157 64
.....	115 62	.....	.....	.....	933 95	99,561 34
.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2,232 58	8,376 56	149,166 80
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,334 33	13,778 72	142,404 27

Expenditure and Debts of Cornell University in a Period of ten years.

YEARS.	Expenditures.	Debts.	YEARS.	Expenditures.	Debts.
1874.....	\$112,851 12	\$25,000 00	1879.....	\$108,220 28	\$37,967 00
1875.....	102,055 69	41,300 00	1880.....	105,801 95	27,000 00
1876.....	111,623 21	29,500 00	1881.....	103,145 07	
1877.....	126,243 05	24,467 00	1882.....	128,751 85	
1878.....	109,793 47	84,467 00	1883.....	143,815 23	

Income from the College Land-Scrip Fund and from the Cornell Endowment Fund, as reported by the Comptroller.

FISCAL YEARS ENDING IN—	COLLEGE LAND-SCRIP FUND.		CORNELL ENDOWMENT FUND.	
	From Sales of Lands.	From Interest.	From Sales of Lands.*	From Interest.
1864.....	†\$64,762 40			
1865.....	\$2,618 21		
1866.....	8,416 94		
1867.....	12,848 24		
1868.....	150,108 65	11,603 33	‡\$97,200 00	
1869.....	23,551 50	.....	\$6,498 39
1870.....	40,320 00	19,654 44	17,484 80	5,579 03
1871.....	20,832 00	21,997 70	9,027 20	7,920 25
1872.....	80,222 18	.....	10,472 03
1873.....	22,052 04	.....	7,825 17
1874.....	24,284 54	.....	8,953 75
1875.....	\$83,743 29	.....	12,454 08
1876.....	81,012 45	.....	7,675 01
1877.....	31,978 64	.....	9,509 13
1878.....	27,425 80	.....	7,170 25
1879.....	27,351 52	.....	6,453 61
1880.....	27,424 80	.....	‡36,713 30
1881.....	27,000 66	.....
1882.....	23,277 74	.....
1883.....	22,103 08	.....
1884.....	17,237 71	.....

* Receipts in excess of price agreed upon in contract (60 cents per acre).
† Of this sum \$64,440 came from the sale of land-scrip, and the balance from interest.
‡ Receipts in excess of 60 cents per acre from sales of land.
§ In 1875 the capital of this fund was reported as \$295,600, of which the principal of E. Cornell's bonds amounted to \$179,600, and the principal State 5's of 1875, redeemed, amounted to \$116,000.
|| Including \$32,896.61 added from money of the capital in the Treasury.

The custody of the Cornell Endowment Fund was transferred to the University by act of May 18, 1880.¹

¹ Chap. 317, Laws of 1880.

Voluntary Labor System.

It was undoubtedly an intention of Mr. Cornell that the University which he founded should afford aid in the way of payment for labor done by its students. This has been done to a limited extent, not not in recent years to the amount of the early ones. From a recent publication¹ it appears that the total amount paid to 1883, inclusive, was \$68,301.77, the largest sum being \$10,234.98 in 1869-70, and the smallest \$1,410 in 1882-83. A considerable sum has been expended upon the experiment, and it may be regarded as almost a failure.

Printing Office.

From the beginning, and for several years, a Printing office was maintained in the "Sibley building," for such uses as the University might require. Some very excellent work was done at this establishment, and employment was given to several students. This has recently been discontinued, but in the last report of the President, an arrangement is suggested which may lead to a "University Press," under a modified plan. A considerable amount of material is retained by the University, which would be available should this branch of industry be re-established.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The Treasurer's Report, dated June 1, 1884, shows the following condition of the funds and property of the University:

Productive Funds.

Cornell Endowment Fund (including Land Contracts).....	\$2, 922, 872 03
Sage College Endowment.....	125, 000 00
Dean Sage Sermon Fund.....	30, 000 00
College Land Scrip Fund (held by the Comptroller)	473, 402 87
Sibley Endowment Fund (held by donor, interest paid regularly).....	30, 000 00
Wolford Medal Fund (:.....)	1, 500 00
H. K. White Prize Fund, invested.....	500 00
<hr/>	
Total funds.....	\$3, 583, 274 90
Accrued interest to June 1, 1884.....	116, 116 02
<hr/>	
Total funds and accrued interest.....	\$3, 699, 390 92

¹ "Cornell University, its Condition and Needs in 1884, by James F. Gluck, one of the Alumni Trustees," p. 17.

Other Property.

Real Estate.....	844, 834 23
Equipment of Departments and Furniture.....	353, 047 06

Total property, exclusive of western lands unsold and the McGraw Funds now in suit... \$1, 897, 272 20

McGraw Funds.

McGraw Library Fund, invested.....	\$688, 800 00
McGraw Hospital Fund.....	40, 000 00
McGraw Building Fund.....	50, 000 00
Total	<u>\$778, 800 00</u>
Accrued interest.....	<u>27, 208 00</u>

Western Lands.

Sales during the year, 4,087.54 acres.....	\$38, 839 00
5,089,000 feet of pine from 3,778 acres (land reserved).....	21, 582 00
Total sales.....	<u>\$60, 421 00</u>

Of the land sold, 1,183.60 acres was pine land, containing 3,340,000 feet of pine, which sold at an average price of \$12.37½ per acre, or \$3.95 per thousand feet for the pine, and \$7.25 per acre for the land, and 2,903.94 acres of farm land (having no pine) sold at \$8.33 per acre.

The sales of pine (land reserved), were at the average price of \$4.24 per thousand feet.

The land remaining unsold, June 1, 1884, consisted of 164,503.19 acres, of which 96,762.8 acres are pine land, containing 287,442,000 feet of pine timber, and the balance, 67,741.11 acres, consisted of about 32,000 acres of cut-over land, and about 35,741.11 acres of farming land, which contained 23,847,000 feet of scattering pine, making total of pine timber, 308,290,000 feet.

The total receipts during the year were.....	\$330, 586 51
Disbursements.....	24, 507 04

Excess of receipts over disbursements..... \$306, 079 47

The balances on current land and timber contracts amounted to \$2,085,004.28, carrying six and seven per cent interest.

Taxes average $9\frac{1}{8}$ cents per acre, an increase due to an advance in the assessment of timber lands, which had increased from ten to fifteen per cent, and in many cases to more. The expense of carrying the lands had been 12.98 cents per acre.

The "Ten-year Book of the Cornell University" (1868-78), give the following summary of occupations of the graduates down to 1877, inclusive:

Agriculture.....	17	Ministry.....	16
Architecture.....	15	Special Study and Scientific	
Banking, etc.....	6	Investigations.....	20
Civil Engineering.....	42	Trade.....	45
Education.....	98	Without occupation or not	
Journalism.....	22	reported.....	12
Law.....	130		
Manufacturing.....	18	Total.....	476
Mechanical Engineering, etc.	13		
Medicine.....	22		

Dead, 10; total Graduates, 486; total number of Matriculates, 1868-78, 2,403.

Principal Buildings owned by the Cornell University, with the Year when Built, Sizes, Uses and Cost.

- Morrill Hall*, 1868, 165 by 50 feet, 4 stories. Used for offices, lecture and recitation rooms. Cost, \$70,111.25.
- Cascadilla Place*, 1868, 195 by 100 feet, 5 stories. Built one-third at the expense of citizens of Ithaca, and the remainder by the University. Used for Dormitories. Cost, \$72,010.94.
- Civil Engineering Building*, 1869, 100 by 100 feet, 2 to 3 stories. Used by Civil Engineering Department. Cost, \$23,699.12.
- McGraw Building*, 1871, 200 by 60 feet, 4 to 5 stories. Built by John McGraw, and used for Library, Museum and Natural History Department. Cost, \$120,000.
- White Hall*, 1878, 165 by 50 feet, 4 stories. Used for lecture-rooms, etc. Cost, \$80,485.16.
- Sibley College*, 1871 and 1884, main building 166 by 40 feet, with extensive workshops. Built by Hiram Sibley. Used for Mechanic Arts. Cost, \$65,000.
- President's House*, 1871. Built by Andrew D. White, at a cost of \$50,000 and used as President's residence.
- Sage Chapel*, 1878. Built by Henry W. Sage, and used as University Chapel. Cost, \$30,000.
- Sage College*, 1875, main portion 168 by 40 feet, south wing 125 feet, north wing 95 feet. Built by Henry W. Sage, and used for Ladies' Dormitories and Botanical Department. Cost, \$165,000.
- McGraw-Fisk House*, 1882. Built by Mrs. Jennie McGraw. Cost, \$210,000.
- Physical and Chemical Laboratory*, 1888. Used for Chemistry and Physics, and cost \$85,000.
- Military Hall and Gymnasium*, 1888, 160 by 60 feet and a wing. Used for instruction in Military Science and Gymnastics. Cost, \$85,000.
- Memorial Chapel*, 1888. Attached to Sage Chapel. Cost, \$20,000.

Besides the buildings above given, there are several valuable farm buildings belonging to the University; while on the campus stand sixteen Professors' residences, and one Society house. Certain buildings are also "endowed" to the amount of about \$200,000.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The "New York Free Academy" was established July 27, 1846, wholly at the city cost, it being the pioneer of Free Academies in the State. It was sanctioned by a law passed May 7, 1847, which referred the question of maintenance by tax, to the electors, at a special election in June following, and it was confirmed by a vote of 19,404 to 3,409.

The following Professorships were established :

1. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
2. History and Belles-Lettres.
3. Latin and Greek Languages and Literature.
4. French Language and Literature.
5. Spanish Language and Literature.
6. Chemistry.
7. German and Drawing.

The Academy was opened January 27, 1849, with HORACE WESTER, LL. D. (formerly of Geneva College), as President, and was a success from the beginning. From the first, none were admitted but those who had passed through the course in the Public Schools. The attendance increased rapidly, and as the need was felt, additional instructors were appointed. Of the latter, there were three in 1848; ten in 1849; fifteen in 1850; seventeen in 1851, and twenty-two in 1852.

'In 1854,¹ full powers were granted for conferring degrees, but the name was not changed to the present form until 1866.' Under this act the Board of Education were made *ex-officio* Trustees of the College. It has since been steadily advancing and adding new departments of study as the occasion required.'

¹ Chap. 267, Laws of 1854.

² March 30, 1866.

³ In an account published in "The Public Service of New York" (vol. III, page 406), the following tribute is paid to the early friends of this institution :

"The founders of the College are the People of New York. Prominent among its benefactors and promoters may be mentioned : Townsend Harris, first Minister from the United States to Japan, President of the Board of Education in 1846-47, lately deceased ; Robert Kelley, President of the Board of Education, 1848-49 ; Judge Joseph S. Bosworth, member of Executive Committee, 1847, 1848, 1849 ; Hon. Luther Bradish, Chairman of Executive Committee, 1850, 1851, 1853 ; Erastus C. Benedict, LL. D., late Chancellor of the University of the State ; Wm. H. Neilson, President of the Board in 1855, and again in 1873, 1874, 1875. Judge Richard L. Larremore, Chairman of the Board of Trustees in 1868-69 ; Hon. Samuel B. H. Vance, ex-Mayor and Chairman of Executive Committee. Also, Ephraim Holbrook, Seth Grosvenor, Duncan C. Pell, Edwin Burr, Charles S. Cromwell,

The expenses of this College from the beginning to 1880 were : for lot and building, \$91,373 ; salaries, repairs and supplies, \$2,7,152 ; total, \$2,848,524. The property of the College is reported follows in the Regents' Report of 1884 : Grounds and buildings, \$12,000 ; educational collections, \$82,300 ; funds for Library and prizes, \$40,750 ; received from the City Comptroller the preceding year, \$119,159.19 ; income of Library and Prize Funds, \$1,543.06 ; aid for salaries, \$101,882.98 ; improvements and repairs, \$6,122.36 ; for other purposes, \$12,696.91.

The endowment of the College is by a law passed May 1, 1872,¹ fixed at \$150,000. The main College building is on the corner of Lexington avenue and Twenty-third street, and contains sixteen recitation-rooms, a lecture-room, three drawing-rooms, a chapel, a library of three rooms, a laboratory, offices for the President, Secretary and Registrar, apartments for Janitor and several store-rooms. The building used by the sub-Freshmen class contains eleven recitation-rooms, an assembly room and store-rooms in the basement.

The library numbered in 1880, 18,200 volumes of well-selected works, valued at about \$45,750. A repository for text-books, numbered 16,500 volumes. The laboratory is well provided, and the collections, apparatus, models, charts, etc., are ample for illustration and were valued at \$14,700. A cabinet of Natural History was valued at \$2,000, and architectural models, casts for drawing-class, etc., as much more.

Instruction is given in all departments, excepting Drawing and the Fine Arts, by text-books, and in most departments lectures are delivered. In the three higher classes the students are exercised in composition and oratory. Prize speaking is had at Commencement by three members of each of the three highest classes. The Seniors and Juniors each deliver two original discourses annually before the entire College. Sophomores are exercised in declamation throughout the year. Freshmen are required to write compositions once a month.

The course extends through five years, and graduates receive de-

Augustus H. Ward, Elisha Riggs, James Kelly, John Claflin and George R. Lockwood, the donors of funds and prizes bearing their names and described in this title.

The only private benefactions that the College has received, except donations of books, apparatus, etc., made at various times, and prizes mentioned hereafter, are the following : In 1852, Ephraim Holbrook, \$5,000, to be applied, at a future period, to the purchase of books for the library. In 1857, Seth Grosvenor, \$30,000, for books for the library."

¹ Chap. 687, Laws of 1872.

degrees of Bachelor of Arts, or of science, according to the studies pursued. There is also a Post-graduate course in Civil Engineering, and a short Commercial course of one year only. To the end of the Sophomore year, the studies are alike, but in the last two years students may take a Classical or a Scientific course. An extended series of prizes has been established.¹

The College being, through the action of its officers and alumni, associated with the following Universities and Colleges, viz.: Amherst, Brown, Columbia, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, New Jersey, Wesleyan and Yale, in the support of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, the school is open to any properly qualified graduate of this College.

The Museum of Natural History in 1884, contained 6,000 specimens; 550 in Botany, 250 of Vertebrata, 1,600 of Invertebrata, 2,000 in Mineralogy, and 1,600 in Lithology, Geology and Paleontology. Among them may be mentioned a set of Conchological specimens from the Smithsonian Institution; a very valuable collection of the Unios of the United States, presented by Mr. Isaac Lea, of Philadelphia, and a complete series of the Corals of Florida, presented by Major Walter McFarland, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A. There were also fifty models in glass, illustrative of the Radiata and the Protozoa, and wire models illustrating the principles of Crystallography.

¹ These are reported in the Thirty-sixth Annual Register for 1884-5, as follows:

1. THE PELL MEDALS. Founded in 1849 by Duncan C. Pell, \$500, providing a gold medal annually for highest rank in all studies. In 1856, a silver medal was provided for second in rank.
2. THE CROMWELL MEDALS. Since 1850, \$500, for a gold medal annually, for best scholar in History and Belles-Lettres, and since 1856 a silver medal for second best. Founded by Charles T. Cromwell.
3. THE WARD MEDALS. By Augustus H. Ward, since 1853, twenty bronze medals, for proficiency as specified.
4. THE RIGGS MEDALS. By Elisha Riggs, since 1864, \$1,000. Two gold medals for English Prose Compositions in two higher classes.
5. THE CLAFLIN MEDALS. By John Claflin, since 1871, \$1,250, for two gold and two silver medals. Greek and Latin.
6. PRIZE OF PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF EDUCATION, since 1852. Public Speaking.
7. PRIZE FOR BEST DECLAIMER OF A SELECTED POEM. Since 1855.
8. THE LOCKWOOD PRIZE. By George R. Lockwood, since 1857. Translation from English into French.
9. THE KELLY PRIZE. By James Kelly, since 1868, \$1,000. Two prizes for best debaters in Literary Societies.
10. THE BELDEN PRIZES. By William Belden, since 1883, \$1,000. Pure Mathematics; a gold and a silver medal.

From 1853 to 1884, the College graduated 1,132 men in thirty-classes. An Alumni Association is formed, and meets annually a day after Commencement. In 1857, it established a "Student Aid Fund," for deserving students, which is loaned without cost, and neither the names of those receiving aid, nor the amount loaned are known to any but the Trustees and Auditors of the fund. The College has two Literary Societies; the "Clionian" and the "Panocosmian," holding weekly meetings, and having libraries. In November, 1883, a course was opened in the Mechanic Arts; not for teaching any particular trade, but the processes and methods have general application. The workshops attached to the College are three in number. The first, for wood-work, has an area of 1,200 square feet, and has fifteen double benches, with tool closets and tools for thirty students. The second for forge and vise-work, has an area of 820 square feet; has six Buffalo forges, twenty benches, ten long benches, fifteen vises and tools for a class of fifteen students. The third, for lathe-work, has an area of 720 square feet, with three grind stones and twenty-six lathes. The shops are illuminated by electric lamps and supplied with steam power. The study of commercial products is taught practically, and includes the consideration of raw products from the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms — the names used in various languages, the sources of supply, lines of communication and conveyance, and uses to which applied.

dance and Graduation at the College of the City of New York.

YEARS ENDING IN—	Introductory Classes.	UNDERGRADUATE CLASSES.					Graduates.
		Fresh- men.	Sopho- mores.	Juniors.	Seniors.	Total.	
.....	381	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	25
.....	397	120	67	40	32	259	30
.....	462	168	60	56	31	315	29
.....	429	185	88	44	42	359	41
.....	409	189	94	54	32	369	30
.....	538	191	86	55	39	361	31
.....	538	181	70	54	37	370	33
.....	592	179	99	61	34	382	35
.....	601	276	96	65	48	373	31
.....	604	190	90	58	50	402	44
.....	650	220	120	65	51	388	47
.....	807	253	117	71	55	456	48
.....	797	262	136	91	58	496	50
.....	*.....	243	134	75	51	523	48
.....	.....	244	127	84	49	504	47
.....	.....	153	103	58	45	354	45
.....	.....	146	74	60	55	335	44

The reports for 1880 and since sub-Freshmen and Commercial classes have been re-ported as follows: sub-Freshmen — 1880, 333; 1881, 329; 1882, 305; 1883, 243. Commer- cial — 1880, 273; 1883, 123.

The Faculty of this College consists of a President and nineteen Professors, besides twenty-two Tutors and special instructors.

President — Alexander Stewart Webb, LL. D.

Professors — French Language and Literature, Jean Romer, LL. D. ; Spanish Language and Literature, Agustin Jose Morales, LL. D. ; Chemistry and Physics, Robert Ogden Doremus, M. D., LL. D. ; German Language and Literature, Adolph Werner, Ph. D. ; Natural History, Physiology and Hygiene, John Christopher Draper, M. D., LL. D. ; Applied Mathematics, Alfred George Compton, A. M. ; Latin Language and Literature, and Librarian, Charles George Herbermann, Ph. D., LL. D. ; English Language and Literature, David Burnet Scott ; Descriptive Geometry and Drawing, Solomon Woolfe, A. M. ; Mental and Intellectual Philosophy, George Benton Newcomb, Ph. D. ; Greek Language and Literature, Fitzgerald Tisdall, Ph. D. ; Pure Mathematics, James Weir Mason, A. M. ; History, Henry Phelps Johnston, A. B.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.

This institution was first organized as the "*Rutgers Female Institute*," by an act passed April 10, 1838.¹ It was to be located in the Seventh ward of the city of New York, and was to be managed by a Board of fifteen Trustees, chosen by stockholders from among their number, and so classified that five would be elected annually for a term of three years. The first Trustees named in the act were: Isaac Ferris, Irad Rawley, Marinus Willett, Joseph Hoxie, William H. Falls, Zebedee Ring, Jacob K. Hardenbrook, William H. Crosby, Samuel Akerley, Thompson Price, Jacob K. Herrick, Thomas Williams, Jr., James Rowe, Jared L. Moore and John H. Williams.

The name was given in honor of Colonel Henry Rutgers of the Revolution, by his adopted son and heir, William B. Crosby, of New York. The site of the institution was first located on Madison street, near Clinton, upon three lots forming a part of the old Rutger estate. The corner stone was laid with proper exercises August 29, 1838, and the building was opened for use April 27, 1839, under the care of Dr. Charles E. West as Principal.

Valuable cabinets of minerals, shells and medals were procured, a library of 4,000 volumes was purchased, and success attended the institution from the beginning. In one month after opening it had 320 pupils, and during the second quarter it numbered 450.

¹ *Laws of New York*, 1838, chap. 192, p. 161.

It became necessary to erect a large additional building the next year, and on the 23d of January, 1840, it was received under the visitation of the Regents.

The enlargement did not afford full accommodation to those that applied, and at one time there were seventy-five waiting for admissions, as vacancies might occur. This academic stage of its history continued, until by an act of the Legislature, passed April 11, 1867,¹ just nineteen years after its beginning, a new charter was granted as the Rutgers Female College. The Principals up to that time had been Dr. Charles E. West, twelve years; Dr. D. C. Van Norman, six years; Dr. C. H. Gardner, one year, and Dr. H. M. Pierce from 1858 till the change to collegiate form.

During this interval, the changes in population and the removal of many patrons of the institution further "up town" had made it desirable to change the site. After careful deliberation, it was finally decided to purchase new grounds on Fifth avenue (Nos. 487 and 489), between Forty-first and Forty-second street, in the district known as Murray Hill. The old edifice was sold,² the site reverting to the Crosby estate, and the premises purchased were altered, enlarged and fitted up for use. The front portion had been built for private residences, forming the center of a block of peculiarly built Gothic design, and presenting as a whole a striking architectural effect. An addition was built in 1860, five stories high, and forming with the main building commodious apartments for the various uses of the institution.

The College charter vested all the property, rights, privileges, powers, duties and liabilities of the former academy in the new corporation, with full power of conferring degrees and honors as fully as in any University or College in the United States, excepting those entitling the holder to practice law or medicine, or any other learned profession. The idea of a College with power to confer degrees upon women, had already been put into successful practice at Elmira and Le Roy in this State, and in various places in other States. The change was made to meet a recognized want of the city of New York, and the name of Jeremiah Burns, then a member of the Board of Trustees (now deceased), is mentioned as that of one who was largely instrumental in securing it.

¹ *Laws of 1867*, chap. 328, p. 702.

² These premises were purchased and have been since used as a Roman Catholic School. The building was of brick, with a granite front of plain Tuscan order, and three stories high.

With the view of giving an impulse to the new organization, invitations were issued to a large number of gentlemen interested in education, and a meeting was held on the 25th of April, 1867, which was quite fully attended. The papers and discussions of this occasion were published, embodying historical reminiscences, and suggestions for future management which give it unusual interest.¹

On the 20th of September, 1869, a Branch was opened at Harlem, at which all the classes of the College course were taught, but after about two years of experience this was discontinued, and there is at present but one course of study, that in the Arts.

No College degrees were granted until 1870, but since the beginning the operations of the College have been continuous, although serious difficulties have arisen from causes unforeseen, when the first plans of College work were laid. The Trustees in the early years adopted the questionable expedient of selling scholarships in advance, and incurred a heavy debt which they were unable to meet. In 1871, the real estate was sold upon the foreclosure of a mortgage, and the premises were rented for several years afterward. In 1881 the College was removed up-town, to 55 West Fifty-fifth street. The College being without endowment is dependent upon tuitions for support. The attendance reported for the year 1881-2, was 29; graduates in the year, 5, and from the beginning, 90.

The Presidents of the College have been: Dr. H. M. Pierce, from 1858, under its academic form, till 1871; George W. Samson, D. D., from 1871 to 1873; Charles F. Deems, D. D., from 1874 to 1875; Thomas D. Anderson, D. D., 1875 to 1879; Samuel D. Burchard, 1880 to the present time.

A more extended historical notice of this College, prepared by Professor Daniel S. Martin, will be found in the Regents' Report of 1877, page 644.

Table of Graduates of the Institute and College.

1840.....	6	1855.....	22
1841.....	8	1856.....	14
1842.....	7	1857.....	15
1843.....	15	1858.....	23
1844.....	18	1859.....	7
1845.....	21	1860.....	15
1846.....	12	1861.....	19
1847.....	14	1862.....	7
1848.....	19	1863.....	16
1849.....	12	1864.....	12
1850.....	21	1865.....	9
1851.....	16	1866.....	19
1852.....	16		
1853.....	22		
1854.....	14		
		Total under the Institute charter.....	396

¹ See first report of Rutgers Female College (Regents' Report, 1868, p. 194), for an extended account of these proceedings.

TABLE—Continued.
RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.

867.....	14	1879.....	8
868.....	20	1880.....	8
869*.....		1881.....	8
870.....	10	1882.....	5
871.....	10	1883.....	7
872.....	18	1884.....	5
873.....	8		
874.....	6	Total under the College charter... ..	139
875.....	10		
876.....	6	General total.....:	587
877.....	4		
878	7		

* No class graduated in this year owing to an extension of the course.

WELLS COLLEGE.

Wells College, situated in Aurora, N. Y., was founded by the late Henry Wells, Esq., whose name is well known as one of the pioneers in the development and extension of the express business west of the Hudson river.¹

The College was incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, March 28, 1868,² under the title of "Wells Seminary for the Higher Education of Young Women," with full power to "Grant and confer such honors, degrees and diplomas as are granted by any University, College or Seminary in the United States." In 1870, on the petition of the Trustees to the Regents of the University, the title was changed by substituting "College" for "Seminary," as more fully expressing the purpose for which the institution was established by its founder.

The Trustees named in the charter of incorporation were: Henry Wells, Aurora; Charles H. Wells, New York city; Jas. H. Wells,

¹ HENRY WELLS, the founder of *Wells College*, was born in Vermont, December 12, 1805, removed with his parents when a child to central New York, and in early manhood started the express business, by carrying a carpet-bag filled with packages from Albany to Buffalo. As patronage increased, he took Crawford Livingston as a partner, and in 1845, Livingston, Wells & Co., who had established a thrifty business, practically forced Congress to reduce the letter postage by proving that letters could be carried profitably for six cents, where the Government charged twenty-five. In the firm of Wells, Fargo & Co., Mr. Wells afterward became one of the founders of an express and transportation company across the continent, before the Pacific States were connected with the east by a railroad. He retired from business some years before his death, devoted much time in traveling, his winters being spent in Italy or the West Indies, and died in Glasgow, Scotland, December 10, 1878.

² Chap. 72, Laws of 1868.

New York city; William W. Howard, D. D., Aurora; Alexander Thompson, M. D., Aurora; the Hon. Edwin B. Morgan, Aurora; Tallmadge Delafield, Aurora; William H. Bogart, Aurora; the Hon. Frederic W. Seward, Auburn; the Hon. Nathan K. Hall, Buffalo; Jonathan B. Condit, D. D., Auburn; the Hon. Charles J. Folger, Geneva; Alexander Holland, New York city; John Scott Boyd, New York city; William E. Dodge, New York city; the Hon. Charles B. Sedgwick, Syracuse, and Henry Foster, M. D., Clifton Springs. The President of the College is also a member of the Board of Trustees.

In accordance with a life-long purpose of the founder, the corner stone of the College building was laid July 19th, 1867,¹ with appropriate ceremonies, and on the 23d of July, 1868, the building was dedicated, with addresses from the Hon. George William Curtis, Dr. S. I. Prime, of the New York *Observer*, the Hon. Ezra Cornell and others. On this occasion the Founder presented to the Trustees a deed of gift, conveying the building already furnished and equipped, with about twenty acres of land, representing a money value of nearly two hundred thousand dollars.

¹ The following extract from the Founder's address, at the laying of the corner stone, July 19, 1867, presents clearly and concisely the motives which led to this undertaking:

"From all that has been said, it will be readily understood that the Founder of this College does not intend it to be regarded or conducted as an ordinary boarding school. Neither is it his purpose to establish a school in which young ladies may obtain a knowledge of domestic duties, which can be more effectually learned under a mother's instruction, or a fashionable institute in which dress and 'deportment' claim chief if not exclusive attention.

"The ideal present to his mind is of a 'Home,' in which, surrounded with appliances and advantages beyond the reach of separate families, however wealthy, young ladies may assemble to receive that education which shall qualify them to fulfill their duties as women, daughters, wives or mothers, and to practice that pleasant demeanor, to cultivate those womanly graces, to exercise that winning courtesy, which so befit those whom our mother tongue characterizes as the 'gentler sex.'

"It is the fervent wish of the Founder, that this College may be conducted on truly Christian principles, and that its pupils may always be surrounded by an atmosphere of Christian influences. This feature of the education to be here imparted will, he hopes, ever be considered of the greatest importance. Highly appreciating the value of secular education, but not forgetful of its dangers when divorced from religious training, it is his heartfelt desire that in this institution the two shall ever be so thoroughly combined, that through their mutual and co-operative influence the young ladies who shall here spend their school-life shall become not only intelligent and cultivated, but truly Christian women."

College building has three stories and basement, and is of with gray stone trimmings, covering irregularly a site of one hundred feet by about one hundred and twenty-five. In style the Greek element predominates. It has, beside recitation-rooms, etc., accommodation for seventy-five students, the residents and servants. It is heated by steam, lighted with gas, and constantly supplied with water pumped from Cayuga lake.¹

In 1879, a new building was presented to the College by the late Edwin B. Morgan, at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars. Also, is of brick, eighty by forty-five feet. It contains on its first floor all the rooms needed for the Music Department, both for instruction and practice. The second floor contains a Laboratory with all necessary appliances for the practical study of Chemistry, a large lecture-room for the natural and physical sciences, a room for zoological, mineralogical and other cabinets, with ample rooms for instruction in Drawing and Painting, and art collections illustrating the general subject of æsthetics and the history of Art. This building also contains a Gymnasium, and is throughout amply adapted for the especial work for which it was designed.

In 1875, the Founder, Mr. Wells, gave to the College a handsome cottage, with twelve acres of land, for the residence of the President. Additions of other buildings have been made from time to time, chiefly through the beneficence of the late Hon. Edwin B. Morgan,² so that Wells College is in possession of buildings, land,

A description of Wells College with engravings, plans, etc., will be found in the President's Report of 1871, p. 462.

EDWIN B. MORGAN was born in Aurora, May 2, 1806, was educated at the Cayuga Lake Academy, and in early life engaged in active and successful business as a merchant. In 1852, he was elected to Congress, and was in that office six years. During the war, he distinguished himself by his activity in raising troops, and gave \$1,000 to each of the regiments raised in his district. He was one of the founders of the *New York Times*, being President after the death of Mr. Raymond and the owner of a large part of the stock. He was one of the originators of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, and its first President. He owned large interests in the Adams, the American and the United States Express Companies, various banks and railroads, and in other large business corporations. He was a quarter of a century President of the Cayuga Lake Academy, and one of the largest contributors to it was \$10,000. He was a Trustee of the State Agricultural College, the People's College and in Cornell University. He was also a Trustee of the Theological Seminary, and gave \$25,000 toward a library building, and toward Morgan Hall, in memory of a deceased son. This is one of the largest buildings owned by any Theological Seminary in the country. He contributed largely toward Professor Hartt's explorations in Brazil, and gave in all, for religious and educational objects, not less than \$1,000,000. He died at Aurora, May 13, 1881.

furnishing and equipment, to the value of about three hundred thousand dollars.

In 1873, Mr. Morgan endowed a permanent fund of one hundred thousand dollars, which, at his death in 1881, was increased by the provisions of his will to two hundred thousand dollars. The total value, therefore, of the property owned by the College is about half a million dollars.

For beauty of situation and surrounding, Wells College is unsurpassed. Situated on elevated ground south of the village of Aurora, N. Y., on the eastern bank of Cayuga lake, it overlooks the lake in its widest part, and commands extensive views of delightful scenery. It is within easy connection with the New York Central, the Lehigh Valley, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroads.

Wells College was opened in September, 1868, with a class of thirty-six students. The purpose of the Founder was to keep the number small, in order that the College, while its mental training should be of the most thorough and advanced character, should at the same time preserve the essential characteristics of a refined Christian home. The dimensions of the original building limit the number of boarding students to seventy-five. Often this number is exceeded by the admission of day students, while in the later years there have been more applicants than can be received.

The course of instruction since 1875 has been in accordance with the most advanced collegiate standard. The Faculty consists of a President and Lady Principal, with a full corps of Professors and instructors to the number at present (1884) of thirteen.

The first President of Wells College was the Rev. Wm. W. Howard, D. D., who organized the institution, but resigned the position at the close of its first year. From 1869 to 1873, the Rev. S. I. Prime, D. D., of the New York *Observer*, held the office of President. From 1873 to 1875, the Rev. Thomas O. Strong, D. D., pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Aurora, was Acting President. Since 1875, Edward S. Frisbee, D. D., has been President. The first Lady Principal was Miss Mary M. Carter, who held the position from 1868 to 1873. From 1873 to 1876, Miss Jane E. Johnson was Acting Lady Principal, and since 1876 the position has been filled by Miss Helen F. Smith, with the full title of Lady Principal.

Since the opening in 1868, there have been sixty-eight graduates, all of whom have taken a collegiate degree, the great majority having pursued the usual course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

n general, Wells College, though necessarily limited in numbers the express design of its Founder, is in all respects well-equipped thorough collegiate work of a high order, and is every year at-ting a superior class of students. Fortunate in its Founder, nry Wells, and in its other principal benefactor, the late Hon. win B. Morgan, it is still fortunate in their successors, as well as ts thoroughly organized and efficient faculty of instruction.

Summary of Students in Attendance and of Degrees Conferred at Wells College, as reported to the Regents.

YEARS.	STUDENTS.						DEGREES CONFERRED.				
	Introductory and special.	Novians. (Freshmen.)	Sophomores.	Juniors.	Seniors.	Total.	A. B.	B. S.	M. P.	M. A.	Ph. D.
.....	32	2	4	3	4	47	....	....	2	8	1
.....	26	7	8	7	2	50	....	....	...	1	
.....	13	24	11	6	7	61	....	....	1	1	
.....	6	18	16	10	4	49	....	....	....	1	
.....	24	...	....	....	....	76	....	....	....
.....	49	16	9	5	10	89	1	....	6		
.....	27	16	18	18	2	71	1	....	1		
.....	44	5	6	6	5	66	1	4			
.....	38	7	6	7	5	63	3	2			
.....	44	4	2	5	3	59	2	1			
.....	49	7	3	5	3	67	2	1			
.....	6	7	2	4	3	27	6	1			
.....	11	11	6	4	2	34	2				
.....	17	14	9	7	3	50	3				

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

This institution was formed by the removal of the patronage of nesee College from Lima in 1870, and by the enlargement of ns since that date.

The first fact of public interest in connection with the removal, was ollege Convention, called at the suggestion of a Centennary meet- of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Elmira, and held in Syra- e, April 12, 1866. It consisted of five Central and Western Con- ences, and it being found that a removal was strongly favored, asures were adopted for its advancement. In the same month, Black River and Oneida Conferences took harmonious action, | constituted their Visitors to Genesee College commissioners, to fer with the Trustees with the view of accomplishing this object. The Trustees met at Lima June 27, 1866, and action was taken oring a removal to a more central place, on condition that \$200,-

000, besides buildings and grounds, be raised by the Conference east of Cayuga lake, and an equal amount by the two Genesee Conferences.

A Convention of Laymen and Ministers, held at Syracuse July 28, 1866, indorsed this basis of action, and measures were taken to canvass Syracuse and other eligible localities, to ascertain what could be raised.

In the autumn of 1866, the Genesee Conference with great unanimity approved of the plan, and measures were adopted for applying to the Legislature of 1867 for an act legalizing the removal, but this act was not obtained until two years afterward.

A meeting of public spirited citizens in Syracuse was held March 21, 1867. Measures were taken for bonding the city in aid of the enterprise. This project was soon after indorsed at a public meeting in the City Hall, and led to the passage of an act, entitled "An act to authorize the city of Syracuse to issue bonds for an Educational purpose," passed April 16, 1867.¹ It allowed the city to issue bonds to the amount of \$100,000, payable in not less than twenty years, to be repaid with interest by city tax. The bonds were to be used in aiding the endowment of a University or College in Syracuse, that had other funds of \$400,000, which must be actually secured before these bonds could be issued.

Although a majority of the Trustees of Genesee College favored removal, the citizens of Lima strongly opposed it, and procured an injunction from the courts to prevent it.

An act was procured April 14, 1869,² enabling the College to remove, upon filing a certificate in the office of Secretary of State, duly executed and acknowledged by at least two-thirds of the Trustees, and provision was made for separating the financial affairs of the College and Seminary at Lima.

To give impetus to the measure, a State Methodist Convention was held February 22, 1870, and the sum of \$181,000 was pledged. The new institution was on this occasion named the "Syracuse University," and an organization was soon after formed under the general laws of 1848, "for the formation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary Societies."³

¹ Chap. 397, Laws of 1867.

² Chap. 192, Laws of 1869.

³ Approved by Judge Morgan, and recorded March 25, 1870.

Instruction began in the Myers' block in a central part of the city, and continued until permanent buildings could be erected.

A commanding site, including fifty acres, on the south-eastern borders of Syracuse was obtained, and on the 31st of August, 1871, the corner stone of a College edifice was laid, and a Faculty was inaugurated.

A Chancellor was not appointed the first year, the duties of the office being performed by the Rev. Daniel Steele, D. D., Vice-President of the College of Liberal Arts. He resigned at the close of the first year his connection with the University, and on the 9th of August, 1872, Alexander Winchell, LL. D., for nineteen years previous a Professor in the University of Michigan, was appointed Chancellor. He entered upon his duties January 17, 1873. The inauguration services were held February 13 of that year.

As Preparatory Departments, the corporation appointed the following institutions, already long established. They were designated as "Gymnasias," and distinguished by letters as follows:

- (A.) Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia county.
- (B.) Cazenovia Seminary, Cazenovia, Madison county.
- (C.) Ives Seminary, Antwerp, Jefferson county.
- (D.) Formerly Amenia Seminary. Discontinued and now Onondaga Academy.
- (E.) Chittenango Union School, Academic Department.

The erection of the main building was pushed forward to completion without delay and occupied by the College of Liberal Arts and Fine Arts, while the College of Medicine has occupied from the beginning rooms in a central part of the city in a building erected for other purposes.

By "An act in relation to the endowment of the Syracuse University," passed March 24, 1882,¹ it was provided that no property, real or personal, then held by the University, or that might thereafter be acquired, could be pledged or used for the payment of current expenses, excepting such as came from accrued interest and profits. The institution might receive, for purpose of endowment, property having an annual income not exceeding \$60,000 in amount.

The Syracuse University, as now organized, embraces three Colleges:

¹ Chap. 81, Laws of 1882.

1. The College of Liberal Arts.
2. The Medical College.
3. The College of Fine Arts.

They are open for the admission of women on the same terms as men.

In the first of these there are four courses:

The Classical course.

The Latin-Scientific course, including the studies of the Classical course, excepting the Greek.

The Scientific course, including neither Greek nor Latin, excepting Cæsar.

The course of Civil Engineering, with neither Greek nor Latin.

The College of Fine Arts which has separate courses in Architecture, Painting and Music.

The Medical College which will be separately noticed.

The financial statement of Syracuse University reported for the year ending in 1883, was as follows:

Grounds.....	\$100,000 00
Buildings and Furniture.....	162,000 00
Libraries (12,507 volumes).....	22,238 00
Educational collections	15,675 00
Investment in bonds and mortgages	41,900 00
In other real estate.....	165,040 03
Other property.....	112,181 47
Total.....	\$619,034 55
Debts.....	99,000 00
Net property.....	<u>\$520,034 55</u>
 Revenue from Tuition collected.....	 \$13,142 00
Other receipts from Students.....	1,050 00
From invested funds.....	15,878 56
From other sources.....	16,646 28
Total.....	<u>\$46,716 84</u>

The University has 36 Professors and 400 Students. Number of Graduates in 1883, 44; from beginning to 1883, inclusive, 468 in Liberal and Fine Arts, and 117 in Medicine.

During the year 1883-84, the Syracuse University received \$60,-

for endowment from the following Conferences : Troy, \$10,000 ;
Tennessee, \$15,000 ; Central New York, \$10,000 ; Wyoming, \$20,-
; New York, \$3,000 and Northern New York, \$2,000.

Statistics of Syracuse University.

Students in Attendance.

YEARS.	COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS.			COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.			COLLEGE OF FINE ARTS.			Total in all.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
73.....	83	25	108	....	....	....	....	....	....	108
74.....	102	34	136	22	4	26	6	9	15	177
75.....	122	26	148	52	8	60	9	18	22	220
76.....	121	28	149	52	11	63	11	15	26	238
77.....	126	25	151	82	6	88	14	32	46	235
78.....	112	20	132	43	5	48	22	63	85	265
79.....	114	18	132	88	....	88	14	70	84	254
80.....	109	30	139	42	3	45	17	84	101	235
81.....	118	28	146	43	2	45	20	83	103	294
82.....	133	23	156	40	2	42	20	112	132	330
83.....	145	40	185	33	3	36	18	146	159	330
84.....	145	43	188	36	5	41	24	147	171	400

TABLE — (Continued).

Graduates from each College.

YEARS.	COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS.			COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.			COLLEGE OF FINE ARTS.			Total in all.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
73.....	18	1	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	19
74.....	8	..	8	5	1	6	....	....	....	9
75.....	6	3	9	8	1	9	....	....	....	18
76.....	16	4	20	9	3	12	1	....	1	33
77.....	26	8	34	18	4	17	....	2	2	53
78.....	23	1	24	4	1	5	1	2	3	32
79.....	23	1	24	11	3	14	2	5	7	45
80.....	32	4	36	6	..	6	3	6	9	51
81.....	19	4	23	6	..	6	1	8	9	38
82.....	24	8	32	19	1	20	4	10	14	66
83.....	26	4	30	11	....	11	2	4	6	47
84.....	18	8	26	12	....	12	2	4	6	44
85.....	23	2	25	11	1	12	2	7	9	46
Total.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	501

TABLE — (Continued).
Advanced Degrees.

YEARS.	HONORARY OR IN COURSE.				Total.	ON EXAMI- NATION.		Total.
	LL. D.	D. D.	M. A., M. Ph. and M. S.	M. D.		M. A.	Ph. D.	
1872-73.....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	1
1873-74.....	....	2	....	....	1	....	1	1
1874-75.....	1	1	26	1	29	2	....	2
1875-76.....	....	1	13	....	14	1	2	3
1876-77.....	....	2	13	....	15	....	5	5
1877-78.....	2	2	18	....	22	2	2	4
1878-79.....	3	....	18	....	21	2	2	4
1879-80.....	3	1	18	....	28	....	4	4
1880-81.....	3	1	8	....	12	2	10	12
1881-82.....	3	1	17	....	22	4	5	9
1882-83.....	3	1	14	....	18	3	6	9
1883-84.....	2	1	17	....	20	1	9	10
Total.....	....	....	....	....	196	Total...		64

Grand total of Graduates of Syracuse University.....	501
Grand total of Graduates of Genesee College adopted by Syracuse University.....	273
Total Advanced Degrees.....	260
Grand total Degrees conferred.....	1033
Deduct names repeated.....	180
Total number of Alumni.....	853

College of Medicine in the Syracuse University.

The Geneva Medical College, in 1872, was transferred with its library and its collections to Syracuse, a majority of its Faculty continuing their services in the new location. A number of resident physicians and others united with them, and arrangements were made for hospital and classical instruction. The removal was sanctioned by the Trustees of Hobart College.

The name first assumed was "The College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Syracuse University."

In June, 1875, this school adopted a full graded course of three years, with an extension of the scholastic year to nearly double the usual length, it being the second College to adopt this course. The studies are arranged as follows :

First Year — Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Histology and Botany.

Second Year — Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Practice, Surgery, Obstetrics, Pathology and Clinics.

Third Year — Therapeutics, Practice, Surgery, Obstetrics, Diseases of Children, Pathology, Gynæcology, Forensic Medicine and Ophthalmology, with Clinics and Dental Surgery.

The years are divided into two terms, and ample facilities are offered for laboratory work, use of the microscope, and hospital instruction, there being two hospitals in Syracuse — St. Joseph's and the House of the Good Shepherd. The College has a Dispensary. No special buildings have been erected, and the College is organized under the University charter.

ST. BONAVENTURE'S COLLEGE.

[Founded in 1859, and conducted some years as a private Academy.]

On the 1st day of March, 1875, the Regents granted a provisional charter to St. Bonaventure's College, located in the town of Allegany, Cattaraugus county. Its site is about half a mile south of the village, and the main edifice was finished in 1869. A donation of 200 acres of land, and \$5,000, was given by Nicholas Devereux, toward its establishment.

The charter of 1875 was in the form of a perpetual charter, with the following addition :

“ Provided always, and these presents are upon the express condition, that if within the term of five years from the date hereof, the Trustees of the said College do not present to us, the said Regents, satisfactory evidence that they have invested for the use of the said College, funds amounting to at least \$100,000, in,” etc, “ or that they have made such other provision to insure the efficient working and permanent establishment of the said College as shall be satisfactory to us the said Regents, then this charter and all the provisions thereof, may, by a declaration of us, the said Regents, to that purport, to be entered on our minutes, be declared to be absolutely void and of no effect ; but if evidence of such investment be so furnished, then and in that event, and on the declaration of us the said Regents, under our common seal and in that behalf, this charter shall thenceforth become and be perpetual.”

With respect to this requirement of an endowment of \$100,000, as embodied in the ordinance for the incorporation of Colleges by the Regents, adopted by the Board in 1851, it was remarked by the committee appointed to consider the question of allowing a full charter, in a report made January 11, 1881, that the statutory requirement had fixed no pecuniary limitation, but had left it discretionary with the Regents to place such restrictions as they might deem proper, and add :

"There is no law, statutory or otherwise, requiring as a prerequisite to the chartering of a College any pecuniary fund. Policy requires that an institution of so high a nature should not be created without sufficient evidences that if created, it will be stable and efficient in the diffusion of the higher branches of learning, and judgment of these evidences is left entirely by law to the Board. Its ordinances do not and cannot limit its power; and so the Board must have determined, when it passed upon the original application of, and granted its present charter to St. Bonaventure College. That charter plainly proves that the Board did not deem the possession of an invested fund of \$100,000 essential to the stability and efficiency of the College, or a prerequisite to the grant of a perpetual charter. * * * The College is conducted by Brothers of the Minor Order of St. Francis, who are vowed to poverty and devoted to education. Beyond a bare support, they draw nothing from the funds of the College. The Order insures to the College a perpetual succession of competent teachers. Its buildings are commodious and in all respects fitted for the uses of the College. Its library and philosophical apparatus are very respectable. All necessary revenues for the uses of the College are assured. We can see no reason why its petition should not be granted."

Upon this recommendation the charter was made absolute, January 11, 1883.

Statistics of St. Bonaventure College.

YEARS ENDING IN—	First Class, Senior.	Second Class, Junior.	Third Class, Sophomore.	Fourth Class, Freshmen.	Preparatory Department.	Commercial Department.	Total.	Left during the year.	Remaining at end of year.	Degrees con- ferred (A. B.)
1875.....	9	12	15	18	40	89	183	10	193	
1876.....	8	12	15	17	33	25	110	4	106	1
1877.....	7	10	14	16	30	33	115	6	109	
1878.....	10	14	17	10	35	33	129	4	124	
1879.....	16	19	25	24	36	24	143	6	137	
1880.....	16	18	25	24	36	25	144	8	140	
1881.....	17	19	26	25	....	....	87	....	....	4
1882.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	95	....	....	6
1883.....	16	18	24	25	....	....	84	....	....	8

The grounds (200 acres) are valued at \$30,000; Buildings and Furniture, \$159,000; Library and Philosophical Apparatus, \$17,000; Revenue from all sources (1883), \$21,684; Expenditure (1883), \$28,540.

The College embraces in its instruction Ecclesiastical, Classical, Scientific and Commercial Courses. Its last report shows that its faculty is composed of thirteen members, viz.:

President — Very Rev. Theophilus Pospisilik, O. S. F.

Dean — Very Rev. Joseph F. Butler, O. S. F.

Registrar — Rev. Arcadius Maggorossy, O. S. F.

Secretary — Rev. Joachim J. Molloy, O. S. F.

Professors — Philosophy and Logic, Very Rev. Fr. Michael, O. S. F. ; Latin, Higher Mathematics, Elocution, Geometry, Rhetoric, History and Geography, Rev. Joseph F. Butler, O. S. F. ; Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Chemistry and Astronomy, Rev. J. J. Molloy, O. S. F. ; Latin and Greek, Rev. Francis P. Coen, O. S. F. ; French and German, Rev. John Roser, O. S. F. ; Rhetoric, English Literature and French, John T. Goodwin ; Rhetoric, Geometry, Algebra and History, Pamphilus A. Ennis, O. S. F. ; Latin, Greek and Mathematics, Celsius L. Murphy, O. S. F. ; Instrumental and Vocal Music, William F. Krampf, D. M.

THE COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

The Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art was established by Peter Cooper, LL. D., of New York city, who deeded the completed building and property April 29, 1859, to six Trustees, under the condition that "the above-mentioned and described premises, together with the appurtenances, and the rents, issues, income and profits thereof, shall be forever devoted to the instruction and improvement of the inhabitants of the United States in practical science and art."

In the administration of this plan, the following departments have been organized and maintained :

(1.) A Free Reading-Room and Library. In 1883-4 number of periodicals taken in reading-room, 451 ; number of books in library, 17,810 ; number of visitors to reading-room, 549,707.

(2.) A Free Art School for Women. In 1883-4 number of applicants, 600 ; number admitted, 275, besides students in "pay" class 149.

(3.) A Free School for Women in Wood-Engraving. In 1883-4 number received, 33.

(4.) A Free School of Telegraphy for Women. In 1883-4 number admitted, 76.

(5.) A Free Class in Phonography and Type-writing. In 1883-4 number admitted, 68.

(6.) A Free Night School of Science (classes in Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry, Descriptive Geometry, Calculus, Mechanics, Physics, Engineering, Astronomy, Chemistry, Geol-

ogy, Drawing, Oratory, etc.). Number admitted in 1883-4, 1,417.

(7.) A Free Night School of Art (classes in Perspective, Mechanical, Architectural and Decorative Drawing and Designing, Modelling, etc.). Number admitted in 1883-4, 1,956.

(8.) Free Lectures on Science, Art, Travels, etc.

The cost and endowment of the Cooper Union to January 1, 1884, has been something over \$1,000,000, contributed wholly by Peter Cooper (his bequest of \$100,000 and \$100,000 given by his heirs being included, and no account being taken here of numerous minor donations for scholarships, etc., from Mr. Cooper and others). Further endowments are invited by the Trustees in their Twenty-fifth Annual Report (May, 1884), in which they say that "while there is an overwhelming demand for the privileges of the institution, so much so, that in some departments applicants are compelled to wait for more than a year before admission can be granted, the institution has reached the limit of its usefulness with the space at its command, and the money available for its support." The income is derived from rents of portions of the building, and from an endowment by Mr. Cooper. If the portions now rented could be appropriated to instruction, it would be possible to double the usefulness of the institution. The annual expenditure involved in such an enlargement would require an additional endowment of \$1,000,000.

The number of instructors employed in 1860 was 16; in 1883, 38. Expenditure in 1860, \$30,800.71; in 1883, \$53,934.57. Number of certificates for full courses awarded in 1861, at the close of the first full year, 272; in 1884, 1,370.

The number of pupils admitted annually to the various schools has been since 1869 as follows: 1870, 2,222; 1871, 2,490; 1872, 2,997; 1873, 2,945; 1874, 3,232; 1875, 3,182; 1876, 3,276; 1877, 3,295; 1878, 3,149; 1879, 3,347; 1880, 3,341; 1881, 2,979; 1882, 3,328; 1883, 3,757.

Mr. Cooper, the venerable and beloved founder of this institution, died April 4, 1883.

This institution was conducted under its charter received from the Legislature until 1879. On the 10th of January of that year a Resolution was passed by the Regents that on filing a written request or petition of the Trustees in the Regents' office, it should be received as one of the Collegiate institutions of the University, and subject to visitation.¹

¹ In view of the eminent services of Mr. Cooper in the cause of education, the Regents on the 11th of July, 1878, voted to confer upon him the Degree of Doctor

The magnificent building known as the "Cooper Institute," or "Cooper Union," at the intersection of Third and Fourth Avenues, and fronting on Clinton Place, from its central location and converging lines of communication is admirably adapted to the purposes of

of Laws. In view of his advanced age, it was thought proper that the Degree should be conferred upon him at his own residence in New York city, on his next birth-day (February 12), and the members of the Regents were invited to be present.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the Chancellor reported the proceedings of the occasion, which were ordered to be entered on the minutes, as follows :

"The Chancellor reports that on the evening of the 12th day of February last, being the birth-day of Mr. Peter Cooper, at his residence, and in the presence of a brilliant and distinguished company of guests—the Vice-Chancellor and Regents Curtis, Depew, Warren and Reid, and the Secretary assisting, he presented the diploma and conferred the honorary Degree of LL. D. on Mr. Cooper, as ordered by this Board."

The Secretary read the order of the Regents. The Chancellor thereupon made the following declaration :

"This day commences Mr. Cooper's eighty-ninth year. The business years of his long life have been filled with great and successful enterprises of usefulness. He early considered the question what he should do for the permanent good of his fellow-men. The result of his reflections reveals at once his intellectual and moral nature. He determined to found a grand and free institution of learning for the benefit of the masses, in the midst of the vices, the follies and the temptations of this great city of his nativity, and twenty years ago he breathed the breath of life into the Cooper Institute, which is now one of the most remarkable institutions of our age, created and organized and endowed by him alone.

It has cost him, principal and interest, more than \$2,000,000. It has about thirty instructors in literature, science and art, and is maintained at an expense of about \$50,000 a year. During the past year its free reading-room has been visited by 640,000 readers, having the use of 294 newspapers, magazines and other periodicals, and a growing library of about 20,000 volumes, and its classes of students have numbered the past year, 3,395. He has always been its President. It has been the pleasure and pride of his life. There it will stand forever, a monument of his wisdom and philanthropy—a working monument—working out its original purpose day and night, ages on ages, after the monuments of Greenwood shall have crumbled away.

For this munificent and successful effort in the cause of Education he merits the highest educational honor. The College of New Jersey, at Princeton, a few years since, conferred on him the honorary degree of D. S., and by the authority of the Regents, as Chancellor of the University of the State of New York, I shall now confer upon him the honorary degree of LL. D."

This was done in the language of the instrument. Mr. Cooper made an appropriate response, in the course of which he said : "I have given the labors of a long life to the advancement and diffusion of scientific knowledge, feeling assured that when Christianity itself comes to be felt in all its purity, power and force, it will then be found to be a simple system, a science, a rule of life, to guide and regulate the actions of mankind."

its establishment. The first and second stories are devoted to business purposes, or used as the offices and library of the American Institute, and other literary purposes. The immense reading-room and the apartments devoted to library, and used as class-rooms for instruction, in the upper stories, are easy of approach, well lighted, and admirably arranged. In the basement is a large and commodious lecture room, in which free courses of lectures upon Scientific subjects are delivered in the winter months. This is the favorite place for public meetings of all kinds, and particularly in the campaign seasons for political assemblies and popular demonstrations, as occasions arise.

NIAGARA UNIVERSITY.

Incorporated by the Regents August 7, 1883,¹ and composed of the "Seminary of Our Lady of Angels," at Suspension Bridge, and a Medical College in the city of Buffalo, in connection with the Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity. It is governed by a Board of seven Trustees, with full powers of a College.

The report for the year 1882-83 showed an attendance of 18 in the Freshman, 20 in the Sophomore, 18 in the Junior, and 20 in the Senior classes, and of 10 Resident Graduates; total, 86. In June, 1883, there were 4 graduates taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and 2 as Master of Arts in course; total number of graduates, 32.

Property: Grounds, 294 acres, valued at \$30,000; buildings and furniture, \$200,000; library (6,000 volumes), \$10,000; educational collections, \$6,000; debts, \$90,000.

This College is in charge of the Society known as the Congregation of the Mission, whose members are devoted to teaching, and receive no compensation, except that required by the rules of the Order.

CANISIUS COLLEGE.

Located on Washington street, in Buffalo, and conducted by members of the Society of Jesus. Incorporated without provisional requirements January 11, 1883. In the report made by the committee at the time of granting a charter, it is stated that the buildings are very extensive, and admirably adapted to the uses of a College. Its library and philosophical apparatus are good, and the revenues

¹ By an act passed May 3, 1884, the former act of 1863 (chap. 190) was amended, by more fully enlarging the powers formerly granted, in the establishment of a Medical Department and the granting of degrees.

undant for its uses. The property with which it was proposed to endow the College was estimated to be worth \$240,600 by fair and competent judges.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

This institution was founded in 1824, by the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany, as a school of Theoretical and Practical science.

It was incorporated March 21, 1826,¹ by special act under the name of "The Rensselaer School," and for purposes set forth in the preamble of the act as follows:

"WHEREAS, The Honorable Stephen Van Rensselaer has procured suitable buildings in the city of Troy, in Rensselaer county, and therein set up a school, and at his own private expense has furnished the same with a scientific library, chemical and philosophical apparatus, implements for teaching land surveying and other branches of practical mathematics, which are useful to the agriculturist, the machinist and to other artists; has caused to be prepared and furnished separate and commodious rooms for instruction in natural philosophy, natural history, the common operations in chemistry, and an assay room for the analysis of soils, manures, minerals and animal and vegetable matter, with the application of these departments of science to agriculture, domestic economy and the arts; and

WHEREAS, said Van Rensselaer has employed teachers, and caused an experimental system of instruction to be adopted by them, whereby each student is required to observe the operations of a select number of agriculturists and artists in the vicinity of said school, and to demonstrate the principles upon which the results of such operations depend, by experiments and specimens performed and exhibited by his own hands, under the direction of said teachers; and

WHEREAS, One important object of said school is to qualify teachers for instructing youth in villages and common school districts belonging to the class of farmers and mechanics, by lectures or otherwise, in the application of the most important principles of experimental chemistry, natural philosophy and practical mathematics to agriculture, domestic economy, the arts and manufactures; and

WHEREAS, The Trustees of said school, who were appointed to take charge thereof by said Van Rensselaer, by an instrument in writing, dated November the 5th, in the year 1824, have represented to this Legislature that after having tested the plan of said school for a trial of one year, they find it to be practicable, and in their opinion highly beneficial to the public; and

¹ Chap 83, Laws of 1826, p. 63.

WHEREAS, The Legislature consider it their duty to encourage such laudable efforts, and such municipal applications of the surplus wealth of individuals; therefore, be it enacted, etc."

The act proceeds to name Simeon DeWitt, Samuel Blatchford, John D. Dickinson, Gerrit Van Schoonhoven, Elias Parmelee, Richard P. Hart, John Cramer and Theodore Roneyu Beck, as Trustees, and to define their powers. The income was limited to \$20,000 a year.

On the 8th of February, 1828, Governor Clinton transmitted to the Legislature, with his cordial approval, an application from the Trustees of this school, consenting to an alteration of their charter, so as to vest in the Regents, or in the Trustees, the power to change its location to any place in Albany, Rensselaer, Saratoga or Schenectady counties, and by a change that might allow the appointment of Trustees — two from each of these counties — without regard to any particular city or village therein.

The gratuitous use of the school with all its apparatus and facilities of every kind was tendered the Legislature, for the purpose of qualifying suitable persons for teaching the practical application of the experimental sciences to agriculture, the arts, manufactures and domestic economy. There had been expended within seven years by the Founder over \$18,000 in making trials to ascertain the best and most economical method of teaching the practical application of experimental science, and extending it to the laboring part of community, and in searching out the natural resources of the State. The collections and library were valued at \$3,615 and the real estate \$1,348, making with recent additions \$5,009. The free use of a large brick building, formerly used by the Farmers' Bank, was also offered, with several wooden buildings then occupied by the school.

This application was referred to the Regents, and on the 11th of March, 1828, they agreed upon a lengthy and highly favorable report. They say :

"The Sciences taught in the Rensselaer School are immediately connected with agriculture and arts, and are considered indispensable to the successful prosecution of the great branches of manufacturing labor in wool, cotton and iron, which the nation has embarked in and upon the success of which the prosperity of our State is materially involved. The plan of instruction is new, and in the opinion of the committee, perfectly efficient and highly commendable. By putting the pupil in the place of the Professor he necessarily acquires a knowledge of the principles of the science on which he lectures;

while the experimental demonstrations of the Laboratory render him familiar with the practical application of those principles to agricultural and manufacturing operations."

The committee proceed to consider at length the advantages to be derived from such an institution, refer to the particular industries that derive aid from Chemistry and other sciences, and conclude by saying that they do not hesitate to express their belief "that the system of instruction pursued in the Rensselaer School is eminently calculated to promote the best interests of the State, and they therefore respectfully suggest that the Board of Regents do recommend the proposition of the Trustees to the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

The first President of the School was AMOS EATON, whose pioneer labors in Geology, Botany and other branches of Natural Science entitle him to an honorable place in the Educational History of the State. While engaged in studying the "Canal Rocks of New York," under the patronage of Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, about 1828-29, he made summer excursions with his school, in a flotilla of canal boats, from one end of the Erie canal to the other, stopping at every point that offered subjects of scientific interest or opportunities for studying structures in engineering, mechanical operations, quarries, fossil beds or mineral localities. His classes brought back at the end of the season rich stores of knowledge, gathered on the way, and habits of observation that would last through life.

By an act passed May 9, 1835, the Trustees of the Rensselaer Institute (formerly Rensselaer School) were empowered to establish a department of Mathematical seats, for the purpose of giving instruction in Engineering and Technology, as a branch of said institute, and to receive and apply donations for procuring instruments and other facilities suitable for giving such instruction in a practical manner, and to authorize the President to confer certificates on students in said department, in testimony of their respective qualifications for practical operators in the Mechanical Arts.

The act incorporating the Troy Academy was revived May 8, 1837, and the Trustees were allowed to unite with those of the Rensselaer Institute, and to be known as the department of Classical Literature of the latter. Each was to conduct its own operations according to its own laws and usages, and as respected the use of instruments, apparatus and library, particularly in field exercises and various excursions for purposes of improvement in

the Mathematical Arts and the Natural Sciences. The Institute under this union was to be subject to visitation by the Regents.

The Troy Academy, although a separate institution, at present affords special facilities to students preparing for the Institute, and is regarded as its training school, and more students enter from it than from any other institution.

This institution was received under the visitation of the Regents, with the privileges of an Academy, February 5, 1846, and was classed with them until its reorganization in 1852, receiving for eight years a share of the literature moneys distributed to the academies of the State. It has at several times received appropriations from the Legislature. In 1873, it obtained a grant of \$10,000, to assist in rebuilding after a fire; in 1868, it got \$15,000, and in 1871, \$3,750.

By an act passed March 8, 1850, the restrictions as to place of residence of Trustees was removed, and the number was increased to nineteen, the first members of the new Board being named. The office of Director was created. He was always to be an acting member of the faculty.

By an act passed April 8, 1861, a full Board of Trustees was named, their powers enlarged and defined, and the name changed to the "*Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute*."

The purposes of the Institute were declared to be, the maintenance in the city of Troy, of a school for instruction in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Botany, Literature and the Arts in their application to Agriculture, Domestic Economy and Manufactures, as the Trustees might direct.

The Faculty, consisting of the President of the Board of Trustees, the Director, Professors and Teachers, were to have charge of instruction and discipline, their duty being to pursue such a system of instruction as would be calculated to make thorough scholars in the several branches of Civil Engineering, and other studies in the Institute.

The Trustees might confer the degrees of Civil Engineer, Topographical Engineer, or Bachelor of Science, or such other academic honors as they might deem proper, upon those who had pursued the course of study prescribed, and who had passed a thorough examination, and had been recommended by the Faculty. The Institute was subject to visitation by the Regents, and entitled to the same privileges as academies, colleges and schools of the higher

order, upon complying with the terms required by law, and with the rules of the Regents. The change of name was to affect no right.

The State Palæontologist, was directed by act of April 23, 1864, to present to the Institute as full a series of fossils from the duplicates of the State Museum, as could be made up, for the use of the school.

The Institute building was burned in 1862, but soon after rebuilt, and is at present a substantial and imposing structure, 115 feet long, 50 wide, and four stories high. The *Winslow Laboratory*, named in honor of John F. Winslow, of Poughkeepsie, a former President of the Institute, is adjacent, being 60 feet in length, 40 in width, and three stories high. The *Williams Proudfit Observatory*, erected by the late Ebenezer Proudfit, Esq., of Troy, as a memorial of his deceased son, formerly a member of the Institute, occupies a commanding site, and consists of a central part 30 feet square, with north, south and east wings, with a total length of 76 and total breadth of 60 feet.

There are extensive collections of various kinds, in different departments of the natural and physical sciences, including apparatus, instruments and models and other conveniences for instruction.

The Reports of this institution to the Regents have not been continuous since its reorganization as a general Polytechnic Institute in 1861, although there has been no interruption in its operations.

The report published in 1883 shows an attendance of 104, in the four Divisions, and 4 in special studies. Number of graduates in June, 1882 (C. E.), 17. Whole number of graduates, 775.

The annual tuition fee is \$200; Graduation fee, \$18.

The total value of property is reported at \$116,500, of which \$88,500 is in buildings and grounds, \$10,000 in Library, \$6,000 in Educational Collections, and \$12,000 in property of other kinds.

The Register for 1884 shows a list of 19 Professors and Instructors, and an attendance of 204. There is now but a single course of instruction, which all regular members of the Institute pursue, and the degree conferred is that of Civil Engineer. This includes Mechanical or Dynamical Engineering, Road Engineering, Bridge Engineering, Hydraulic Engineering, Steam Engineering and Mining Engineering. The studies of the course, which extends through four years, are designed to secure to all graduates a professional preparation at once practical and thorough, for the following specialties of engineering practice: The location, construction and superintendence of public works, as railway, canal, water-works, etc.; the design, construction

and management of mills, iron works, steel works, chemical works and pneumatic works; the design and construction of roofs, arch bridges, girder bridges and suspension bridges; the survey and superintendence of mines, the design, construction and use of wind motors, hydraulic motors, air engines, and the various kinds of steam engines; the design, construction and use of machines in general, and the determination of their efficiency; the survey of lakes, rivers, lakes and harbors, and the direction of their improvement; the determination of latitude, longitude, time, and the meridian in geographical exploration, or for other purposes, together with the projection of maps; the selection and tests of materials used in construction; the construction of the various kinds of geometrical and topographical drawings.

In addition to the regular course there are now summer courses in Chemistry and Assaying in vacation, continuing six weeks, where classes can be formed of not less than eight members.

Number of Graduates at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, under its Present and Former Organization, since its beginning.

YEARS.	Number.	YEARS.	Number.	YEARS.	Number.
1826.....	10	1847.....	11	1867.....	25
1827.....	10	1848.....	10	1868.....	22
1828.....	6	1849.....	12	1869.....	20
1829.....	11	1850.....	7	1870.....	20
1830.....	11	1851.....	4	1871.....	25
1831.....	5	1852.....	*	1872.....	17
1832.....	4	1853.....	6	1873.....	21
1833.....	7	1854.....	5	1874.....	11
1834.....	3	1855.....	6	1875.....	24
1835.....	10	1856.....	16	1876.....	22
1836.....	8	1857.....	12	1877.....	27
1837.....	17	1858.....	18	1878.....	23
1838.....	18	1859.....	15	1879.....	31
1839.....	17	1860.....	18	1880.....	18
1840.....	13	1861.....	18	1881.....	20
1841.....	11	1862.....	9	1882.....	16
1842.....	9	1863.....	12	1883.....	15
1843.....	3	1864.....	6	1884.....	25
1844.....	3	1865.....	12		
1845.....	6	1866.....	17	Total.....	690
1846.....	11				

* None graduated in this year on account of an extension of the course.

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE (Brooklyn).

St. Francis Monastery, in the city of Brooklyn, was incorporated June 2, 1868,¹ the declared object being the education of children,

¹ Chap. 851, Laws of 1868.

well those able to pay as those who were not, and for visiting and assisting the poor. By an act passed May 8, 1884,¹ the limit of property allowed was raised from \$50,000 to \$250,000, and the trustees were empowered to establish a literary College upon accumulating \$50,000, and upon further organization as specified, to confer honors and degrees the same as other Colleges and Universities, but only upon completion of studies equivalent to those of other Colleges. It was to be subject to the rules of the Regents. Proceedings are understood to be in operation for perfecting the organization of this institution as a College, but no reports have as yet been made to the Regents.

CHAPTER VIII.

COLLEGE PLANS PROPOSED, BUT NOT PUT IN OPERATION; EXCEPTIONAL PLANS OF COLLEGES; EXTRA LIMITAL COLLEGES; THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

In order to render our account of Literary Colleges of the State complete, we have presented in alphabetical order such as have been undertaken without full organization, or that could not be included in the foregoing list, and a few others that have been recognized by law, or that have otherwise come under official notice.

ALBANY COLLEGE.

The city government of Albany and many of its influential citizens endeavored to secure the location finally determined in favor of Schenectady, when the incorporation of Union College was granted in 1795. The facts of most importance in this movement are noticed in our account of Union College, and may be traced more fully in the sources of information there cited.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MINES.

Incorporated April 14, 1858,² for the economical and scientific development of the mineral wealth of the United States, and for giving instruction in mining. Corporators: Isaac Ferris, Horace Webster, Peter Cooper, Charles M. Wheatley, Robert Pumpelly, Thomas W. Olcott and James H. Armsby. Not located in the act,

¹ Chap. 258, Laws of 1884.

² Chap. 220, Laws of 1858.

and plans not perfected. It was probably intended to meet a want since supplied by the School of Mines in Columbia College.

AUBURN COLLEGE.

In the winter of 1835, a project was undertaken for the establishment of a College under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was started at a meeting of the Oneida Conference, at Oswego, September 25, 1835, and upon assurances of support and coöperation, William H. Seward, Nathaniel Garrow, George B. Throop, John Seymour and Rev. Zachariah Paddock, of Auburn; Rev. George Peck and Rev. Josiah Keyes, of Cazenovia, were appointed to procure a charter from the Regents of the University. The Genesee Conference, on the 14th of October of that year, appointed a committee to coöperate, consisting of Rev. Samuel Luckey, D. D., and Augustus A. Bennett, of Lima; Rev. Abner Chase, of Penn Yan; Rev. John B. Alverson, of Perry; Jonathan Metcalf, of Seneca Falls; Dr. Samuel Moore, of Palmyra, and Dr. O. C. Comstock, of Trumansburgh.

The commissioners met at Auburn, December 23, for counsel, and Messrs. Garrow, Seward and Throop were authorized to take such measures with respect to the Regents as might be deemed expedient.

On the 26th of February, 1836, the form of a Provisional charter was ordered to be prepared. It was definitely proposed to erect the College on the Dill farm, on the north side of Allen street, a few rods east of Washington street, and the cost of buildings and lands were to be \$30,000, and the endowment, \$50,000, all of which were readily consented to by the Regents.

A public meeting was held on the 25th of August, 1836, at which \$18,000 was subscribed, and a Board of Trustees soon afterward was organized, with Nathaniel Garrow as President and William H. Seward as Secretary.

About \$40,000 were subscribed, a plan for College buildings was prepared, and ten acres of land for a site donated. It was intended to commence the erection of buildings in the spring of 1837, but the financial crisis of that year soon came, blighting the prospects that had promised complete success, and effectually prostrating all further efforts in the undertaking.

AUBURN FEMALE UNIVERSITY.

Incorporated January 29, 1852,¹ and intended to form an institu-

¹ Chap. 3, Laws of 1852.

tion for the education of young women upon an extended plan. Charter amended July 21, 1853,¹ as the "Auburn Female Seminary."² Efforts were made to procure an endowment, but difficulties arose, partly from being unable to agree upon a site, and the project was abandoned. In this proposed undertaking no one denomination of religious bodies was given a preference in the act, but they were to be represented in proportion to the amount of funds they subscribed. This effort was the germ of what was afterward matured in the Female College at Elmira under a separate charter.

BROCKPORT COLLEGE.

An institution under this name with the usual powers of a College received a charter March 4, 1836,³ which was not to be valid unless in three years, or sooner, the sum of \$30,000 should be raised for a building, and \$50,000 for an endowment.

This enterprise was begun by the Baptists, and funds were subscribed sufficient, as was thought, to warrant the undertaking. The walls of a four-story stone building were erected, but the inside work had not been done, when the financial crisis of 1837 came. This prevented subscriptions from being paid, and effectually stopped further progress. The unfinished building remained unoccupied for several years, excepting that its basement was used for stabling horses and cattle.

Some years afterward an entirely new corporation was formed under the name of the "Brockport Collegiate Institute," and acquired the title of the site. The building was finished and used for some years as an Academy, until burned. A new one was built, which now forms the central building of the State Normal School at Brockport.

¹ Chap. 624, Laws of 1853.

² This discrepancy of name occasioned much discussion, and a majority of the Trustees under the first act regarded the amendment as inoperative. The Regents considered it an amendment of the act of 1852, and lengthy opinions upon this point were entered in their records.

³ The Trustees of Brockport College under its provisional charter were Henry Davis and Benjamin Putnam, of Brockport; William B. Brown and Tenas Case, of Ogden; Elon Galusha, Ogden Sage, Albert G. Smith and Eleazer Savage, of Rochester; Joseph Elliott, of Wyoming; David Eldridge and Rawson Harmon, Jr., of Wheatland; Witman Metcalf, Rauson S. Burrow and Harvey Ball, of Albion; Elisha Tucker and Orange H. Dibble, of Buffalo; Nathaniel Garrow, of Auburn; Ichabod Clark, of Batavia; Gerrit Smith, of Petersboro; H. B. Dodge, of Greece; Samuel Phoenix, of Perry; Martin Coleman, of Holly; Bela H. Colegrove, of Sardinia, and James McCall, of Rushford.

BROOKLYN LADIES' COLLEGE.

Incorporated by the Legislature, April 5, 1866,¹ with the usual powers of a College, and subject to the general provisions of the Revised Statutes. Capital, \$150,000, with power to increase the same to \$500,000. Plans never perfected.

BUFFALO COLLEGE.

Incorporated by an act passed April 18, 1859,² with the design of establishing a College for the education of both sexes, and to be forever free from the teaching of sectarianism in any form. Practical Mechanics, Mining and Engineering might be taught, as also the science of teaching. The Genesee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church were to have the right to nominate the President of the College, and it was to be subject to visitation by the Regents. Nothing was accomplished in the execution of this plan.

BUFFALO COLLEGE OF ST. JOSEPH.

Incorporated March 12, 1851, under the general law for the formation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary Societies, but no reports were ever made to the Regents.

CHAUTAUQUA UNIVERSITY.

Incorporated March 30, 1883,³ with power to acquire an estate of \$200,000. The objects declared to be the promotion of liberal and practical education, especially among the masses of the people; the teaching of the Sciences, Arts, Languages and Literature, and the preparation of its patrons for the professions, and for the various duties of life. Not under the visitation of the Regents. The only measure adopted hitherto has been the delivery of a summer course of lectures, etc. None of the provisions of the Revised Statutes, embraced in chapter 15, part 1 (relating to the Regents of the University), are to apply.

The Regents, in noticing the incorporation of this institution,⁴ remark :

¹ Chap. 402, Laws of 1866.

² Chap. 452, Laws of 1859, p. 1061.

³ Chap. 148, Laws of 1883.

⁴ Regents' Report, 1884, p. 4.

“It is probably not the intention of the Legislature in this act to create an institution of learning of the character recognized as Colleges and Universities. This is evident from section 4 of the law which provides that none of the provisions of chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes shall apply to it. By this it is freed from all requirements to report its course of study, or its means for imparting instruction. From the statement of its leading objects it does not appear that a prolonged and thorough system of study and examination is contemplated, as is required in the case of the regular College. This being the case, it seems unfortunate that the name ‘University,’ which has heretofore been restricted to institutions giving a full four years’ course of educational training, should have been used in this connection. And it is still more unfortunate that section 15 of the act confers on this irresponsible institution the power to give diplomas and confer the usual University degrees.”

CLINTON COLLEGE (Fairfield).

On the 13th of March, 1809, the Trustees of Fairfield Academy applied for a College charter, which was declined at that time on the ground of insufficient funds.

In 1812, the application was renewed, but again deferred for like reasons.

In 1816, it was again urged, and this time with the expressed intention of naming it “Clinton College,” and on the 25th of March of that year, a provisional charter was granted, in all respects similar to that recently conferred upon Hamilton College. It was not to take effect unless it were proved to the Chancellor that funds to the amount of \$50,000, independently of buildings and lots connected therewith, be secured, and that the Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons for the Western District, and of the Fairfield Academy, respectively surrendered their charters. No limit was set to the time within which this should be done, but the friends of the measure did not succeed in meeting the conditions, and the project ended.¹ This enterprise was under Protestant Episcopal auspices, and finally resulted in the establishment of Geneva College.

¹ Before this, we had “Hamilton College,” at *Clinton*; we have now “Madison University,” at *Hamilton*, and had the above measure not failed, there would be “Clinton College,” at *Fairfield*. Had the name of the place last mentioned been changed to *Madison*, the combination of names would have been carried to its extreme limit, and some knowledge of our local geography would have been needed to avoid confusion.

COLLEGE OF MISSIONARIES.

Formed under a general act, and located at Syracuse. The only information we have of it is that it was dissolved by a special act of the Legislature, May 9, 1877.¹

FLUSHING FEMALE COLLEGE.

This institution, formerly a private school known as "St. Thomas Hall," was incorporated April 6, 1857,² with power to confer degrees upon completion of the course of studies usually taught in colleges in this State. No reports were made under this act.

GERMAN MARTIN LUTHER COLLEGE.

Incorporated under the general law for the incorporation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary Societies, July 1, 1853, and located at Buffalo. It has never reported to the Regents, and no information can be given concerning it, if, indeed, it was ever organized.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Incorporated May 23, 1884, with³ power to teach music and kindred arts, and to confer the degrees of Bachelor of Music, Master of Music and Doctor of Music upon such persons as may be deemed eligible to such degrees, by reason of proficiency in the art of music, or the production of original musical works, or of the kindred arts.

ITHACA COLLEGE.

This was to have been a Methodist institution for both sexes. It has already been noticed on pages 95, 202 and 203 of this volume.

KINGSTON COLLEGE.

On the 25th of August, 1779, some five years before the first Board of Regents was created, the Assembly Journals show the following record :

"A petition of the Trustees of the Freeholders and Commonalty of the Town of Kingston, praying leave to bring in a Bill, to enable them to erect a College or University in the said Town, was read.

¹ Chap. 250, Laws of 1877.

² Chap. 265, Laws of 1857.

³ Chap. 352, Laws of 1884.

Ordered, That the same be referred to a committee ; and that Mr. Schoonmaker,¹ Mr. L'Hommedieu² and Mr. Palmer³ be a committee for that purpose."

On the 20th of October, 1779, the Assembly Journals show the action taken by this Committee, which had been increased the next day (August 26, 1779) by the addition of four new members, Messrs. Gordon,⁴ Tredwell,⁵ Benson⁶ and Harpur.⁷ Upon the presentation of other petitions for the incorporation of a College at Schenectady, as further noticed in our account of Union College :

"Mr. Benson from the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of the Freeholders and Commonalty of the town of Kingston, presented to this House on the 25th of August last, the petition of John Cuyler and 842 other inhabitants of the counties of Albany and Tryon ; and the Petition of Thomas Clark and 130 other inhabitants of the County of Charlotte, both presented on the 26th of August last, report: That the petitioners to each petition be permitted to bring into this House at the next meeting of the Legislature, a Bill for the purpose in each petition mentioned.

Resolved, That the House do agree with the said Committee in the said Report.

Ordered, That the Clerk of this House transmit a copy of the above Report and Resolution to two of the persons who subscribed the said petitions respectively."

These early movements in behalf of Collegiate education were crowded out of sight by the events of the Revolution. The Kingston project appears to have resulted at that time, or soon after, in the formation of an Academy under the auspices of the town Trustees, which is thought to have been the first Academy founded in the State.

On the 10th of February, 1804, application was made to the Regents for the erection of Kingston Academy into a College. The application was made repeatedly afterward, but as often declined on the ground of insufficient endowment. It was particularly urged about the time that Hamilton College was formed, but opposed by the interests of institutions that it was supposed it might injure.

¹ Cornelius C. Schoonmaker, of Ulster County.

² Ezra L'Hommedieu, of Suffolk County.

³ Thomas Palmer, of Ulster County.

⁴ James Gordon, of Albany County (Ballston).

⁵ Thomas Tredwell, of Suffolk County.

⁶ Egbert Benson, of Dutchess County.

⁷ Robert Harpur, of New York County.

MARCELLUS COLLEGE — SKANEATELES COLLEGE.

On the 21st of January and 15th of February, 1802, application was made for the Charter of a College in Onondaga or Cayuga Counties, and the above names were suggested in correspondence. On the 3d of March, 1802, a Committee of the Regents reported adversely, on the ground that sufficient funds had not been provided, and also on the ground that there were Colleges enough in the State already. Mr. Dan Bradley was active in urging the above measure.

NEW YORK LAW COLLEGE.

By an act passed March 30, 1858,¹ Charles King, Isaac Ferris, Horace Webster, Thomas D. Andrews, George Wood, Charles O'Connor, Amasa J. Parker, Valentine Mott, William C. Noyes and Daniel F. Tiemann were incorporated for the purpose of founding a Law College, and with power to hold an estate for this purpose worth \$100,000. The College was to be subject to visitation by the Regents, but their records do not show that any organization was perfected under this act.

NEW YORK LAW INSTITUTE (New York).

Incorporated by the Legislature February 22, 1830.² Conducted as a Library, but authorized to give instruction.

NEW YORK STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL.

Incorporated March 17, 1851,³ and located at Ballston Spa. A course of instruction was established and maintained for several years, but as no reports were made to the Regents no statistics can be given. Portions of the act, allowing persons holding diplomas to practice in the courts of the State, were repealed June 5, 1877.⁴

An amendment passed April 4, 1853,⁵ provided for the removal of the school to Poughkeepsie.

PLACE COLLEGE.

Incorporated April 22, 1867,⁶ as a Female College, but the location not fixed by law. The act named twenty-one Trustees, and

¹ Chap. 62, Laws of 1858.

² Chap. 48, Laws of 1830.

³ Chap. 143, Laws of 1851.

⁴ Chap. 417, Laws of 1877.

⁵ Chap. 91, Laws of 1853.

⁶ Chap. 520, Laws of 1867, p. 1461.

Place might designate a conference or conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church that might elect four others.

“Susquehanna Seminary,” an academy for female education, been some years before located at Binghamton, and a fine edifice upon an eminence overlooking the valley. Money had been loaned to the corporation by the State, and the title subsequently sold to the State, upon its sale by foreclosure of a mortgage. It was temporarily used as a State Blind Asylum (since located at Binghamton), and afterward as the “Susquehanna Home,” a charitable institution. Still later, it was leased by the Trustees of Place College. When an act passed April 11, 1871,¹ the terms of conveyance of these premises were fixed, consisting of certain rents and other dues, which if paid within ninety days would entitle Place College to a conveyance of all interest of the State in the premises, with the appurtenances thereto belonging. These conditions were not fulfilled, and the college was never fully organized.

RICHMOND COLLEGE.

Incorporated April 13, 1838,² by special act, and to be located on Staten Island. It was conditioned to the raising of \$80,000 in two years, from the date of the act, which was to be shown satisfactory evidence to the Regents, but this was not done, and the college was not organized.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE (Brooklyn).

Incorporated under the general law for the formation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary Societies, but no reports ever made to the Regents.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE (New York City).

Formed under the general act for the incorporation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary Societies, November 12, 1851, never organized.

TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE COLLEGE.

Incorporated by a special act passed April 3, 1871,³ with the de-

¹p. 409, Laws of 1871, p. 812.

²p. 294, Laws of 1838.

³p. 257, Laws of 1871.

sign of establishing at or near Poughkeepsie a College for the education of young men and women of African descent, but never organized.

TRACY FEMALE COLLEGE.

An academic institution established by Miss Lucille Tracy. at Rochester, was incorporated by the Legislature April 17, 1857,¹ as the "Tracy Female Institute," and this by another act passed May 21, 1872,² was created a College by name, the latter act simply changing the title, without specifying its powers. No reports were ever made as a College.

UNIVERSITY OF BROOKLYN.

An institution under this name was incorporated by special act March 26, 1861,³ with full powers for the creation of a College or Department of Law, of Medicine, and such other Colleges or Departments of Science, as might be thought expedient, or either of them separately as found desirable. Those subscribing \$100 at one time, were to be allowed to vote at the annual elections, and were to be entitled to a deduction of five per cent on tuition bills. The University was authorized to confer degrees, and was to be subject to visitation by the Regents. Its Medical Department might send one delegate to the State Medical Society.

The war, just then beginning, diverted attention from this enterprise, and nothing was ever done toward carrying the intention into effect in any of its departments.

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO.

This was incorporated with full collegiate powers, May 11, 1846, but only its Medical Department was ever organized. An account of this is given in connection with Medical Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN NEW YORK (Buffalo).

Incorporated by special act April 8, 1836,⁴ with the usual powers of a College, and to be located in the city of Buffalo. Income limited to \$25,000. Not organized.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

In January, 1817, printed petitions numerously signed were pre-

¹ Chap. 698, Laws of 1857, p. 556.

² Chap. 803, Laws of 1872, p. 1894.

³ Chap. 66, Laws of 1861.

⁴ Chap. 110, Laws of 1836.

ted to the Regents, for the incorporation of a College in Richmond County. They stated at large the objections that might be brought against a College in a great city, the condition in the want of the endowment of the existing College, which, as they imagined, excluded from its first honors all who were not of a particular religious profession, and other points which would probably impede future legislative patronage, and forever prevent it from arriving to such distinction as would a College erected in a more favored situation, established upon more liberal principles, and the honors of which would be alike attainable by persons of all religious denominations.

In contrast, they presented the peculiar advantages which Staten Island presented. Retired and free from the temptations of city life; it was still near — although separated from the city by the Bay of New York — so as to prevent the students from having access to city pleasures and dissipation, it could still confer the benefits and conveniences of a city College to the city of New York. If their sons could now be educated at Columbia College and board at home they could then save an equal amount in cheaper tuition fees, as the cost of maintaining a rural College would be very much less, and the various extra payments for fashionable dress and frivolous accomplishments unavoidable in a city would be saved.

The convenience of access and proximity to New Jersey and Connecticut by steamboat were pointed out; it could be reached from the city in forty minutes, and any supplies or aid could be obtained in an hour. The air was pure, the district eminently salubrious, and the water surprisingly pure. The inhabitants were economical, industrious and moral; religious opportunities were convenient, and supplies of all kinds cheap and abundant.

The opportunity of teaching practically the application of Mathematics and the Science of Engineering in the fortifications were pointed out, and other attractions in great number and variety were suggested. The sum of \$5,000 had been already subscribed for a library, and a tract of land worth \$10,000 had been offered as a gift for the site of the College. The petitioners did not ask for a charter that should be valid until a further sum of \$50,000 was secured for an endowment, independent of any public patronage.

Upon the 27th of January, 1817, the Regents passed a resolution for granting a charter similar in its terms to that of Hamilton College, and to take effect when the conditions offered by the applicants had been fulfilled.

A bond dated February 3, 1817, was executed by Daniel D. Tomp-

kins, under a penalty of \$25,000, in which he engaged within six months from its date, to convey to the Trustees of Washington College a site of not less than fifty acres, and certified by them to be worth \$10,000, conditioned to the fulfilment of the other conditions requisite for the establishment of a College.

A bond dated April 1, 1817, was also executed by Jas. Guyon, Jr., Thomas Lawrence, Peter J. Van Pelt and Daniel D. Tompkins, with a penalty of \$50,000, in which they undertook within one year to procure an endowment of \$50,000 in money, lands, securities for money or other property for the endowment of the proposed College.

On the 10th of February, 1817, resolutions were adopted by the Board of Regents, recommending the Trustees of Columbia College to consolidate their funds and property with those of Washington College on Staten Island, if the consent of the corporation of Trinity Church could be obtained, and suggesting a negotiation for the relinquishment of the conditions of their former grant to Columbia College, which fixed the location of their College in the city, and required the President to be a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. They were requested to report the result in order that it might be presented to the Legislature at their then present session.

On the 27th of March, the Trustees of Columbia College passed a lengthy resolution in courteous terms declining the proposed consolidation, and this appears to have ended the whole matter.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE.

Incorporated by special act, April 17, 1851,¹ and located at Buffalo. It was empowered to grant the usual degrees and might hold property not exceeding \$15,000 in value, annually. It was required to report to the Regents, but the organization was never perfected, if, indeed, any thing was ever done toward carrying the law into effect.

EXTRA LIMITAL COLLEGES ESTABLISHED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW YORK.

THE SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE, AT BEIROUT, AND THE ROBERT COLLEGE OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

These were incorporated under the general act of 1848, for the formation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary So-

¹ Chap. 204, Laws of 1851.

ties, and both of them were authorized by a special act passed May 4, 1864,¹ by their corporate names, to receive by gift, purchase, devise or bequest, any real and personal estate for the purpose of their incorporation, and no other, within the State, the clear annual income of which did not exceed the amount specified in the general law. Both were established, and means for their support are provided, to a great degree, by citizens of this State.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

The University of Vermont (incorporated November 3, 1791), having received from the Legislature of that State a grant of 50,000 acres of land, and about the same amount having been granted for the establishment of an Academy in each county in the State, an application was made to the Legislature of New York, through Ira Allen, in a petition dated February 16, 1793, for a grant of a township of land by New York in aid of their University. In his petition, Mr. Allen represented :

“That on the memorial of Governor Chittenden and others, offering as a donation to a University about £8,000, part to be expended in lands, and part to be appropriated to erect public buildings, the Legislature have established a University on the eastern banks of Lake Champlain, in the town of Burlington. That this University when duly organized will equally benefit the northern part of the State of New York as that of Vermont. Two of the members of the corporation of the University are inhabitants of said State. Should the Legislature be of opinion that giving a full township would be too much, in that case, as a member of the corporation, have to petition that a township be granted for such moderate fees as may be thought reasonable, one-fourth part of the fees payable on or before the 1st of September next, on which payment being made, the charter to be issued on the whole of the lands being mortgaged, or such other security being given as may be satisfactory for paying the remainder of the granting fees in a reasonable time.”

A petition of like import was received from Thomas Chittenden, the President of the University. They were referred to a committee, who while expressing an opinion favorable to learning, found the session so far advanced that no action could be taken, and so deferred further consideration of the subject until another year. It does not appear that further action was had.²

¹ Chap. 579, Laws of 1864.

² Assembly Papers. Miscellaneous, Vol. IV, pp. 334, 336, 338.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

Although none of these have ever been in any degree under the supervision of the Regents, yet in order to render our list of incorporated educational institutions in the State complete, we will present a list of those that have been established, and that are now in existence.

BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Under act of April 15, 1817,¹ not located in the act, and so far as we are concerned, not organized. The "Baptist Education Society," incorporated the next year, established the "Hamilton Literary and Theological Institute," which has been continued in a modified form until the present time as the "Hamilton Theological Seminary." Statistics of attendance were given in the reports of Madison University, from 1855 to 1881.

PRESBYTERIAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY (Auburn).

Incorporated by act of April 14, 1820.² Act amended May 13, 1857.³

GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES (New York).

Incorporated April 2, 1822.⁴ Amended March 20, 1868,⁵ and April 10, 1869.⁶

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF THE ASSOCIATE REFORMED CHURCH OF NEW YORK (Newburgh).

Incorporated May 15, 1836.⁷

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Incorporated March 27, 1839.⁸ Presbyterian. Amended May 1, 1865,⁹ April 1, 1870,¹⁰ and May 11, 1874.¹¹

DREW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Incorporated April 16, 1866.¹² Located at Madison, N. J.

¹ Chap. 274, Laws of 1817.

² Chap. 215, Laws of 1820.

³ Chap. 101, Laws of 1857.

⁴ Chap. 150, Laws of 1822.

⁵ Chap. 41, Laws of 1868.

⁶ Chap. 152, Laws of 1869.

⁷ Chap. 504, Laws of 1836.

⁸ Chap. 99, Laws of 1839.

⁹ Chap. 636, Laws of 1865.

¹⁰ Chap. 129, Laws of 1870.

¹¹ Chap. 422, Laws of 1874.

¹² Chap. 592, Laws of 1866.

CHRISTIAN BIBLICAL INSTITUTE.

Organized April 16, 1868.¹ Eddyville, Yates Co. Organized in connection with the "Starkey Seminary," and under the control of the Christian denomination.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE (Westchester Co.).

Exempting property from taxation, April 30, 1873.² In connection with the above incorporated or amended by special acts, the following :

ROCHESTER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Established in 1850.

HARTWICK THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Established at Hartwick Seminary in 1816.

DELANCEY DIVINITY SCHOOL.

Geneva, 1861.

OF OUR LADY OF ANGELS (Suspension Bridge, Niag. Co.). Established by the priests of the Congregation of the Mission. Catholic students, 70 ; Collegians, 140. (*Catholic Directory*,

H's THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW YORK (Troy, Rensselaer Co.).

Professors, 124 students. (*Catholic Directory*, 1884.) This institution is located in the building erected for the University.

NEW'S PREPARATORY SEMINARY (Rochester, Monroe Co.). Established September, 1870. Number of students, 16. (*Catholic Directory*, 1884.)

ST. LAWRENCE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

, 1858. Universalist.

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF ALFRED UNIVERSITY.

Seventh-Day Baptist.

¹1868, Laws of 1868.

²1873, Laws of 1873.

CHAPTER IX.

SEPARATE MEDICAL COLLEGES, ETC.

Besides the Medical Schools already noticed in connection with Literary Colleges, there are a considerable number that have independent organization; others that have ceased to exist after having had a more or less successful career, and others that obtained charters but accomplished nothing under them. We will present all of these under one alphabetical order, in the following part after giving some general statistics concerning them. A few Dental, Pharmaceutical and Veterinary Colleges are included. The statistical returns from these Colleges have been made but imperfect and no attempt was made to generalize them until about thirty years ago.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF MEDICAL COLLEGES.

Professors, Students and Graduates.

YEARS ENDING IN—	Total number reporting.	PROFESSORS.		STUDENTS.		GRADUATES.	
		Colleges reporting.	Number.	Colleges reporting.	Number.	Colleges reporting.	Number.
1858	7	7	59	7	827	7	7
1859	7	7	67	7	868	7	7
1860	6	6	53	6	758	6	6
1861	7	7	72	7	649	7	7
1862	7	7	64	7	734	7	7
1863	6	6	56	6	749	6	6
1864	7	7	67	7	886	6	6
1865	6	6	45	6	980	6	6
1866	8	8	67	7	914	7	7
1867	10	10	97	10	1,089	10	10
1868	10	10	98	10	1,037	10	10
1869	11	11	86	11	1,018	11	11
1870	11	9	80	10	1,000	10	10
1871	10	10	87	10	1,099	10	10
1872	10	9	88	10	1,089	10	10
1873	12	10	118	10	1,079	8	8
1874	10	8	85	9	1,811	6	6
1875	11	8	79	9	1,488	6	6
1876	11	9	109	9	1,607	9	9
1877	10	9	137	9	1,525	9	9
1878	13	12	208	12	2,179	11	11
1879	15	11	155	13	2,210	12	12
1880	18	13	241	11	2,055	10	10
1881	19	12	229	12	2,684	12	12
1882	18	13	233	13	2,962	13	13
1883	"	"	145	8	2,210	6	6

Financial Statement (1858 to 1875).

RS IN—	VALUE OF COLLEGE BUILDINGS & GROUNDS.		MATRICULATION FEES RECEIVED.		GRADUATION FEES ALLOWED.	
	Colleges reporting.	Amount.	Colleges reporting.	Amount.	Colleges reporting.	Amount.
.....	5	\$240,049 00	6	\$3,593 00	6	\$7,687 00
.....	5	240,049 00	5	1,888 00	4	2,480 00
.....	4	190,049 00	4	2,293 00	4	2,245 00
.....	4	224,000 00	5	1,755 00	4	2,895 00
.....	4	224,000 00	4	1,782 00	4	3,040 00
.....	4	189,000 00	4	2,402 00	4	8,800 00
.....	3	174,000 00	4	2,234 00	4	8,815 00
.....	3	174,000 00	4	3,016 00	4	4,020 00
.....	2	104,000 06	4	2,743 00	4	5,700 00
.....	3	164,000 06	5	2,594 00	7	11,030 00
.....	4	203,000 00	6	2,882 00	7	5,865 00
.....	4	194,000 00	5	2,480 00	5	4,540 00
.....	3	114,000 00	5	1,460 00	5	2,380 00
.....	5	280,049 12	7	2,155 00	6	5,520 00
.....	5	285,049 12	6	3,080 00	5	4,440 00
.....	3	229,000 00	6	3,085 00	5	5,890 00
.....	4	220,000 00	3	920 00	3	1,805 00
.....	2	276,000 00	4	3,255 00	4	6,355 00

Financial Statement (1875 to 1883).

VALUE OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.		VALUE OF LIBRARY AND APPARATUS.		VALUE OF OTHER PROPERTY.		TOTAL VALUE OF PROPERTY.	
Colleges reporting.	Amount.	Colleges reporting.	Amount.	Colleges reporting.	Amount.	Colleges reporting.	Amount.
2	\$276,000 00	3	\$13,500 00				
7	467,000 00	3	36,550 00	2	\$13,481 65	8	\$517,031 65
4	390,000 00	5	29,000 00	2	27,481 65	5	446,486 65
3	159,000 00	5	16,100 00	2	24,000 00	7	199,100 00
4	280,220 00	7	29,350 00	1	17,000 00	7	276,570 00
5	250,220 00	9	69,450 00	2	21,000 00	5	727,930 00
6	316,220 00	9	76,922 00	4	29,100 00	6	401,442 00
6	670,000 00	7	83,071 87	4	28,500 00	5	703,371 87
5	355,000 00	7	81,900 00	3	26,500 00	5	448,950 00

TABLE — (Continued).

YEARS ENDING IN—	DEBTS.		REVENUE.		EXPENDITURES.	
	Colleges reporting.	Amount.	Colleges reporting.	Amount.	Colleges reporting.	Amount.
1875.....						
1876.....	6	\$196,223 58	8	\$42,286 00	8	\$57,590 28
1877.....	8	170,873 58	5	58,106 89	5	47,149 45
1878.....	8	98,978 58	5	82,268 95	5	86,269 28
1879.....	4	92,250 00	6	46,475 97	6	43,415 84
1880.....	4	92,250 00	5	89,649 00	5	37,472 00
1881.....	5	102,250 00	11	189,554 00	11	165,905 00
1882.....	8	137,000 00	12	180,470 28	12	126,033 28
1883.....	5	154,250 00	10	189,747 28	10	173,541 49

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

Incorporated by act of April 2, 1858,¹ and located in the city of New York. The powers conferred were similar to those granted to Medical Colleges, but it was not required to report to the Regents. It is not known by the Editor as to whether it was ever organized.

AMERICAN VETERINARY COLLEGE.

This institution was formed under a general act in April, 1875, and is located at 141 West Forty-fourth street, New York city. Its reports to the Regents begin for the year ending in 1878, and the number attending and graduating has been as follows:

Students — 1878, 22 ; 1879, 42 ; 1880, 53 ; 1881, 52 ; 1882, 51 ; 1883, 61.

Graduates — 1878, 6 ; 1879, 8 ; 1880, 18 ; 1881, 18 ; 1882, 20 ; 1883, 22. Total, 92.

AUBURN MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Application was made in 1820 for the establishment of a Medical College at Auburn. In a report made by Mr. Van Rensselaer, February 21, 1820, from a committee of the Board of Regents to which the matter had been referred, objection is made upon the ground that it was inexpedient to increase the number of incorporated Medical and Surgical institutions within the State, and that there was no probability that a sufficient fund could be raised for its support, without Legislative aid. The committee, however, added that they

¹ Chap. 85, Laws of 1858.

are satisfied "that the proposed site for a Medical College would be more eligible than Fairfield, and that if the College at Fairfield should lawfully be transferred to Auburn, it would silence every reasonable pretence for the incorporation of another Medical College."

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Bellevue Hospital was formerly the Alms House Hospital, and included most of the charity patients of the city. Before 1847, the medical affairs of the hospital appear to have been confided mainly to a resident physician; but on the 19th of November of that year, a Medical Board was organized, in which the staff was divided into physicians and surgeons, who held permanent instead of temporary appointments, and visited the wards in alternation. This change seems to have led directly to a plan for using the ample resources of the hospital for instruction. At the end of February, 1849, fifteen months after the Board was formed, an amphitheatre had been constructed. Clinical lectures were begun, and have been since continued.

A building erected through the zeal and energy of Dr. James R. Wood, for the prosecution of pathological studies, was inaugurated October 25, 1857, and instruction was continued three or four years in the winter months, but without its being as yet regarded as a distinct Medical College. The care of the hospital, having by an act of April 17, 1860,¹ passed from the "Board of Governors" of the former "Alms House Department," to the "Department of Public Charities and Correction," a suggestion appears on the minutes of the Medical Board, under date of December 18, 1860, as the report of a committee consisting of Drs. Isaac E. Taylor and James R. Wood, proposing a separate Medical College, independent of a mere hospital for clinical teaching, "and thus making it one of the largest hospitals, and it may be, schools in the United States — nay Europe." The project matured rapidly; on the 1st of March, 1861, a committee was appointed to procure plans for a College building, and on the 30th, the commissioners informed the Medical Board that it might be erected upon the hospital grounds.

A few days after a medical faculty was organized, and the first exercises were short courses of lectures delivered in April and May of that year, by Professors J. R. Wood and Frank H. Hamilton, upon points connected with Military Surgery — a subject made im-

¹ Chap. 510, Laws of 1860, p. 1027.

portant from the war then just commencing. They were attended by about two hundred practitioners and students.

The College was incorporated by special act, April 3, 1861,¹ under the name of "The Bellevue Hospital Medical College of the city of New York of the State of New York," with twenty-one Trustees, who were to be divided by lot into three classes, and seven were to be elected annually by the Board, for terms of three years.

The corporation might hold property to the amount of \$100,000, to be used for no other purpose, and such collections of books, and of the productions of nature and art as might be necessary for its purposes. They might grant the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and were to possess the general powers and be subject to the general restrictions and liabilities incident to corporations of this nature by the Revised Statutes.

This act was not to exclude students of other Medical Colleges from the enjoyment of the same privileges of hospital instruction they had enjoyed before, nor was it to exclude students of the Homeopathic College, chartered the year before, from the privileges of the hospital.

The building for the new Bellevue Hospital Medical College was erected during the following summer; meanwhile a regular course of lectures was established, but before the first course was finished the need of a larger building became apparent. After some delays, it was erected in the autumn and winter of 1865-66, by the commissioners, to serve the purposes of both a College and a Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief for Out-door Poor, established in July, 1863. The old building was altered for use as a dead-house, the autopsy rooms, a room for judicial inquests and the morgue. The former auditorium became the museum, receiving the collections of Professors Wood and Mott, and the museum of the New York Medical College, purchased in 1864.

In 1871, the commissioners erected a larger and finer amphitheatre than the one previously used for clinical purposes, the old one having been found inadequate for the accommodation of the students in attendance.

¹ Chap. 130, Laws of 1861.

² The first Board consisted of Simeon Draper, James B. Nicholson, Isaac Bell, Jr., Moses H. Grinnell, John J. Astor, Moses Taylor, Wm. B. Crosby, John Ward, Samuel D. Cook, George F. Tallman, Edward Minturn, J. P. Gerard Foster, Anthony L. Robertson, E. H. Chapin, John Hughes, Robert T. Haws, Richard M. Blatchford, Robert S. Hone, James T. Brady, Watts Sherman and Matthew Morgan.

summer course of lectures and recitations was commenced in 1867, and with this lecture course, recitations became from year to year more and more prominently associated, until the session of 1871, when they superseded entirely the systematic lectures, the course being made up of clinics by members of the Faculty of practical instruction in Diagnosis, Surgical Operations and Chemical Manipulations, in addition to the recitations, which were conducted by a series of instructors throughout the year.

In a notice of this institution given in the work entitled "Public Charities of the State of New York" (vol. III, p. 376), further information is given as follows:

Of the Professors lecturing in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, fourteen are connected with the Bellevue or Charity Hospital either as physicians, surgeons or obstetricians. The Professors in the practical departments hold appointments in the great public hospitals of New York. The Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief for Out-door Poor is situated in the College building, and furnishes material for the College clinics.

The total number of patients in this department averages upward of 35,000 per year. Medical students are admitted to the Bellevue Hospital daily during the hours allotted to clinical teaching. All important operations in surgery are performed publicly in the hospital amphitheatre. A steamboat, capable of accommodating the whole class, conveys the students from the College to the Charity Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, on the days when clinics are held, without charge. In addition to the Bellevue and the Charity Hospital, the student may avail himself of the resources for practical instruction afforded by other institutions under the charge of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, namely: The Puerperal Hospital, the Hospital for Epileptics and Paralytics, the Insane Hospital, the Insane Asylum, etc. The various city dispensaries and other public charities are also available to the student. The College building is not the property of the institution, but is occupied under a lease. The only property owned by the College is a museum, furniture and apparatus, the value of which is about \$10,000. There is no College library. The College has no debts of any description. Its only source of revenue is the tuition paid. The collegiate year embraces a regular winter session and a spring session. The regular term opens in October, and closes about the middle of March. The recitations, lectures and clinics for the spring session begin about the middle of March, and continue for thirteen weeks. Attendance during the regular term of the winter session is alone required for graduation, but the spring session affords opportunities to those who wish to prosecute the study of medicine in the city of New York during the spring months. During the spring term lectures upon special subjects

are given by members of the Faculty for the spring session. These lectures are free to those who have matriculated for the spring session. For the benefit of candidates for the primary and final examinations, members of the Faculty hold weekly examinations during the regular session, upon practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics, materia medica, physiology, anatomy and chemistry. These examinations are free.

The aggregate annual fees for tickets to all the lectures during the regular winter session, including tickets for the clinical lectures at the Bellevue and Charity Hospitals and the College clinics, amount to \$140. This sum does not include the spring recitation term. In addition to the fees for the tickets to the lectures is a matriculation fee of \$5. The graduation fee is \$30. The fee for dissection ticket is \$10, which covers all the expenses of the dissecting-room. There is no charge for subjects, nor are there any incidental fees. There is no provision for gratuitous aid, but no charges for lectures are made to physicians of more than three years' standing, and to students of the College who have attended two or more courses of lectures."

Within the last year a donation of \$50,000 from Andrew Carnegie, Esq., has been devoted to the erection of a suitable building for Laboratories and the purchase of apparatus, upon land provided on East Twenty-sixth street by the Board of Trustees and other friends of the College, a few yards distant from the College. This building in course of erection will be devoted mainly to Laboratory work in Physiology, Pathology, Therapeutics and other departments of Medicine. It will contain, in addition to the general laboratories and private rooms for original work, a large auditorium for lectures, and will be fully equipped with means for original investigations of various kinds.

Statistics.

[This College was not required by its charter to report to the Regents, and no reports were received prior to the one for the Collegiate year ending February 21, 1877. The attendance and graduation since that date have been reported as follows:]

YEARS	STUDENTS ATTENDING.							Number deduct- ing those twice counted.	GRADUATES.			ESTABLISHED SINCE 1877.		
	1st course.	2d course.	3d course	4th course.	5th course.	Students with degree of M. D.	Total.		From under- graduate classes.	From other Colleges.	Total.	Junior.	Senior.	Total.
1876-77..	...	...	...	58	..	97	428	...	119	28	147	24	24	48
1877-78..	123	141	...	58	..	97	410	...	108	22	130	24	18	42
1878-79..	135	182	...	82	..	102	451	...	187	28	165	24	18	42
1879-80..	138	140	...	69	..	155	502	...	116	26	142	20	14	34
1880-81..	69	165	101	16	..	132	495	116	...	..	116	..	..	..
1881-82..	132	116	116	22	..	177	568	83	...	..	163	..	..	..
1882-83..	90	145	62	17	..	153	467	147	...	..	167	..	..	..

The first Decennial catalogue of this College, embracing the period from 1861 to 1871, contains 1,091 names of Graduates, of whom 28 graduated in 1862; 41 in 1863; 94 in 1864; 111 in 1865; 171 in 1866; 140 in 1867; 111 in 1868; 122 in 1869; 139 in 1870, and 34 in 1871.

Besides these there were 18 Graduates who had become irregular practitioners, and whose names were omitted.

At the end of the war, in 1865-66, a large number of students who had served in the army returned to complete their courses and graduate. The classes of all the prominent Medical schools were exceptionally large for that year.

The Decennial catalogue above referred to will give the reader an extended account of the organization and early history of this College. The Faculty during this period was as follows:

President.

Isaac E. Taylor, M. D., 1861—.

Secretaries.

B. W. McCready, M. D., 1861 (Mar. to Oct.). Austin Flint, Jr., M. D., 1861—.

Treasurers.

Isaac E. Taylor, M. D., 1861 (Mar. to May). Austin Flint, Jr., M. D., 1862—.
R. O. Doremus, M. D., 1861-62.

Professors.

Principles and Practice of Medicine.

Austin Flint, M. D., 1862—.

Surgery.

(Various Specialties.)

James R. Wood, M. D., LL. D., 1862—.	Alexander B. Mott, M. D., 1861—.
Frank H. Hamilton, M. D., LL. D., 1861—.	Stephen Smith, M. D., 1861-65.
Louis A. Sayre, M. D., 1861—.	William H. Van Buren, M. D., 1866—.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

Isaac E. Taylor, M. D., 1861—.	George T. Elliot, M. D., 1861-71.
Fordyce Barker, M. D., 1861—.	William T. Lusk, M. D., 1871—.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Benjamin W. McCready, M. D., 1861-72.	William A. Hammond, M. D., 1872—.
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Physiology.

Austin Flint, Jr., M. D., 1861—.

Anatomy.

John W. S. Gouley, M. D., 1861 (March to June).	Stephen Smith, M. D., 1865-72.
Timothy Childs, M. D., 1861-65.	Alpheus B. Crosby, M. D., 1872—.

Chemistry and Toxicology.

R. Ogden Doremus, M. D., 1861—.

Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System.

William A. Hammond, M. D., 1867—.

*Special Departments.**Ophthalmology.*

Henry D. Noyes, M. D., 1866——.

Dermatology.

Foster Swift, M. D., 1866-71.

Edward L. Keyes, M. D., 1871——.

Pathology and Practical Anatomy.

Edward G. Janeway, M. D., 1872——.

THE BROOKLYN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE.

Incorporated April 13, 1860,¹ for the advancement of Medical Science, and with power to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine. No reports received.

CAPITOL CITY MEDICAL COLLEGE (Albany).

Incorporated April 13, 1871,² with the usual powers of a Medical College, but never organized.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

This institution was organized in 1829, and incorporated April 25, 1831,³ by an act which constituted John Keese, John L. Embury, and those then members of an association then known as the College of Pharmacy, and such as might thereafter join them, a corporation to continue twenty-five years for the promotion of a knowledge of Pharmacy and its collateral branches. The Trustees were empowered to adopt rules and regulations in the examination of candidates, and to grant diplomas to those who had attended two courses of lectures at the College, had studied four years with a respectable druggist or apothecary, and had passed satisfactory examinations.

Instruction had commenced March 18, 1829, but reports were not made to the Regents until 1880, when 278 students were reported in attendance, and 44 graduated. The number of graduates since 1829 had been 522. The attendance in 1881 was 335; graduates, 65. In 1882 it was 341, with 83 graduates. In 1883, there were 171 students in the first and 109 in the second course, of whom 8 were females. Graduates in Pharmacy, 60, and from the beginning, 735.

The College is located at 209-211 East Twenty-third street, New

¹ Chap. 364, Laws of 1860, p. 611

² Chap. 472, Laws of 1871.

³ Chap. 264, Laws of 1831. By an amendment of April 16, 1832 (chap. 336), it was enacted that after January 1, 1835, no person was to be allowed to practice Pharmacy in the city of New York, unless a graduate of this school or some other, or unless examined by the censors of the County Medical Society. Further amended March 6, 1839 (chap. 52).

city. Its charter was made permanent by act of March 20,¹ and on the 20th of March, 1871, the limit allowed for real es- was increased from \$20,000 to \$100,000.² The Board of Trus- was increased from seven to nine, to be elected in three classes iree years, April 25, 1878.³

is College for many years occupied rooms in the University ing. Its present location is in a building formerly known as Memorial Chapel," which has been enlarged and fitted up for e. It has a large herbarium, full collections in *Materia Medica*, mple facilities in the way of chemical and pharmaceutical ap- us.

e course of instruction extends through two years and students ived into Junior and Senior classes.

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BUFFALO.

is was a Homœopathic Institution first incorporated April 30, , under the act of 1848, for the incorporation of Benevolent, itable and Missionary Societies, passed in 1848, under the name *The Homœopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons.*"

an order of the Supreme Court, upon application of the Trus- which took effect July 15, 1880, the name was changed to the iven in the above heading. An act passed May 31, 1884, au- zed this College to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine, o issue diplomas to students that had heretofore pursued the e of study prescribed by its rules and regulations, and who were l, at the examination in 1883, entitled to the degree. All di- as formerly granted were legalized, the same as those granted y lawfully incorporated Medical College.

is was not to be decmed in any way to legalize the incorporation e institution, which, by a decision made by the Court of Ap- in June, 1884, becomes void.

e first term of its lectures commenced November 5, 1879, and l February 20, 1880. The number matriculated was 33, of a 6 graduated. The average age of graduates was a little over . The only report made is found in the Regents' Report of

e building used for College purposes was rented from the g Men's Christian Association.

ap. 42, Laws of 1856.

ap. 134, Laws of 1871.

ap. 172, Laws of 1878.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

“To counteract as far as possible the evil influences brought to bear upon the profession, to serve the poor, and to improve medical science, several of the more enlightened young physicians formed themselves into a society, and in 1787, they succeeded in inducing the magistrates of the city to establish an apothecary shop at the public expense, and freely gave their professional services to the sick poor; in other words, they procured the establishment of what would now be called a free Dispensary.¹ Among those more prominent engaged in this enterprise were Doctors William Moore, Nicholas Romaine, Benjamin Kissam, Wright Post and Valentine Seaman. They not only bestowed gratuitous attendance on the poor, but included therewith lectures on most of the branches of medicine, thus constituting this Dispensary the first institution connected with practical instruction in medicine under the corporation of the city. So great was their success that in 1790, more than fifty, and in the autumn of 1791, sixty medical students attended.”

In January, 1791, Dr. Romaine addressed a petition to the Regents, setting forth that he had instituted a school of medicine in New York city, and praying that they would take his College under “their protection.” This petition was referred to Dr. Moore, of the Board, who reported that the above-mentioned institution was well calculated to promote the general good, and that it merited the protection of the University, to be expressed in a resolution, and to be entered on their journals. If consistently no pecuniary aid could be furnished, the Board would at least appoint a committee to superintend from time to time the course of instruction given in this Medical College and report at the next meeting of the Board, as to what further provision could be made, to promote the interest of the same. Upon this the following resolutions were passed:

“*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this University, the above-mentioned institution, for the purpose of diffusing medical knowledge, is well calculated to promote the general good, so far as it depends on this important branch of science.

Resolved, That Dr. Linn, Dr. Moore, Mr. Verplanck, Dr. Rogers, Baron Steuben and Mr. Clarkson be a committee to visit the above-mentioned school, instituted by Dr. Nicholas Romaine, for teaching the various parts of science comprehended in a course of medical education.”

¹ This was the beginning of the “New York Dispensary,” which has continued its useful operation to the present time.

On the 24th of February, 1791, Sir James Jay, Knight, Dr. Roayne and Dr. Benjamin Kissam appeared before the Board, in behalf of themselves and four other physicians, praying to be incorporated with Samuel Bard, John R. B. Rodgers and William Hamrsley as a College of Physicians and Surgeons. A memorial was received from John Bard, President, John Charlton, Vice-President, and James Tellary, Secretary, of the County Medical Society on behalf of the same.

On the 3d of March the committee of the Regents reported favorably, but found a difficulty in the fact that the law under which the Board had been created did not contemplate the incorporation of colleges or academies for the teaching exclusively of any particular branch of science, however important or useful, and that, therefore, they could take no action upon it. But in view of the importance of the subject, they deemed it proper to submit this action to the Legislature, and requested the Chancellor to transmit a copy of their proceedings for their consideration.

This was accordingly done and led to the passage of an act, dated March 24, 1791,¹ authorizing the Regents, at their discretion, to incorporate a College of Physicians and Surgeons, provided that its property should not exceed £60,000, and that the Regents should reserve to themselves the right of conferring degrees, and of appointing the professors or teachers, and of filling vacancies in its Board of Trustees. Any Trustee might be appointed a Professor.

This act was submitted to the Regents on the day of its passage, and it being approved, a committee was appointed to prepare a charter to be reported at their next session, which did not occur until the time of their regular annual meeting in the year following.

In the meantime, the friends of the medical school in Columbia College continued to oppose the measure, and on the 18th of January, 1792, the Trustees requested a conference with the committee of the Regents, which was granted a few days after. The Trustees of the College informed the Regents that they not only had it in contemplation to institute a medical school agreeably to their charter, but that they had the business much at heart, and were actually proceeding in it as fast as possible, with the prospect of effecting their object as fully as could be attained under the act of the last session.

Upon this, the Regents resolved to suspend further action until

¹ Chap. 45, Laws of 14th Session, p. 34.

the issue of the proceedings then pending on the part of the Trustees of the College should be known.

The annual reports of the Regents for several subsequent years, refer to the progress of the medical school of Columbia College, and appropriations were recommended from time to time.

The rival interest in the meantime continued its efforts, and on the 3d of March, 1807, the Medical Society of the county of New York applied for the incorporation of a College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York, under the patronage of the Regents. The request was granted on the 12th of March, 1807, a charter was issued¹ under authority of the act of 1791.

On the 3d of April, 1807, the Regents appointed five Professors, and eighteen distinguished physicians, chiefly Europeans, as Honorary members of the College.

The College was fully organized on the 5th of May, 1807, when the following officers of the Board were elected:

President — Nicholas Romaine, M. D.

Vice-President — Samuel L. Mitchill, M. D.

Registrar — Archibald Bruce, M. D.

Treasurer — Abraham Brower, Physician.

Censors — Edward Miller, M. D., David Hosack, M. D., Alexander Sheldon, William Livingston, William James McNeven, M. D., Henry Van Solinger, M. D., William Wheeler, J. D. Gillespie, J. E. R. Birch, James G. Graham, Benjamin DeWitt, M. D., Felix Pascalis and Alexander Hosack, M. D.

The Professorships first established by the Regents were as follows:

Practice of Physic — Edward Miller, M. D.

Chemistry — Samuel L. Mitchill, M. D.

Botany and Materia Medica — David Hosack, M. D.

Institutes of Medicine — Benjamin DeWitt, M. D.

*Mineralogy*² — Archibald Bruce, M. D.

¹ By this charter the Medical Society of New York was incorporated as a College of Physicians and Surgeons, and all the members of the Society were declared Trustees. The Regents reserved the right to amend, and to remove the Trustees or any of them. The number of Trustees at the time was 101, all practitioners of medicine.

² In a pamphlet entitled "An Historical sketch of the Origin, Progress and Present State of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of the State of New York" (1813), this Chair is omitted.

the purpose of completing the system of instruction, the Trustees under the powers of their charter, appointed lecturers in those departments which were unprovided with Professors, as follows :

Lecturers on Anatomy — Dr. Nicholas Romaine and Dr. John Stinson Smith.

Lecturer on Chemistry — Dr. Benjamin De Witt.¹

Lecturer on Surgery and Midwifery — Dr. David Hosack.

Lecturer on Clinical Medicine — Dr. Edward Miller.

Senatus Academicus was organized, consisting of the President, Vice-President, Professors, Lecturers, Registrar and Treasurer. A small two-story building was procured in Robinson street, and furnished up ; cabinets and a laboratory were begun. A botanical garden had been commenced years before by Dr. Hosack, in what was a rural spot three miles and a half out of town, partly as an aid in medical instruction. Lectures were commenced on the 1st of November, 1807, and an arrangement was made by Professor Hosack for clinical instruction, at the New York Hospital, and with Dr. McNeven, a member of the College, and then one of the physicians of the Alms-House, for a course of clinical lectures at that institution.

The number of students attending the first course of lectures was 60. In the second it increased to 72, and in the third to 73. On the 1st of November, 1808, the sum of \$5,000 was granted from the proceeds of a lottery for endowment.² New premises were acquired in Earl street and valuable additions were made to the museum. The new building was formally opened for the reception of students in November, 1808.

The charter, as first granted, vested in the Trustees the power of appointing their officers and censors, but by an amendment made March 1808, this power was resumed by the Regents. At the same time the President, Registrar, Treasurer and Professors of the College constituted a *Senatus Academicus* to have the immediate government of the College, under the ordinances of the Regents.

In February, 1809, an ordinance was passed requiring the Professors to examine candidates for the degree of " M. D.," and to recommend such as they might approve, and in March, 1810, this examination was directed to be made before the 1st of March, and the candidates were to prepare dissertations upon medical subjects which were to be printed by order of the Professors.

¹ supply the place of Dr. Mitchill, then a Senator in Congress.
² p. 9, Laws of 1808.

The first success of the College was soon clouded by difficulties, and from some misunderstandings lectures were delivered in 1810 on only some of the branches of medicine. As a result, the attendance was reduced by two-thirds, and complaints were carried to the Board of Regents. A committee consisting of Chief Justice Kent, Judge Spencer and Judge Smith was appointed to inquire into the matter, and on the 1st of April, 1811, they reported :

“That unfortunate misunderstandings have taken place between several Professors of that institution, which have already materially impeded its operation, and unless something effectual be done by the Regents, it will become degraded in the estimation of the public, and its usefulness be inevitably destroyed. * * *

“Propositions have been made to the committee to remodel the institution with a view of rendering its operation more simple, and of introducing into it several of the Professors of the Medical School in Columbia College, and other eminent and distinguished individuals. This proposition has been viewed by the committee in the most favorable light, as it may extinguish the feud existing among the present Professors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and as it will in all probability be the means of uniting the two schools.

“The latter appears an object of the first importance, inasmuch as it will assemble in one institution a splendid collection of medical and surgical talents, and it cannot fail to merit and receive the patronage and encouragement of the Legislature.”

An amendment to the charter was accordingly proposed, in which all powers formerly granted to the Trustees or members of the College, or in the Senatus Academicus, or Board of Censors, were vested in Trustees to be appointed by the Regents. The President, Vice President, Professors and Treasurer of the College were declared to be Trustees, with such other persons as the Regents should appoint but not to exceed twenty-five in number at any time. The Trustees and members of the College, who were not constituted Trustees by this supplementary charter, were to be Fellows. The Trustees had power to elect Fellows, who were at all times to have the privilege of attending lectures, and of inspecting the museum and the botanical garden, under such regulations as the Trustees might prescribe. The power of future amendment was fully reserved, and all grants and ordinances not consistent with this were revoked.

On the 1st of April, 1811, a new organization was effected by

t of a President, Vice-President, ten Professors, a Treas-Register.¹

ons for the uniting of this College with the Medical Columbia College were at this period under discussion, and in appointing a committee to visit the several institutions in the Southern District, authorized its members to signify to the Regents of Columbia College, "that the object of the Regents is by combining the medical institutions in the said city is by combining of the professors in one seminary to render the state of education more respectable and useful, and that the said be further authorized to request in behalf of the Regents, the action of the said Trustees in carrying the arrangement

ents, in their annual report made in May, 1812, refer to the College as improved in condition, with a fair prospect of rising in usefulness and celebrity, and add:

means of rendering the usefulness of this establishment more extensive, especially among the citizens of the State, the Trustees suggested the measure of providing by law for the gratification of a student from each county."

arrangement was adopted, but in two or three years it was abandoned. The records of the Regents do not show the numbers admitted to this privilege, nor the time when or the reason which it was changed.

The measure for uniting the two Medical Schools was announced to the Trustees of Columbia College to the Regents, in their annual report as follows:

"In conformity, it is believed, with the wishes of the Regents, to promote medical science by preventing, as far as possible, the collisions of rival institutions, the Trustees have resolved that the Medical Department of the College should be in connection with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and for this purpose have rescinded their act relative to the faculty of medicine, so that the said department forms no longer a part of the establishment of the College."

The Regents in their report to the Legislature, made in March, 1812, express great confidence in the successful operation of this arrangement and say:

"The persons above appointed did not accept, and the vacancies were not filled, in March, 1812."

"From the Medical College thus united, and embracing the most eminent medical talents of the State in one splendid seminary, the most beneficial consequences may be anticipated. All that appears now to be wanting is an endowment to establish this institution on a respectable and permanent foundation."

In pursuance of this suggestion, the Legislature granted \$30,000 to this institution from the proceeds of a lottery authorized April 13, 1814, for various literary purposes.¹

A commodious building on the north side of Barclay street was secured for the new organization.

The effect of this measure was at once felt in the increased number of students and of graduates. But a discontent arose on the part of several Professors, who had been connected with the former organization, and efforts were made to establish a rival Medical School in New York city, under the auspices of Rutgers College in New Jersey. Courses of lectures were delivered, and from 1812 to 1827 the degree of M. D. was conferred by that College on 56 students, of whom 36 were graduated in 1827. This rival was finally driven from the State by an act of the Legislature, passed in 1827, which declared that degrees conferred within this State, by Colleges beyond its limits, should be void.

By an act passed March 21, 1817, the College upon releasing its claim upon its interest in the lottery grant of 1814, was allowed to borrow \$20,000 from the State, to be refunded from the moneys

¹ The following Faculty was appointed by the Regents, March 7, 1814, under this consolidation :

Natural Philosophy — Dr. Benjamin DeWitt.

Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery — Drs. Wright Post and John A. Smith.

Theory and Practice of Physic — Dr. David Hosack.

Clinical Practice of Medicine — Dr. Wm. Hamersly.

Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children — Dr. John C. Osborn.

Chemistry — Dr. Wm. Jas. McNeven.

Legal Medicine — Dr. James S. Stringham.

Natural History — Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill.

Principles of Comparative Surgery — Dr. Valentine Mott.

Materia Medica — Dr. John W. Francis.

Doctors Post, Hamersly, Osborn, Stringham, Mott and Francis were appointed Trustees, and a new code of by-laws and regulations was established.

² By an act passed March 21, 1817 (chap. 109), the sum of \$20,000 might be loaned from the State, upon the Trustees releasing their claim to the sum granted in the Literature Lottery of 1814, and executing a bond of \$10,000 for the payment of six per cent interest till the money from the lottery was received into the treasury. Further provision was made concerning this loan by act of March 29, 1822 (chap. 134).

his might produce.¹ A loan at a lower rate of interest was led for by an act passed March 29, 1822.²

the prosperity from State aid did not long continue, and about ar 1819, dissensions began to arise upon financial questions, increased from year to year. The money to meet the deficiencies of revenue, and to pay the expenses, were advanced by professors, who thus gradually acquired claims that would have added in a few years the value of the property of the College.

March, 1825, a memorial was received from the Trustees of college, representing defects alleged to exist in the organization and administration of their affairs, and proposing a new organization on a basis of making the Professors salaried officers, and of applying part of the income to the payment of debts. To this the Professors remonstrated, and asked a hearing before the Board. It appeared, upon further hearing, that irreconcilable differences had arisen between the Trustees and the Professors, and the committee of Regents, to which the subject was referred, made a lengthy report in which, without imputing blame or wrong motives to either party, they were led to the conclusion of recommending an entire change in the general character of the Trustees, and the appointment of men who were not practitioners in medicine in place of those then holding the office, not exceeding thirteen in number. They would, however, have the President and Vice-President, *ex-officio* Trustees of the College, in order to preserve that professional character which was indispensable to its prosperity and fame.

As a temporary expedient, a resolution was passed requiring the Professors to contribute ten per cent of their fees toward the College debt, and for regarding the offices of President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Registrar and Librarian, as honorary and without pay.

These troubles did not at once subside, and in March, 1829, a memorial addressed to the Regents was referred to the Legislature for consideration.⁴ The burden of debt was excessive, and relief could be had, or the building must be sold on execution.

The changes made in the Board of Trustees, and an economical system introduced in financial management, were found successful in operation, and the College continued for more than a third of a century longer under the control of the Regents, who conferred all degrees and appointed Professors.

sup. 109, Laws of 1817.

sup. 134, Laws of 1822.

Exvo Doc., p. 54, 1821.

State Journal, 1829, p. 338.

An amendment to the charter, made by the Legislature, March 24, 1860,¹ gave to the Trustees of the College the right of appointing Professors or Teachers, and of filling all vacancies, as also of conferring degrees. Their by-laws were, however, not to be valid, until confirmed by the Regents.

By a resolution of the Board of Trustees of Columbia College, dated June 4, 1860, the Medical College recently established upon an independent basis, was adopted as "The Medical School of Columbia College," each institution maintaining its separate organization, and only so far uniting that the College agreed to confer upon such medical students as might be recommended by the proper authorities of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the degrees asked for. This authority is regarded as a united one, all diplomas bearing the signature of the President of Columbia College, with those of the Faculty of Medicine. Their financial affairs are entirely separate.

On the 17th of October, 1884, Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, of New York city, gave to this College the sum of \$500,000, for the purchase of real estate and the erection of a building that should be fully adequate to meet the most advanced demands of medical science. It is understood that a location has been secured on Tenth avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, and opposite the Roosevelt Hospital, and that twenty-nine lots have been purchased to accommodate the wants of a first building, and meet the demands of future growth.

The removals of the College, from its organization down to the present time, may be summarized as follows:

In 1807, it commenced in a small two-story house in Robinson street.

In November, 1808, its lectures commenced in a building purchased for its use, with an endowment from the State, in Pearl street.

In 1814, a building was procured on the north side of Barclay street, near Broadway.

In 1837, another move was made to Crosby street.

On the 22d of January, 1856, it removed to Tenth avenue, corner of Twenty-third street, which has since been the seat of the College. It was deemed ample at the time of its erection, but it has no laboratories, or other conveniences, demanded by the present state of medical science, which will undoubtedly be provided for to the full.

¹ Chap. 111, Laws of 1860.

est extent under the recent endowment. The present building is 98 by 55 feet in size, and the property is valued at about \$100,000.

Attendance and Graduation at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the City of New York, during its separate existence under the care of the Regents.

YEARS.	Number of Students.	Number of Graduates.	YEARS.	Number of Students.	Number of Graduates.	YEARS.	Number of Students.	Number of Graduates.
1807.....	52		1825.....	158	50	1843.....	182	19
1808.....	76		1826.....	*	84	1844.....	195	87
1809.....	84		1827.....	*	12	1845.....	219	41
1810.....	24		1828.....	*	15	1846.....	194	48
1811.....	81	8	1829.....	116	28	1847.....	198	56
1812.....	44	11	1830.....	*	22	1848.....	175	56
1813.....	99	5	1831.....	182	38	1849.....	208	45
1814.....	.....	11	1832.....	189	28	1850.....	280	56
1815.....	149	11	1833.....	158	45	1851.....	225	61
1816.....	142	27	1834.....	*	25	1852.....	208	71
1817.....	144	40	1835.....	†	81	1853.....	201	58
1818.....	178	35	1836.....	106	80	1854.....	181	48
1819.....	155	76	1837.....	*	28	1855.....	178	47
1820.....	185	87	1838.....	95	6	1856.....	179	47
1821.....	202	29	1839.....	102	28	1857.....	171	54
1822.....	201	30	1840.....	101	19	1858.....	178	50
1823.....	201	47	1841.....	109	25	1859.....	193	49
1824.....	195	45	1842.....	109	9	1860.....	255	53

* Number attending at time of report.

† Not reported.

Total, 1,449. During the first three years the rules admitted one free pupil from each county in the State.

Number Matriculated and number Graduated in each year at the College of Physicians and Surgeons since its connection with Columbia College in 1860.

YEARS.	Number of Matriculated Students.	Number of Graduates.	YEARS.	Number of Matriculated Students.	Number of Graduates.	YEARS.	Number of Matriculated Students.	Number of Graduates.	YEARS.	Number of Matriculated Students.	Number of Graduates.
1861....	69	1867..	....	95	1873..	....	99	1879..	....	94
1862....	59	1868..	....	102	1874..	....	84	1880..	....	117
1863....	63	1869..	....	91	1875..	....	108	1881..	....
1864....	80	1870..	....	69	1876..	....	98	1882..	....
1865....	68	1871..	....	84	1877..	....	117	1883..	....
1866....	106	1872..	....	77	1878..	....	107	1884..	....

Total number of Graduates since 1860,

Total from the beginning in 1811,

PROFESSORS IN FACULTY OF MEDICINE SINCE 1860.

Professors of Anatomy.

Robert Watts, M. D., 1860-67.
Henry B. Sands, M. D., 1867-79.

Thomas T. Sabine, M. D. (Adj.), 1871-79.
" " " (Prof.), 1879—.

Professors of Surgery (1870-79).

Alex. H. Stevens, M. D., LL. D. (Emeritus), 1860-69.
Willard Parker, M. D., 1860-70.

Thomas M. Markoe, M. D. (Adj.), 1860-70.
" " " (Prof.), 1870-79.

Professor of Midwifery.

Edward Dalafield, M. D. (Emeritus), 1860-75.

Professors of Chemistry.

(Medical Jurisprudence added in 1870.)

John Torrey, M. D., LL. D. (Emeritus), 1860-78.
Samuel St. John, M. D., 1860-76.

Charles F. Chandler, Ph. D., M. D., LL. D. (Adj.), 1872-76.
Charles F. Chandler, Ph. D., M. D., LL. D. (Prof.), 1876—.

Professors of Materia Medica.

Joseph M. Smith, M. D., 1860-66.
James W. McLane, M. D., 1868-72.

Edward Curtis, M. D., 1878—.

Professor of Botany.

John Torrey, M. D., LL. D. (Emeritus), 1860—.

Professors of Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children, and Medical Jurisprudence.

(In 1868 Medical Jurisprudence assigned to another Department. Chair divided in 1879 into Gynæcology and Obstetrics and Diseases of Children.)

Chandler R. Gilman, M. D., 1865.
T. Gaillard Thomas, M. D. (Adj.), 1863-65.

T. Gaillard Thomas, M. D., 1865-79.
James W. McLane, M. D. (Adj.), 1872-79.

Professors of Pathology and Practical Medicine.

Alonzo Clark, M. D., LL. D., 1860—.

Francis Delafield, M. D. (Adj.), 1876—.

Professors of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy.

(Since 1869 Physiology and Hygiene.)

John C. Dalton, Jr., M. D., 1860—.

John C. Curtis, M. D. (Adj.), 1876—.

Professor of Military, Surgery and Hygiene.

(Changed in 1865 to Clinical and Military Surgery.)

William Detmold, M. D., 1862-66.

Professors of Clinical Medicine.

John T. Metcalfe, M. D., 1866-75.

William H. Draper, M. D., 1860—.

Clinical Professors of Venereal Diseases.

Freeman J. Bumstead, M. D., 1867-71.

Fessenden N. Otis, M. D., 1871—.

Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D., 1869—.

Clinical Professors of Diseases of the Skin.

William H. Draper, M. D., 1869-79.

George H. Fox, M. D., 1881—.

Clinical Professor of the Diseases of Children.

Abraham Jacobi, M. D., 1869—.

Professor of Clinical Surgery.

(In 1881 Professor Parker became Emeritus Professor, Principles and Practice of Surgery.)

Willard Parker, M. D., 1870-81.

Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System.

Edward C. Seguin, M. D., 1874.

Clinical Professor of Laryngoscopy and Diseases of the Throat.

George M. Lefferts, M. D., 1874—.

Professor of Gynecology.

(Since 1882 Clinical Gynecology.)

Gaillard Thomas, M. D., 1879—.

Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children.

(Gynecology added in 1881.)

James W. McLane, M. D., 1879.

Professor of Principles of Surgery.

Thomas M. Marcoe, M. D., 1879—.

Professor of the Practice of Surgery.

Henry B. Sands, M. D., 1879—.

Demonstrators of Anatomy.

(All of Degree of M. D. Assistants in Italics.)

Henry B. Sands, 1860-66.

John A. Mason, 1861-66.

John A. Mason, 1866-70.

Thomas T. Sabine, 1866-70.

George W. Wheslock, 1867-68.

T. Sabine, 1870-71.

John G. Curtis, 1870-71.

John G. Curtis, 1871-75.

Samuel B. St. John, 1871-72.

Charles McBurney, 1872-74.

Charles B. Kelsey, 1874-79.

C. McBurney, 1875-80.

William T. Bull, 1879-80.

William T. Bull, 1880—.

William S. Halsted, 1880—.

Francis H. Markoe, 1880—.

[In addition to the above there had been from 1860 to 1882, 7 Curators of Museum, 37 Lecturers, and 2 Directors of Pathological Laboratory of the Alumni Association.]

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT
OF NEW YORK (Fairfield).

This institution was established by the Trustees of Fairfield Academy in 1809.¹ In their report to the Regents in 1810, they describe

¹ It would seem that the idea of connecting medical with academic studies was entertained from a very early period at Fairfield. The following memorandum, among the Regents' papers, was received March 15, 1802, the year before the academy was incorporated by the Regents. It is indorsed "View of Academical studies in Fairfield Academy," and has further interest from its showing a plan of education in a four years' course, that was then thought to meet the requirements of that day :

"Those well versed in the following studies shall on a public day be admitted to a degree in the Academy, or have given to them a written instrument conferring them academical honors.

To be well acquainted with Orthography, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Elements of Geography and Elocution, shall be necessary for admittance into the Academy.

Course of Studies in the Academy.

First Year — English Grammar, Geography, Composition, Oratory, Gesture, Arithmetic and the Mathematics through the square and cube roots, Principles of Politeness and Moral Philosophy.

Second Year — Composition and Oratory continued, Blair's or Kame's Elements of Criticism, History, Chronology, a general system of Civil Polity, Logic, General Principles of Jurisprudence ; the first year's studies reviewed.

Third Year — Composition, Oratory and History continued, Astronomy, Philosophy, Mensuration, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Navigation, Botany,

the Academy building of wood, 40 by 50 feet, two stories high, for the accommodation of the higher classes. There was a small wooden laboratory, 16 by 24 feet in size, and a larger one, 62 by 32 feet, on the ground plan, and 30 feet high, built of hewn stone, and containing a chemical-room, 30 feet square and 18 feet high; an anatomical room, of the same area, and 12 feet high, with a spacious skylight, and twelve other convenient rooms to accommodate the medical professors and students. The attendance was 52 in Geography, 4 in Hebrew, 58 in Chemistry, Materia Medica, Anatomy and Surgery, 20 in Civil Polity and Jurisprudence, and 24 in the Elements of Criticism. The chemical apparatus and library were valued at \$1,200, and the anatomical museum at \$600.

The Faculty consisted of Caleb Alexander, Principal; Josiah Noyes, Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, and Nathaniel Jacobs, Professor of Anatomy and Surgery. The Principal had a salary of \$500, and the two Professors were paid by fees. There was an Usher (Joseph Montague), with a salary of \$300.

In 1810, the Trustees memorialized the Legislature for aid. Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill, from the Assembly committee, to whom the petition was referred, reported:

"That a valuable institution for literary purposes has for some time existed at that place, in Herkimer county, and that of late there has been added thereto a school for instruction in medicine and the auxiliary sciences."

The committee reported a separate bill for the better support of Fairfield Academy, but in the course of legislation this became merged with other subjects, as a section of "an act making provision for improving the navigation of Hudson's river between the villages of Troy, Lansingburgh and Waterford, and for other purposes," which became a law April 2, 1810,¹ granting \$5,000 to the Trustees of Fairfield Academy, from the proceeds of a lottery, to be applied for the support of the Chemical and Anatomical School under the Academy Trustees.

With such beginnings the Trustees in February, 1812, memorial-

Chemistry, Materia Medica, Anatomy, the general principles of the Military Art: the two first years' studies reviewed.

Fourth Year — The more important parts of the three first year's studies continued to perfection, Book-keeping, Forms of Wills, Indentures, Leases, Notes, Invoices, etc., etc., Principles of Commerce, Agriculture, the Apothecary and Mechanical Arts as to general principles, the general economy of human life. All the studies critically reviewed."

¹ Chap. 133, Public Laws of 1810, p. 68.

gents for a charter with the powers of a Medical College. This petition, after referring to past reports, they say:

As been during the last season erected and finished on adjoining to your petitioners, and adjacent to their building 72 feet long, 36 feet wide and 33 feet high, twenty-four rooms and twenty-four closets; twelve of 13 by 15 feet, and four 16 by 13 feet; which building was built by a company of private gentlemen, under a contract with your petitioners to rent the same to them for the accommodation of students, and whenever the funds of the institution would permit, then to sell the building to your petitioners at its value.

Your petitioners have established a Medical School and procured an extensive anatomical museum and chemical apparatus. They have also appointed four able professors in that branch, to-wit: One of Chemistry, one of Anatomy, one of Materia Medica and Practice of Physic, and one of Surgery, on each of which branches a course of lectures is given annually at the Academy.¹ The number of medical students seen by reference to the before-mentioned return.² The regulation of your petitioners, one of the medical Professors at the Academy, for the purpose of affording instruction throughout the year to such medical students as may choose to attend there for that purpose. From the very great and successful exertions which have been made by your petitioners to render their institution respectable, and from the degree of success which it has already obtained, your petitioners have flatly declared, at the present session of the Board of Regents, that they will be able to procure a charter of incorporation as a College with a view to that object had obtained a subscription of funds, amounting to \$9,000, in addition to the funds already in their return;³ but on examining the report made by your petitioners on the 11th day of March last, your petitioners are of the opinion of the committee, no College ought to be established until suitable buildings have been provided, and a fund amounting to a capital of at least \$50,000, yielding an annual income of \$5,000 — which report was then adopted by your Board. Your petitioners, therefore, although their buildings are amply sufficient, at this time to urge their claim for a charter as a College, but they are, however, that the time is not far distant when they will be able to procure such funds as may bring them within the limits of the said report. Should the Board of Regents, however, at

¹ Professors were Dr. Lyman Spalding, Dr. George C. Shattuck, Dr. Willoughby, Jr., and the chemical Professor, Dr. Josiah Noyes.
² the annual report of 1812, which showed 43 medical students in

³ of real estate and building, \$9,000; of personal estate, \$6,500; of chemical apparatus, \$1,250, and of anatomical museum, \$900.

their present session, see fit to grant a charter of incorporation as a College to any literary institution in the Western District, your petitioners humbly conceive that from the standing of their institution, when compared with any other in that district, they are entitled to the preference.

The Medical School, under the direction of your petitioners, has already received very particular and flattering commendations from the various other medical institutions in the Northern States. It promises much usefulness. From its local situation (there being no other Medical School in this State, except in the city of New York), it is calculated to be particularly beneficial. The expense of attending a course of lectures at Fairfield, when compared with that of an institution in any large city or town, is indeed small. Your petitioners, however, are unable to confer on any student any degree which may entitle him to practice in Physic or Surgery, or to give him any preferment therein. Your petitioners have found on the part of their Professors this to be an objection, that they are not placed on as honorable a standing as the Professors in other institutions, inasmuch as no degree can be conferred on any of their students, and on the part of the students that they can receive no preferment from their attendance on the school. Your petitioners, therefore, pray an Ordinance of the Board of Regents regulating the course hereafter to be pursued in the Medical Department of their school, and that degrees in Physic and Surgery may hereafter be conferred by the Regents on such students as shall conform to those regulations in the same manner as degrees are conferred on students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, established pursuant to the act entitled 'An act to enable the Regents of the University to establish a College of Physicians and Surgeons within this State.'

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

By order of the Trustees,

A. A. BARTOW, *Secretary*.

FAIRFIELD, HERKIMER COUNTY, *February, 1812.*"

This measure being approved, the Regents applied for an act authorizing them to incorporate *The College of Physicians and Surgeons for the Western District*. An act was passed, June 12, 1812,¹ and on the same day a charter was granted, with the same limitations as had been provided in the one granted in 1807. The names of the Trustees being left blank, were filled in afterward² by

¹ Chap. 131, Laws of 1812, p. 292.

² The first Trustees were Westel Willoughby, Jr., Jonathan Sherwood, Luther Guiteau, Solomon Wolcott, Isaac Sears, Abijah Tombling, Amos Hale, Simeon Ford, Clark Smith, Joseph White, Alexander G. Fonda, Oliver C. Comstock, John Miller, Isaac Sargeant, Reuben Hart, Amasa Trowbridge, Francis A. Bloodgood, William D. Ford, James Kennedy, Oliver Ellis, Andrew A. Bartow, William Smith, John Stearns and James Hale, with power to appoint their successors.

Chancellor, by direction of the Board. An act for further encouragement was passed June 19, 1812.¹

On the 1st of December four Professors were appointed, and the institution continued in operation as before.

By an act passed April 13, 1814, the right reserved to the State to subscribe to the stock of the Bank of Utica (at that period regarded as a valuable opportunity) was transferred to the Trustees of the College, but with the restriction that no part of the principal should be used in paying salaries of Professors or Tutors.

On the 4th of April, 1815, an amendment was made to the charter by which the quarterly meetings of the Trustees were abolished, the time of annual meeting changed from the first Tuesday of December to the third Tuesday of January, and power was given to the President in calling meetings more fully than before. The separate Board of such Trustees, residing in Herkimer county, which had been formerly provided, was also abolished.

By an act passed March 30, 1820², the State appropriated \$1,000 per year, for five years, to this College, and gave the bodies of convicts dying in Auburn prison (unless claimed by friends) for its use. A stone building, four stories high, was erected on the College park in 1825, and the rooms in this were rented to medical students at from \$4 to \$4.50 per session. Board was usually furnished at from \$1.50 to \$2 per week. The whole expense of tickets, board, fuel, etc., was about \$100 to \$110 to the session.

The course of lectures continued twelve weeks in each year for several years, but in 1821 it was extended to sixteen. It began on the first Tuesday of October, and ended in January. Besides these regular lectures, there were for a time special summer courses in Medicine, Chemistry, Botany, etc., by persons not connected with the Faculty. About 1826, Dr. Lewis C. Beck lectured upon Botany, and Dr. Hadley upon Chemistry. In 1832, a June course in Chemistry was advertised by Dr. William Mather, and in Botany by Dr. Asa Gray, the former at \$6, and the latter at \$4.

In 1839, the Circular described the College building as a large one edifice, three stories high, containing spacious and convenient lecture-rooms, an extensive and valuable Museum of Human and

¹ Chap. 222, Laws of 1812, allowing the Comptroller to surrender bonds of \$10,000 for lands sold on the late Oneida reservation, with accrued interest, as an endowment for this College.

² Chap. 121, Laws of 1820.

Comparative Anatomy, and one of the most splendid and valuable collections of Minerals to be found in the country: the Chemical Apparatus, very extensive and valuable, and the collection of specimens to illustrate the course on *Materia Medica*, very complete. The library contained 1,400 volumes.

The Faculty of this College were for the most part non-resident; the Whites resided in Cherry Valley, Beck and McNaughton in Albany, Delamater for a part of the time in Palmyra, Hamilton in Auburn, and Willoughby in Newport. After the discontinuance of the College, Doctors Beck and McNaughton became connected with the Albany Medical College, and Doctors Delamater, Hadley and Hamilton with the one at Geneva. Dr. Willoughby, who had already retired from active duties before the College ended, died at Newport in 1844, at the age of seventy-five.

The last official trace of the existence of this College that we have found was the resignation of Doctors Beck, McNaughton and Hamilton, as Professors, dated January 26, 1841. The last degrees were conferred on that date, upon two young men who had completed their course the year previous, excepting a few weeks of study which had been in the meantime fulfilled as required by law.

In recent years the surviving Trustees of the old Medical College have filled vacancies in their Board, and asserted rights of property in the premises. It is understood that this does not imply an intention of reviving the College, but that the action has another motive which will be further noticed in our account of Fairfield Academy.

Officers of the College of Physicians and Surgeons for the Western District.

Presidents.

Lyman Spalding, M. D., 1813-17.
Joseph White, M. D., 1817-32.
Westel Willoughby, M. D., 1832-40.

Vice-Presidents.

Westel Willoughby, M. D., 1813-32.
Luther Guiteau, M. D., 1832-40.

Professors.

Lyman Spalding, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery and Lecturer on the Practice of Medicine, 1813-17. Resigned.

Westel Willoughby, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, 1813-40. (Emeritus Professor from 1836-40.)

James Hadley, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, *Materia Medica* and Mineralogy, 1813-40. (Of Chemistry only for first years; of Chemistry and Pharmacy from 1836-40.)

T. Romeyn Beck, M. D., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence, 1815-36. (Of *Materia Medica* and Medical Jurisprudence from 1836-41.)

Joseph White, M. D., Professor of Surgery, 1817-27. Resigned.

Delos White, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, 1818-22. Resigned.

James McNaughton, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, 1822-41.

John Delamater, M. D., Professor of Surgery, 1827-36; Professor of Practice of Physic

Diseases of Women and Children, 1836-39; Professor of Practice of Physic and Midwifery, 1839-40.
Benjamin D. Mussey, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Midwifery, 1836-38. Resigned.
Frank H. Hamilton, M. D., Professor of Surgery, 1839-41.
John Stearns, M. D., was elected Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic, December 1, 1812, but his name does not afterward appear in the records.]

Number of Students attending and number Graduating at the College of Physicians and Surgeons for the Western District (Fairfield), during the term of its Corporate Existence from 1812 to 1840.

YEARS.	Students Attending.	Number Graduating.	YEARS.	Students Attending.	Number Graduating.	YEARS.	Students Attending.	Number Graduating.
-13.....	18		1822-23.....	....	8	1832-33.....	....	38
-14.....	24		1823-24.....	....	8	1833-34.....	217	55
-15.....			1824-25.....	....	15	1834-35.....	198	40
-16.....	28	2	1825-26.....	130	19	1835-36.....	163	30
-17.....	....	4	1826-27.....	144	25	1836-37.....	164	34
-18.....	41	7	1827-28.....	171	33	1837-38.....	142	32
-19.....	....	8	1828-29.....	....	34	1838-39.....	....	34
-20.....	....	2	1829-30.....	....	33	1839-40.....	105	26
-21.....	....	3	1830-31.....	....	44	1840.....	....	28
-22.....	62	13	1831-32.....	205	39			

Total number of students attending from 1813-14 to 1839-40, inclusive, 3,123.

Total number of Graduates as above, 609.

After the cessation of Lectures the building was repaired and it has since been used by the Fairfield Academy, and more recently by the Fairfield Seminary.

COLUMBIA VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Formed under general act in 1878, and located at 217 East Third-fourth street, New York city. First report made in 1880, when reported 32 students and 14 graduating. In 1881, it reported 36 students and 10 graduating. In 1882, it reported 59 students and 12 graduated. In its announcement for 1884-85, it bears the name of the "Columbia Veterinary College and School of Comparative medicine."

EXCELSIOR COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Incorporated April 16, 1857,¹ with the usual powers of a medical institution, and authorized to confer degrees and to appoint a dele-

Chap. 685, Laws of 1857. An amendatory act was passed April 13, 1858 (chap. 1).

gate to the State Medical Society. Subject to the visitation of the Regents and required to report annually to them; but so far as appears from their records, it was never organized

ELECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

This corporation was created by act of April 22, 1865.¹ The Board of Trustees was required to appoint at least six Professors in the various departments of Medical Science, including Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Materia Medica, Obstetrics, Chemistry, Medical Jurisprudence, Practice of Medicine and Surgery. They might confer degrees upon the terms usually required in other Medical Colleges, and their diplomas were to confer the same rights as those of other Colleges. They were to report annually to the Regents, and were made subject to their visitation.

The College was organized December 19, 1865, and located at the corner of Livingston place and East Fifteenth street.

Number of Students and of Graduates reported to the Regents.

YEARS ENDING IN—	Students Attending.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN—	Students Attending	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN—	Students Attending.	Graduates.
1867.....	40	11	1873.....	37	31	1879.....	138	20
1868.....	45	31	1874.....	30	9	1880.....	143	20
1869.....	52	16	1875.....	127	41	1881.....	215	20
1870.....	48	15	1876.....	153	44	1882.....	146	20
1871.....	76	32	1877.....	98	47	1883.....	181	20
1872.....	75	18	1878.....	107	26			

THE ELECTRO-MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Incorporated June 9, 1875,² and made subject to the visitation of the Regents. No reports received.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE OF WATERTOWN.

Incorporated April 23, 1867, but plans never perfected, and little or nothing ever done.

LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL (Brooklyn).

This institution was incorporated March 6, 1858,³ with the usual

¹ Chap. 542, Laws of 1865, p. 1028. An amendatory act was passed April 30, 1869 (chap. 419), providing for the appointment of the Faculty, branches to be studied, power of conferring degrees, etc.

² Chap. 550, Laws of 1875.

³ Chap. 19, Laws of 1858.

ers of a Medical College. Income limited to \$10,000 a year ; annual payment of \$10, or \$100 at one time, was to confer all rights of membership. Made subject to the visitation of the courts. Clergymen of the same communion as patients were to be given access to the hospital.

By an act passed April 2, 1862,¹ five persons were to be elected annually, to serve as Regents of the corporation, to act with those whose terms had not expired, till next election. Further amendments were passed April 30, 1864,² May 23, 1867,³ April 2, 1879,⁴ February 9, 1881.⁵

This institution is located on the corner of Pacific and Henry streets, in the city of Brooklyn, and claims to have been the first in the country that combined successfully a College with a hospital for purposes of instruction.

The hospital is under the immediate control of the College authorities, and is available at all times for practical instruction. The regiate year embraces a Reading Session, which commences in October, and a Regular Session, which begins at the close of the Reading Session in February, and lasts five months. Only the Regular Session is obligatory upon candidates for graduation. In connection with the College building is a dispensary, which treats annually over ten thousand patients. The authorities of the city of Brooklyn have had established the Central Depot of the City Ambulance System at Long Island College Hospital. During the year 1881, 1,340 were treated by the Ambulance Surgeons.

The College buildings have been recently greatly altered and improved. A large additional building, containing all modern improvements in ventilation, and much additional room, has recently been erected. No preliminary examination is required for entrance to the College. The expenses are : Full course of lectures, \$100 ; matriculation, \$5 ; demonstrator's ticket, \$5 ; graduation fee, \$25. The candidate for graduation must be twenty-one years of age, and must present legal evidence that he has studied medicine for three years with a physician duly authorized by law to practice his profession. He must have attended two full courses of lectures, the first of which must have been in Long Island College Hospital. He must submit to the authorities of the College an acceptable thesis and pass satisfactory examinations.'''

Chap. 181, Laws of 1862.

Chap. 458, Laws of 1864.

Chap. 954, Laws of 1867.

Chap. 135, Laws of 1879.

Chap. 7, Laws of 1881.

Public Service of the State of New York, III, p. 338.

The report published in the Regents' Report of 1884 shows that extensive improvements had been recently made, consisting of additional lecture and recitation-rooms, chemical, physiological and histological laboratories, and a museum for the College; besides additional, general and private wards for the use of the hospital. The grounds and buildings were valued at \$320,000. The Faculty consisted of twenty-one Professors and Lecturers.

Statistics of Long Island College Hospital.

YEARS ENDING IN—	Students Attending.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN—	Students Attending.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN—	Students Attending.	Graduates.
1859*.....	80	24	1872.....	92	37	1878.....	120	1883
1867.....	119	50	1873.....	97	42	1879.....	115	
1868.....	74	28	1874.....	117	57	1880.....	119	
1869.....	59	18	1875.....	105	57	1881.....	149	
1870.....	56	34	1876.....	102	45	1882.....	121	
1871.....	69	33	1877.....	111	33	1883.....	164	

* No reports were received for several years after this date.

Whole number of Graduates to June, 1883, inclusive, 897.

MEDICAL COLLEGE LABORATORY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Incorporated by act of March 22, 1883,¹ for the purpose of holding and using real and personal estate for educational purposes in the city of New York. John C. Draper, Alfred L. Loomis, Wm. Darling, William H. Thompson, Charles Inslee Parde, J. Williston Wright, William M. Polk and Lewis A. Stimson (all of the degree of "M. D.") were made corporators and first Trustees.

METROPOLITAN MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Incorporated March 28, 1857,² with the usual powers of a Medical College, and made subject to visitations by the Regents, to whom they were required to report annually.

Reports were made in 1860 and 1861, the former showing a class of 13, with 1 graduate, and the latter, a class of 20, with 8 graduates. The charter was repealed by act of April 12, 1862.³

¹ Chap. 125, Laws of 1883.

² Chap. 192, Laws of 1857, vol. I, p. 443.

³ Chap. 191, Laws of 1862, p. 364.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, IN NEW YORK CITY.

The institution having the above corporate name was incorporated by the Legislature April 12, 1860,¹ and allowed to hold property for purposes not exceeding \$100,000 in amount. The Trustees might confer the Degree of Doctor of Homœopathic Medicine upon the conditions as to age, time of study, attendance at lectures, etc., usual in Medical Colleges, and were required to report annually to the Regents. Name changed by act of April 14, 1869,² to

NEW YORK HOMŒOPATHIC COLLEGE,
without naming the corporators of the institution, and specifying the powers and privileges of the corporation.

Number Attending and Graduating at the New York Homœopathic College of the State of New York, as reported to the Regents.

YEARS REPORTING.	Students Attending.	Graduates.	YEARS REPORTING.	Students Attending.	Graduates.	YEARS REPORTING.	Students Attending.	Graduates.
.....	55	26	1869.....	78	30	1877.....	148	54
.....	40	23	1870.....	68	28	1878*.....		
.....	48	20	1871.....	62	18	1879.....	152	40
.....	73	26	1872.....	108	35	1880*.....		
.....	68	36	1873.....	100	38	1881.....	165	
.....	80	40	1874.....	130	40	1882.....	151	36
.....	92	42	1875*.....			1883.....	156	48
.....	86	42	1876.....	146	55			

* No reports.

The course of study in this College extends through three years, and includes three distinct courses of lectures, arranged in progressive order. The under-graduate students are divided into three classes: Freshman, Junior and Senior. The College degree is conferred on the terms and conditions specified in the charter. Opportunities are afforded to the students to attend clinics, and to visit various hospitals and institutions.

¹ Chap. 329, Laws of 1860, p. 560. The first Trustees were Hollis White, A. Hall, Daniel F. Tiemann, Cyrus W. Field, Benjamin F. Pinckney, James Smith, Jr., Abram B. Conger, Henry Nicoll, Horace H. Day, Francis A. Hall, and W. Burnham, Charles L. Frost, David Austin, Jr., William Barton, John Harty, Charles E. Milner, L. and C. Clark, Frederick L. Talcott, James F. John P. Brown, J. M. Cooper, H. L. Van Wyck and P. M. Suydam.
² Chap. 191, Laws of 1869.

The report to the Regents, published in 1884, shows that this College has twenty Professors, Demonstrators of Surgery and Microscopy and Midwifery, and six Assistants and Instructors. Various prizes in books and instruments are given by the Faculty. The College owns no real estate, but rents two lecture-rooms in the building of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital. Its educational collections are valued at \$3,600.

Medical Department of Rutgers College.

Although Rutgers College is in a neighboring State, and no official notice has been taken by the Regents of any thing done under its sanction within this State, a brief account should be given of these proceedings in order to render the history of Medical Education in the State of New York complete.

In 1792, the Faculty of the Medical School in Columbia College was reorganized, with Doctors Richard Bailey, Wright Post, John P. B. Rogers, William Hamersley, William P. Smith, Samuel Nisall and Richard S. Kissam, as Professors, and Dr. Samuel Bard as Dean.

Some of these appointments proved so unsatisfactory to the students that many of them withdrew; and those interested in the formation of a separate school, under the act of 1791, finding themselves delayed in that measure, procured authority from Rutgers College (formerly Queen's College), and in 1792 and 1793 classes were graduated.¹

Nothing further appears in the records of Rutgers College after 1793, concerning their Medical Department, until 1812, when it was re-established with the following Faculty:

ARCHIBALD BRUCE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Mineralogy.

NICHOLAS ROMAYNE, M. D., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Forensic Medicine.

VALENTINE SEAMAN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery.

THOMAS COCK, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

JOHN GRISCOM, LL. D., Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

¹ The general catalogue of Rutgers College shows the appointment of the following Medical Faculty in 1792, viz.: Doctors Richard S. Kissam and William Moore (of Edinburgh), Nicholas Romaine and — Mitchell. In 1792, they grant the degree of "M. D." to six, and that of "M. B." to two persons. In 1793, the degree of "M. D." to eight, including Doctors Kissam and Moore, of their own Faculty.

ROBERT BAYARD, M. D., Professor of Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children.

JOHN WATTS, M. D., Professor of the Practice of Physic.

Some changes were made in 1815, and ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, M. D. was appointed Professor of Surgery. These appointments were annulled in 1826, and six new ones made; but the opponents of this measure having procured a law (April 7, 1827)¹ declaring that degrees conferred in this State by Colleges not within it should be void, the latter were virtually annulled the next year.

The degree of "M. D." was conferred upon five persons in 1812, in 1813, two in 1814, six in 1815, six in 1816, and thirty-six in 1817, under this authority.

Efforts were made to procure a charter from the Legislature directly, and a bill for creating "Manhattan College" passed the Senate by a large majority, but not the Assembly. This encouraged its friends to further efforts in 1830, but without success.²

Medical Department of the University of Buffalo.

University charter was granted to the "University of Buffalo,"

chap. 185, Laws of 1827, p. 178.

Memorial of the Rutgers Medical Faculty in New York, praying for an act of incorporation. *Senate Doc.*, 74, 1830.

Memorial of the Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York remonstrating against the establishment of a second Medical College in the city of New York. *Senate Doc.*, 241, 1830.

Memorial of the Professors of Rutgers Medical Faculty (Manhattan College) in the City of New York, in refutation of an attack upon them by the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York. *Senate Doc.*, 297, 1830.

Bill for the incorporation of Manhattan College was introduced in the Senate in 1830, and was defeated by a vote of 20 to 9.

The petitioners for the College were Doctors Hosack, Macneven, Platt, Francis Griscom.

The bitterness of this strife is indicated in the following charge made by the opposing party, viz.: "That most of them (the applicants) were formerly Professors and Trustees of the State College, and that during the time they had chief management of it they sunk about \$60,000, and brought the College in debt to themselves upwards of \$20,000, for which they are now prosecuting the College."

In this it was replied that they had advanced \$25,000 for the building. "In its necessities they lent money to the College, because they would be the most lenient creditors, and they left the College, because with other vexations they were subjected to an arbitrary taxation, which was tantamount to a confiscation of their property."

The Rutgers Medical School was known for a time as the "New Medical Institution," and occupied a large building on Duane street.

May 11, 1846,¹ with the usual powers of an American College with the right to establish a separate Medical and other Departments. The Medical School was to be allowed to send a delegate to the Medical Society. The Hon. N. K. Hall, then in the Assembly particularly active in procuring this charter.

On the 4th of April, 1859, the University was empowered to establish an Academic Department for young men, preparatory collegiate education, with power to provide for instruction in practical mechanical science, engineering, mining and the science of teaching. The Medical Department is the only part of this plan of education that has been established. It was opened in the spring of 1847, and its course of instruction at present extends to three years. The attendance as reported in the Regents' Report of 1884 being 1,300, of whom 4 were females. The whole number of graduates about 1,300. Value of grounds, \$20,000; of buildings and furniture, \$40,000; of library, \$3,000, and of apparatus, \$1,000. Total \$64,000. No report was rendered of revenue and expenditure.

The College owns the building it occupies. It is a stone edifice on the corner of Main and Virginia streets.²

The original Faculty of this College was organized as follows:

Chemistry and Pharmacy — James Hadley, M. D.

Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence — Charles B. Coville, M. D.

General and Special Anatomy — James Webster, M. D.

Pathology and Materia Medica — Charles A. Lee, M. D.

Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery — Frank H. Hamilton, M. D.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children — James White, M. D.

Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine — Austin Flint, M. D.

FACULTY OF 1850.

Dean — James P. White.

Treasurer and Registrar — John C. Dalton, Jr.

¹ Chap. 194, Laws of 1846. Amended March 22, 1847, with respect to quorum of the council, etc.

² The first lectures were delivered in a wooden building over the old post-office corner of Seneca and Washington streets. The present building was erected 1849-50, by subscription. The largest sum was subscribed by Jesse Ketner (\$600), and the next (\$500), by A. D. Patchin. About \$8,000 were raised by subscription, and \$2,000 were granted by the State. The whole cost was about \$10,000.

Emeritus Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence — Charles B. Coventry, M. D.

Pathology and Materia Medica — Charles A. Lee, M. D.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children — Jas. P. White, M. D.

Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery — Frank H. Hamilton, M. D.

Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine — Austin Flint, M. D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy — George Hadley, M. D.

Physiology and Morbid Anatomy — John C. Dalton, Jr., M. D.

Anatomy — Edward M. Moore, M. D.

Demonstrator of Anatomy — Hugh B. Vandeventer, M. D.

FACULTY OF 1861-62.

Dean — Sanford Eastman.

Registrar — George Hadley.

Emeritus Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence — Charles B. Coventry, M. D.

Materia Medica — Charles A. Lee, M. D.

Obstetrics — James P. White, M. D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy — George Hadley, M. D.

Principles and Practice of Medicine — T. F. Rochester, M. D.

Principles and Practice of Surgery — Edward M. Moore, M. D.

Anatomy — Sanford Eastman, M. D.

Lecturer on Materia Medica — Joshua R. Lathrop, M. D.

Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy — William H. Mason, M. D.

Demonstrator of Anatomy — C. P. Fanner, M. D.

FACULTY OF 1867-68.

Dean and Registrar — George Hadley.

Emeritus Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence — C. B. Coventry, M. D.

Materia Medica and Hygiene — Charles A. Lee, M. D.

Obstetrics, etc. — James P. White, M. D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy — George Hadley, M. D.

Principles and Practice of Medicine — Thomas F. Rochester, M. D.

Principles and Practice of Surgery — Edward M. Moore, M. D.

Anatomy and Clinical Surgery — Sanford Eastman, M. D.

Physiology and Microscopy — William H. Mason, M. D.

Surgical Anatomy and Ophthalmology — Julius F. Miner, M. D.

Demonstrator of Anatomy — Samuel W. Wetmore, M. D.

1869-70 (Change).

Dean — Julius F. Miner, M. D. No other changes.

1873-74 (Changes).

Anatomy — Milton G. Potter.

Lecturer on Materia Medica and Hygiene — E. V. Stoddard.

Demonstrator of Anatomy — William C. Phelps.

1874-75 (Change).

Dean — Milton G. Potter. No other change.

1877-78 (Change).

Dean — Thomas F. Rochester. No other change.

1878-79 (Changes).

Dean — Charles Cary.

Chemistry and Toxicology — C. A. Doremus, Ph. D.

Lecturer on Anatomy — Charles Cary, M. D.

1881-82 (Changes).

Lecturer on Insanity — Judson B. Andrews, M. D.

Lecturer on Hygiene — Thomas Lathrop, M. D.

Lecturer on Materia Medica — A. R. Davidson, M. D.

1882-83 (Changes).

Obstetrics — Matthew D. Mann, M. D.

Chemistry — Rudolph A. Witthaus, M. D.

Lecturer on Ophthalmology and Otology — Lucien Howe, M. D.

Dermatology and Syphilis — Mahlon B. Folwell, M. D.

Lecturer on Histology — Richard M. Moore, M. D.

1883-84 (Changes).

Emeritus Professor of Surgery — Julius F. Miner, M. D.

Surgery — Roswell Park, M. D.

Lecturer on Pathology — Frederick Peterson, M. D.

Lecturer on Surgery — D. W. Harrington, M. D.

Clinical Lecturer on Genito-Urinary Diseases — William Heath, M. D.

1884-85 (Changes).

Dean — Thomas F. Rochester.
Lecturer on *Medical Jurisprudence* — Ansley Wilcox, A. B., B.

Statistics of Attendance and of Graduation at the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo.

YEARS ENDING IN—	Students Attending.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN—	Students Attending.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN—	Students Attending.	Graduates.
.....	67	17	1861.....	72	30	1874.....	101	36
.....	93	82	1862.....	72	28	1875.....	129	45
.....	82	19	1863.....	77	24	1876.....	122	34
.....	115	27	1864.....	110	41	1877.....	96	30
.....	107	30	1865.....	120	50	1878.....	114	42
.....	82	20	1866.....	114	40	1879.....	126	41
.....	68	18	1867.....	100	40	1880.....	137	43
.....	.....	24	1868.....	91	40	1881.....	151	48
.....	31	14	1869.....	94	34	1882.....	172	64
.....	45	5	1870.....	110	41	1883.....	178	57
.....	.....	15	1871.....	100	39	1884.....	155	62
.....	38	9	1872.....	101	34	Total.....	.....	1,249
.....	66	13	1873.....	93	40			
.....	73	23						

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF ANÆSTHESIA.

Incorporated by act of June 18, 1873, for special instruction in the use of anæsthetic agents in surgery. It was not made subject to taxation, and no information can be given concerning it.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY.

Incorporated March 31, 1865,¹ and located in the city of New York; with power to hold an estate of \$250,000, and to confer the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery (D. D. S.), upon the recommendation of the Professors, and with the consent of the Regents of the University.

This College is located at the corner of Twenty third street and Fifth avenue, and is leased by the Trustees. The chemicals were by reports valued at \$3,000, and the fixtures at \$300. Instruction given by lectures, clinics and hospital visits.

¹ Chap. 264, Laws of 1865, p. 425. This act was amended April 3, 1867, by enabling the Trustees to confer the degree of "Fellow of the College of Dentistry" (D. D.), with the consent of the Regents, on such persons as had made valuable contributions to dental science.

² Chap. 243, Laws of 1867.

Number Attending and Graduating since reports have been made to the Regents.

YEARS ENDING IN—	Students Matriculated.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN—	Students Matriculated.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN—	Students Matriculated.	Graduates.
1867.....	30	9	1873.....	36	10	1879.....	87	21
1868.....	38	9	1874.....	52	9	1880.....	100	13
1869.....	29	12	1875.....	70	16	1881.....	112	19
1870.....	16	8	1876.....	80	27	1882.....	124	20
1871.....	23	8	1877.....	83	14	1883.....	138	31
1872.....	33	12	1878.....	91	11	1884.....	142	42

Total matriculated, 1,284 ; graduated, 326. The College has a collegiate and an infirmary department, the former having a governing Faculty of five members, and six Lecturers and Assistants.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY.

Incorporated April 13, 1852,¹ and located in the city of Syracuse. By an amending act passed June 3, 1879,² its location was changed to the city of New York, and the limit of property allowed was increased from \$20,000 to \$100,000. No reports have been received since that date.

NEW YORK HYGIEO-THERAPEUTIC COLLEGE.

Incorporated April 15, 1857,³ for the promotion of Medical Science. Empowered to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and made subject to visitation by the Regents. No reports received.

NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Incorporated April 8, 1850,⁴ with the usual powers of a College, and allowed to hold an estate of not over \$200,000. Subject to visitation by the Regents, and required to admit five pupils free of tuition, that had distinguished themselves for good scholarship in the New York Free Academy. By act of July 9, 1851,⁵ allowed to maintain a hospital in connection with the College.

This institution was located on lot 90 East Thirteenth street, one

¹ Chap. 261, Laws of 1852, p. 398.
² Chap. 451, Laws of 1879.
³ Chap. 508, Laws of 1857, p. 508.
⁴ Chap. 206, Laws of 1850.
⁵ Chap. 465, Laws of 1851.

block from Broadway, and the building was four stories in height in front, and five in the rear. The building and lot were valued at \$50,000. With the exception of 1860, it reported to the Regents from 1852 to 1864 (both inclusive), since which time no reports have been made. In the closing sentence of their last report they remarked, that while other Colleges had received appropriations from the State, this had never been the recipient of aid from either the State or city authorities.

Statistics of Attendance and Graduation.

YEARS ENDING IN—	Number of Students.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN—	Number of Students.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN—	Number of Students.	Graduates.
1852.....	93	28	1856.....	106	87	1861.....	73	19
1853.....	97	28	1857.....	104	86	1862.....	65	17
1854.....	116	82	1858.....	99	87	1863.....	67	16
1855.....	108	86	1859.....	92	82	1864.....	84	16

NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

This institution was incorporated by an act passed April 14, 1863,¹ as the "*New York Medical College for Women*," and twenty-nine women were named in the act as corporators and first Trustees. The object declared was for the purpose of instruction in the department of learning in Medical Science professed and taught in said College. The Trustees might confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon terms similar to those required in other Colleges, with regard to age, time of study and term of attendance upon lectures.

By an act passed April 19, 1864,² the name was changed to the "*New York Medical College for Women and Hospital for Women and Children*," and the powers somewhat enlarged by allowing the corporation to use a part of its funds upon collections of books, and the productions of nature and art, as might not be required for medical and clinical instruction.

On the 12th of June, 1866, the name was again changed by the Regents to the "*New York Medical College and Hospital for Women*."

This institution is located at 213 West Fifty-fourth street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue. A report published by the Trus-

¹ Chap. 123, Laws of 1863, p. 191.

² Chap. 230, Laws of 1864, p. 483.

tees, dated October 1, 1883, shows active operations as a hospital, but makes no allusion to instruction.

Reports have been received by the Regents from this institution as follows :

YEARS ENDING IN—	Students Attending.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN—	Students Attending.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN—	Students Attending.	Graduates.
1864.....	34	16	1870.....	28	5	1875.....	16	3
1865.....			1871.....	35	6	1876.....	26	4
1866.....	22	3	1872.....	33	8	1877.....	50	9
1867.....	19	9	1873.....	25	9	1878.....	50	27
1868	29	8	1874.....	24	7	1879.....	24	4
1869.....	32	10						

THE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE NEW YORK INFIRMARY
FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

A corporation previously known as the “ New York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children,” was by an act passed April 13, 1864,¹ changed to the “ New York Infirmary for Women and Children,” and its powers enlarged for the establishment of a school or College for women, to be called by the title in the above heading, with power to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine under the same rules that are required in other Medical Colleges. The College was to be subject to the visitation of the Regents, and to report annually to their Board.

No reports have been received from this institution by the Regents, although annual catalogues have been published showing classes in attendance. The institution is located at 128 Second avenue, corner of Eighth street.

WOMEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS (New York City).

Incorporated April 17, 1866,² with power to establish a hospital in connection therewith. Empowered to confer degrees, and made subject to visitation by the Regents.

NEW YORK FREE MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

Incorporated April 12, 1871,³ and located in the city of New York, for the purpose of instruction in Medical Science. The Trustees

¹ Chap. 178, Laws of 1864, p. 360.
² Chap. 642, 1866. Minority Report of Committee, *Assem. Doc.*, 173, 1866.
³ Chap. 427, Laws of 1871, p. 837.

might confer degrees upon terms similar to those in other Medical Colleges, were subject to visitation by the Regents, and were required to report to them annually.

But two reports were made from this institution; one for the year ending in April, 1874, showing an attendance of 47, of whom 14 graduated, and the year following, when 67 attended and 9 graduated.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS.

This institution was incorporated by act of April 6, 1857,¹ with power to hold property worth \$100,000, to establish a course of instruction, and to grant the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Surgery.

In 1881, this College reported five graduates. It was located at 205 Lexington avenue.

NEW YORK PREPARATORY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

An institution under this name was incorporated by special act, April 13, 1859,² with power to confer the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, not entitling the holder to any right or privilege belonging to the degree of Doctor of Medicine. No person was to receive this degree unless of good moral character, with a good English education, and not without attending two full courses of medical instruction, the last of which had been in this school. He must have passed a public and satisfactory examination, and be at least nineteen years of age. The corporation was to be subject to the visitation of the Regents, and was required to report to them annually. No reports were made to the Regents, nor do their records show that the school was organized.

TROY AND ALBANY MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Applications were made early in 1824 for the establishment of Medical Schools in Troy and Albany, but a resolution was passed on the 16th of February of that year, declaring that it was inexpedient to increase the number of these schools in the State.

¹ Chap. 269, Laws of 1857. The act was amended April 19, 1862 (chap. 346).

² The incorporators and first Trustees named in the act were John Anthon, Thos. Gallaudet, John O. Bronson, Charles A. Budd, Godfrey Aigner, Bern L. Budd, Charles K. Briddon, George Thurbee, John H. Anthon and George A. Quimby. (Chap. 270, Laws of 1859.)

UNITED STATES MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Organized May 28, 1878, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 319, Laws of 1848, for the incorporation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary Societies, and received under the visitation of the Regents, January 10, 1879.

The corporation leased rooms at Nos. 114-116 East Thirteenth street, formerly occupied by the "New York Medical College," at an annual rent of \$2,000, and the first course of lectures began October 3, 1878.

After five courses of lectures had been delivered, the Trustees purchased the building, No. 9 East Twelfth street, for College purposes, and were about to erect a suitable building, when a suit was instituted at the instance of the New York County Medical Society, involving the franchises of the corporation.

In the meantime an act was passed, June 29, 1882, confirming the charters of such Literary or Scientific Societies as had been formed under the act of 1848. In the legal proceedings had, the courts decided adversely to this College, and on an appeal carried to the Court of Appeals, this decision was in June, 1884, confirmed.¹

During a stay of proceedings procured, while this matter was pending, a sixth course of lectures was delivered, at which about twenty students attended.

Before the charter was declared void by the courts five reports were made to the Regents, as follows:

Statistics of Attendance, etc.

YEARS.	NUMBER ATTENDING.				
	1st Course.	2d Course.	3d Course.	Graduates in Medicine.	Graduates.
1878-79.....	17	4	3	7	4 17 24 31
1879-80.....	17	3	5	19	
1880-81.....	16	18	3	14	
1881-82.....	23	39	33	.....
1882-83.....	19	25	39	.....

Of the classes reported in 1882-83, 65 were males and 18 females.

¹ People v. Gunn, 96 N. Y. Rep. 317. Decided June 17, 1884. "Neither the original act, providing for the 'incorporation of benevolent, charitable, scientific and missionary societies' (Chap. 319, Laws of 1848), nor the various acts amendatory thereof (Chap. 51, Laws of 1870; Chap. 619, Laws of 1873), authorize the incorporation of a medical college."

CHAPTER X.

RULES ADOPTED BY THE REGENTS FOR THE INCORPORATION OF ACADEMIES.

It was resolved March 23, 1801, "that in future no Academy ought be incorporated unless it appeared, to the satisfaction of the Regents, that a proper building for the purpose had been erected, finished and paid for, and that funds had been obtained and well secured, producing an annual net income of at least \$100; and further, that a condition should be inserted in the charter that the principal or rate producing said income should never be diminished, and that said income should be applied only to the support of the teachers of the Academy."

On the 20th of March, 1815, the sum required for investment so to yield \$100 was increased to one yielding \$250 per annum.

Printed blanks have been used for obtaining statistics of Academies from nearly the beginning. The earliest that has come to notice is printed in 1794, and addressed to members of the committee designated for visiting certain Academies, and after stating their appointment, contained the following resolution of instructions:

"At a meeting of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, at the Senate Chamber, in the city of Albany, on the 15th day of January, 1794,

Resolved, That it be strictly enjoined on each of the visiting committees to deliver, or cause to be delivered, a report of their respective visitations of the Board at their annual meeting, prescribed by the Legislature.

Resolved, That these reports contain the number of students in each Seminary, the branches of education which are taught, the established rates of tuition, the changes which take place from time to time in their systems of education and government, the number and employment of the teachers, the salaries which they respectively receive, and a state of the annual revenues from the funds or estates of each institution.

Resolved, That the sums of money appropriated by the Regents to each Seminary be applied to them by the respective visiting committees, who shall with their annual reports render a particular account of the application to the Board.

Resolved, That the committees be directed to confine their application of the money to the purchase of such books and philosophical apparatus as are necessary to conduct a course of academical education, and for defraying the expense of the tuition of such youth of parents whose parents are too indigent to defray the same.

Resolved, That the several committees take receipts from the Trustees of the respective Academies, for the books and apparatus which shall be delivered to them, for which they are to consider themselves as accountable to the Regents of the University.

Resolved, That each visiting committee transmit an account of the books and apparatus, which it is their intention to appropriate to the use of the Academy which they are appointed to visit, unto the Treasurer of the University, requesting him to import the same from Europe, as soon as he shall have received such account from six or more of the said committees; and for defraying the expense thereof, that the Treasurer retain in his hands so much of the money appropriated to each Academy as he may deem adequate to the purchase of the books and apparatus intended for its use.

(Extract from the minutes.)

_____, *Secretary*.

By a resolution passed March 25, 1834, the Regents ordained that before a charter should be granted to any Academy or school established on the system of Lancaster or Bell, or any other system approved by the Regents, proof should be exhibited that the applicants owned property yielding a net annual income of \$250, and a lot suitable for such school, and that they had erected a sufficient building, and that such lot and building were clear of incumbrance.

In February, 1836, a question was raised in respect to the power of the Regents to receive under their visitation an Academy which had been incorporated by a special act of the Legislature, but which contained no provision allowing the Trustees to apply for admission. This point was raised in the case of the "Genesee Wesleyan Seminary," the Trustees of which were appointed by the Genesee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The committee appointed to consider the question reported that in their opinion their power was delegated by the Legislature, and must be construed strictly. All their acts should be confined to such subjects as the Legislature had authorized; and as the right of the Trustees of Academies incorporated under special acts to apply for admission had been specified in some cases and omitted in others, it was presumed that this difference was intended. Moreover, although the Regents might unquestionably issue a new charter in such cases, it would be great presumption on their part to undertake to do over again what the Legislature had once done.

In this instance, a most laudable undertaking had been successfully begun, and funds to the amount of \$56,000 had been raised. A resolution was accordingly passed recommending an act allowing

an Academy to be received under their visitation. This was done by a special act.

Under an act passed April 17, 1838,¹ it was provided that any Academy owning a building, library and apparatus worth \$2,500, might subject itself to the visitation of the Regents. This rendered it necessary to modify the rules previously established with respect to the kind and value of property required to be owned by the applicants for incorporation, which was done by an ordinance passed April 25, 1838.

By an ordinance passed March 31, 1840, Academies whose Trustees had delegated to third persons the power of controlling academic building, prescribing the course of study, paying teachers, fixing the rates of tuition, etc., were deprived of a distributive share of the literature fund.

It was decided February 16, 1841, that the Regents cannot amend an act of the Legislature by changing the name of an institution which had been given by law, but this rule has not governed their action in this regard on many occasions.

By an ordinance passed April 6, 1849, it was required that the cost of building, library and apparatus should be fully paid for before incorporation, or submission to visitation.

The charters granted by the Regents, and the amendments thereto, were formerly, and for a long period, recorded in the office of Secretary of State.

By an act passed April 13, 1855,² they were required to be recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Regents, and transcripts were directed to be made from records formerly entered in the office of Secretary of State. Copies of these records, under the seal of the Regents, were allowed to be used in the courts the same as original records. The fees formerly charged for recording were abolished in 1870.³

¹ Laws of 1838, p. 220

² Chap. 471. Laws of 1855.

³ Chap. 60, Laws of 1870.

CHAPTER XI.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES, RESOURCES AND EXPENSES OF THE ACADEMIES OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, NEAR THE BEGINNING OF THE PRESENT CENTURY.

A system of reports upon printed blanks, introduced by the Regents in 1804, enables us with aid from letters and other sources of information, to present in detail an exact description of the size and arrangement of the buildings then in use, and the endowments and kind and amount of other educational facilities which they possessed.

BALLSTON ACADEMY.

In a petition for a charter, dated January 29, 1805, the applicants say that \$380 had been subscribed, and that assurances had been given that a building, known as the Red Meeting House in Ballston would be conveyed for academic purposes, when the new church was finished, with an acre of land on which it stood. One room had been fitted up and a school commenced in October, 1803.

CANANDAIGUA ACADEMY.

"The Canandaigua Academy is possessed of personal and real property to the amount of \$30,000 at least. The building is not yet completed, but will be finished next summer. Its dimensions are 50 by 40 feet. No tutor has yet been provided by the Trustees. They intend, as soon as the building is ready and the income from their funds will warrant it, to procure one, and to make him a very liberal compensation. The property given to the institution consists in lands in Ontario county, and sums of money, the interest of which is to be annually paid. Both the principal and interest are secured upon valuable landed property. We do not exactly know the amount of the pecuniary donations, but suppose them to be about \$5,000. Those in land amount to upwards of 8,000 acres." (*Letter from Charles Williamson and Thomas Morrissey, dated February 7, 1798.*)

A schedule of property accompanying the above, showed the following resources :

"Messrs. Nathaniel Gorham and Oliver Phelps have granted a conveyance in fee to John Smith, in trust, for an Academy at Canadique, by the name of Gorham and Phelps Academy, 6,000 acres of land in Ontario county.

Oliver Phelps appropriated by subscription in money for the use of the said Academy, £300.

Israel Chapin subscribes £100.

Arnold Potter covenants to convey 200 acres of land in Ontario county.

Nathaniel Gorham, Jr., subscribes £40.

Daniel Penfield is to convey 100 acres of land in Ontario county.

Israel Chapin, Jr., subscribes £40.

Moses Atwater, £40.

Judah Colt, £40."

CATUGA ACADEMY (Aurora).

Opened for students December 8, 1801. Value of lot and building, \$1,300; of other real estate, \$487.50; of personal estate, \$528.11, well secured; amount of tuition money, \$315.80; value of Apparatus and Library, \$12.50; total, \$1,642.91. The building was of wood, 36 by 20 feet, one and a half stories high, with a gambrel roof. Three rooms well finished; one 36 by 20, the other 20 by 18. The real estate consisted of 200 acres of land. Tuition per quarter: \$1.75 for Reading, etc.; \$2.75 for English Grammar, and \$4 for Dead Languages. Board, \$1 per week. (1804.) The building was burned October 31, 1805.

CHERRY VALLEY ACADEMY.

Value of lot and building, \$2,500; of Apparatus and Library, \$375. The size of the Academy was 60 by 30 feet, two stories high, containing two large school-rooms, each 24 by 30 feet, a hall, a library-room, 10 by 12 feet, a stage for speaking and a large gallery, which together with the stage was 50 by 34 feet, and two small rooms of 10 by 15 feet each. It was of wood, with a brick chimney at each end, and had two stories. The lot contained one acre, with a large yard in front, and the location was central. Tuition per quarter, \$1.50. Library, about 140 volumes. The apparatus consisted of a telescope, a quadrant, a thermometer, a pair of globes, and a surveyor's chain. Average price of board, \$1 per week. (1805.)

CLINTON ACADEMY (Easthampton).

Value of lot and building ($\frac{1}{4}$ acre), \$2,000; of personal estate (late donation), \$200; of Library and Apparatus, \$400; total, \$2,600. The Academy was 50 by 22 feet, and two stories high, the ends of brick and the sides of wood. The first story had a hall of the size of the building. The second story had two rooms, each 22 feet square. The apparatus consisted of an air pump, telescope, micro-

scope, small hand orrery, pair of globes, compass and chain, quadrant and prism. Tuition, \$1.50 for Reading and Writing; \$2.50 for English Grammar and Ciphery; \$5 for Mathematics and Book-keeping; \$5 for Dead Languages and \$5 for Logic, Rhetoric and Composition; \$5 for Moral Philosophy; \$5 for Natural Philosophy and \$5 for French Language. (1805.)

COLUMBIA ACADEMY (Kinderhook).

Value of lot and building, \$800; personal estate, \$59; tuition money, \$400; value of Library, \$41. The Academy was a frame building 42 by 28 feet, and two stories high. On the lower floor were two rooms 18 by 26 feet, and an entry. The upper story remained as one room in an unfinished state. Tuition per quarter: \$3 for Dead Languages, \$2.25 for English Grammar, Ciphery and Geography, \$2 for Reading and Writing, and \$1.50 for Reading. Board, \$75 per annum. Library, 17 volumes. (1804.)

DUTCHESS ACADEMY (Poughkeepsie).

Value of lot and building, \$4,000, producing \$42; no other real estate; personal estate, \$300, producing \$21; tuition money, \$700; Library, 203 volumes, worth \$300; apparatus, none. Academy of wood, 52 by 25, and two stories high, with cupola and bell, with four rooms below and four above, besides two in the garret. A large kitchen and four other apartments in the cellar. Lot 120 feet front by 135 feet. Tuition per quarter: \$4 for Dead Languages, Mathematics, Geography and English Grammar, all or either of them; \$3 for Writing, Reading and Common Arithmetic, and \$2 for Reading and Spelling. Board, \$125 per annum, including washing and mending in the Academy. A universal Atlas, DeWitt's State map; apparatus, none; mortgage, \$600. (1804.)

ERASMUS HALL (Flatbush).

Value of lot (3 acres), \$800; leased while appropriated for a seminary of learning. Building estimated at \$6,250, and lately insured for \$1,500, at \$72.82 per year, term 7 years. Tuition, \$1.35; value of Apparatus and Library, \$1,414. Building (erected in 1786) 100 by 36 feet, two stories — a neat frame building completely finished, with four large halls for the use of students, 34 by 22 feet, and about twelve lesser rooms. Library, 650 volumes, judiciously selected. Rates of tuition, \$2 to \$5 per quarter. Apparatus, a set of elegant globes, an orrery, an air pump, a telescope, an electrical

ine, a thermometer, a barometer, a Hadley's quadrant, a theodolite and chain, 2 prisms, a magnet, drawing instruments, maps, etc. Average price of board, \$80 per annum, including washing and grooming. (1804.)

FAIRFIELD ACADEMY.

Value of lot (1 acre given by Edward Griswold) and building, \$1,000; of personal estate, \$1,773, producing \$124.11 a year; tuition, \$560, and Apparatus and Library, \$160. Building of wood, 40 feet wide, two stories, with a handsome tower and balcony; lower story in one room with tables and benches for 120 pupils. At the west and south-east corner were stages furnished with desks and chairs for the instructors. Through the center of the upper story was a hall 6 feet wide, on each side of which were 3 rooms, nicely furnished, 16 by 7 feet, and in four of these were constant stoves, and were used as studies. The other two were used as singing-rooms. Tuition per quarter, \$2; board, \$1.12½ per week. Apparatus, a pair of globes; Library, 59 volumes, generously given in 1803-4 by a number of gentlemen of Albany and some members of the Legislature. (1804.)

FARMERS' HALL (Goshen).

Value of lot and building, \$1,250; tuition, \$303; value of Library and Apparatus, \$1,018.65. Academy of brick, 34 by 24 feet, two stories high, containing three rooms besides the entry, two of which are of equal size, 22 by 22 feet, and the other 11 by 8; and 11 by 22. Tuition per quarter: 25 shillings for Languages, 14 shillings for English Grammar, 14 shillings for Writing and Arithmetic, 12 shillings for Reading and Spelling. Library, 556 volumes. A map of the world, maps of Europe, Asia, Africa and America, DeWitt's map of New York, a pair of globes and a command chain. Average price of board, \$1.50 per week. (1805.)

FLUSHING ACADEMY.

On a petition for a charter dated March 8, 1805, it is stated that donations had been made within the last two years, and \$674 had been subscribed. A building had been erected on a piece of ground adjoining the town, leased for 999 years at 6 cents a year, if lawfully confirmed. The sum of \$500 had been borrowed to put the building in condition for use by May 1 next.

HAMILTON-ONEIDA ACADEMY (Clinton).

Value of lot and building, \$3,500, producing \$40 a year; of real and other estate, \$900; personal estate, \$240; of Apparatus and Library, \$462; tuition, \$494. Building of wood, 88 by 42 feet, three stories high and unfinished; designed to contain twenty rooms, 16 feet square, a school-room, 42 by 22 feet, and a Library and Apparatus room. Four of these rooms and the school-room were completed. The real estate consisted of 100 acres of wild land in Sangerfield, 50 in same town as Academy lot and 17 acres, valued at \$50 per acre. Tuition, invariably \$3 per quarter. Books in Library, 189. Apparatus, a terrestrial globe, a surveyor's compass and chain, a thermometer and an electrical machine. Board almost universally, \$1.25 per week. (1804.)

JOHNSTOWN ACADEMY.

Value of lot and building, \$2,000; of Library and Apparatus, \$2,300; tuition, \$300. Academy of wood, 35 by 45 feet, and containing six rooms, of which two are appropriated for the use of students. The south part of the building was for the teachers, and consisted of four rooms, with a cellar and a cellar-kitchen. School-rooms 18 by 35 feet each. Prices of tuition: \$1.50 for Reading and English; \$1.75 for Reading, Writing and Ciphers through the Rule of Three; \$2.50 for English Grammar, Geography and Fractions; \$3.75 for Latin, Greek, Mathematics and Book-keeping. Each scholar was required to furnish a load of wood for the winter season. Board about \$1.50 per week. Library, about 200 volumes, contributed by a few persons of the village. (1805.)

KINGSTON ACADEMY.

Established in 1774. Value of lot and building, \$2,000. Other real estate, 700 acres of land, lately granted by the corporation of the town of Kingston, but not yet rendered productive. Library and Apparatus, \$261.75. The Academy was a stone building, on the corner of two cross streets, 48 by 45 feet, two stories high, shingled, and with a cupola and bell. The first floor had three rooms, the largest of which was appropriated for an English school of from 25 to 30 scholars, who are taught by a teacher who has no pay but from tuition. The other two smaller rooms were occupied by the family of the porter. The second floor comprised the large Academy hall of about 42 by 20 feet, and a smaller room for Library and Apparatus. The former consisted of 130 volumes of

chosen authors ; the latter of a pair of globes, a quadrant, a compass and chain, seven maps, viz. : the World, Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, the United States and New York. Board, from \$75 to \$90 per annum. (1805.)

LANSINGBURGH ACADEMY.

Value of lot and building, \$1,200 ; of other real estate, \$450 ; of personal estate, \$1,256, producing \$168.88 ; of Library and Apparatus, \$387.56 ; tuition, \$828. Academy, 42 by 28 feet, with posts 14 feet, and gambrel roof ; chiefly of wood, and containing three rooms. The lower room occupied the whole ; the upper part was divided into two rooms of about equal size. Furnished with a balcony, and a bell weighing 169 pounds. The real estate comprised nine lots, 120 by 50 feet, in the southern part of the village, but on account of their unconnected and ineligible situation, unproductive ; but the Trustees had a plan for exchanging them with Mr. C. Lansing, so as to bring them together, when they might probably be leased. The personal property consisted of a lease from the Trustees of Lansingburgh of common lands, valued at \$588, and bonds and notes worth \$688. The lease was for twelve years and at a low rate, but would in future be much higher. Of the other personal property, \$350 were received from the Regents, and \$318 given by individuals. Rates of tuition per quarter: \$2 for Reading and Writing ; \$3 for English Grammar, Ciphering and Geography ; \$4 for Dead Languages. In the higher branches of Literature there were no students, and no rates had been fixed. The Apparatus consisted of a surveyor's compass and chain, scale and dividers, orrery showing all the planets, air pump, Hadley's quadrant, a three pillar microscope, a barometer, a thermometer, five maps (the World and quarters) on rollers, a telescope, pair of globes, and map of New York on rollers. Library, 42 volumes of classical books. Average price of board for males, exclusive of washing, about \$2 per week, and for females, \$1.50. With respect to the smallness of salary of the Principal (\$500), it was explained that he (the Rev. Samuel Blatchford) was their minister, and that his whole pay was \$1,250. (January, 1805.)

MONTGOMERY ACADEMY.

Value of lot and building, \$1,500, yielding \$50 a year ; of other real estate, \$800, yielding \$25 ; of Library and Apparatus, \$750, yielding \$25 ; tuition, \$390. Academy a frame building 48 by 26 feet, two stories, and with four rooms on the first floor and three

above, one of which (26 by 30) is a school-room, the others being used by the teacher for his family and boarders. The other real estate consisted of town lots occupied by the teacher, as a part of his salary. Rates of tuition per annum: for Languages, \$12.50; for English Grammar, Mathematics and Book-keeping, \$7.50; for Reading, Writing and Ciphering, \$5. Library, 553 volumes. Apparatus, a pair of globes, a map of the world, and one of each quarter. Board, about \$1.25 per week. (1805.)

NEWBURGH ACADEMY.

Letters-patent were granted March 26, 1752, for 500 acres to Alexander Colden and Richard Albertson, and successors, as trustees of the Patent of Newburgh and the German Patent. These lands were called The Glebe, and were intended for the support of a minister of the Church of England and a schoolmaster.

On the 6th of April, 1803, the sum of \$200 a year from the income of the Glebe was to be paid to the Trustees of the Academy at Newburgh, and to receive these lands a board of Trustees legally created was asked for by petition to the Regents January 1, 1805. To this a remonstrance was made, and, upon inquiry, it was found that much animosity existed among the inhabitants with respect to the names that should be offered as first Trustees. This led to a decision to delay the grant until an acceptable list could be made out.

NORTH SALEM ACADEMY.

Income from tuition, \$500; salary of Principal and instructor under him, \$575. (1798.)

The Academy had no income except from tuitions. (1799.)

Building of wood, 46 by 30 feet, two stories; real estate, \$1,500; personal, \$400. (1807.)

OTSEGO ACADEMY (Cooperstown).

In an application for a charter in 1796, it was stated that a large and convenient building was erected and partly finished, 66 by 34 feet, two stories high, with a small steeple with dome and bell.

OXFORD ACADEMY.

"In the spring of 1798 a new frame of an Academy was erected in the village of Oxford, about eight rods south-west of the old one. About 46 feet by 28, with 18 feet posts. This building was so far completed by January 1, 1799, as to admit of the reception of scholars, although the walls were not completed, nor the floors finished. About forty scholars were accordingly taught in the same, from that time till the first of April. * * * In November,

1799, a vacation of three weeks took place for the purpose of further completing the building, which from the approaching winter season became necessary. Accordingly the Trustees and inhabitants of the village of Oxford met at the new Academy, and about twenty persons agreed to raise \$300 or \$350 by a tax to be laid equally upon them by a committee for that purpose chosen. * * * The property was expended and by means of this the building was rendered convenient, and the school re-commenced in December with the most flattering prospects and to the great satisfaction of the inhabitants." * * *

"Thus the prospect appeared on the 5th day of January last, but on the 6th it was changed. A fire broke out in the night, at a time and in a manner unperceived, and consumed the building. Thus the cheering hopes and generous efforts of the new inhabitants were entirely overcast by an unforeseen misfortune. The public spirit of the inhabitants for so laudable a purpose has not, however, subsided; a new frame of at least equal dimensions has since been raised, and was drawn to a saw-mill sufficient for 3,000 feet of lumber." (*Extract from a letter of Peter B. Garnsey to the Regents, February 27, 1800.*)

OYSTER BAY ACADEMY.

Value of lot and building, \$3,073.06; of Library and Apparatus, \$11; tuition, \$550. Academy with a cupola, 50 by 28 feet, posts 3 feet; two chimneys with four fire-places. Two rooms below, each 20 feet square, including a staircase. A hall through the middle of 10 feet. An upper room, 50 by 28 feet, used for public speaking. Made of the best materials which could be purchased; siding and roof of shingles, and finished above and below in best manner. Tuition per quarter, \$1.75 for Reading and Writing; \$2.25 for English Grammar and Ciphering; \$3.50 for Mathematics and Book-keeping; \$4 for Dead Languages; \$4 for Logic, Rhetoric and Composition; \$4 for Moral Philosophy; \$4 for Natural Philosophy; \$4 for French Language. Average price of board, \$1.50. Apparatus: a pair of elegant 18-inch globes, a donation from a number of gentlemen; a bell 14 inches in diameter, a donation from a number of ladies. No Library. (1805.)

UNION ACADEMY (Stone Arabia).

Lot a quarter of an acre; cost £8. Building 50 by 30 feet, two stories and a half high, with two rooms on a floor; not finished. Cost not to exceed £600. Not indebted. Expenses defrayed by subscription. A teacher was engaged at £70 a year, of good qualifications, but had died at time of report. Rates of tuition, £6 per annum for Greek and Latin, and £3 for English, etc. Number of students, 50, all in English studies. Fund, 50 acres of land. Board, £15 per annum. (Without date, but found with papers of 1795)

UNION HALL ACADEMY (Jamaica).

Value of lot and building, \$2,000. Academy 56 by 32 feet, two stories, of wood and shingled, with four rooms below and an entry through the middle. Second story divided into two rooms, and a cellar under the whole building; walls lathed and plastered. Tuition per annum: \$20 for the Languages, Book-keeping and Mathematics; \$15 for Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and English Grammar; \$12 for Reading, Writing and English Grammar, and \$10 for Reading and Writing, or Reading only. Apparatus: a telescope, pair of globes, set of maps, a case of surveying instruments, and a compass and chain. Library, 420 volumes. Average price of board, \$100 per annum, including washing and mending. (1805.)

UNION HALL ACADEMY (Catskill).

Value of lot and building, \$1,125; of other real estate, \$900; yielding \$60 a year; of personal estate, \$800, consisting of forty shares in the Susquehanna Turnpike Road, upon which no dividends had been paid the last year, the principal bridges on the road having been carried off by an extraordinary spring flood. Prices of tuition per quarter: \$2 for Reading; \$2.50 for Reading, Writing and Arithmetic; \$3 for Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Grammar; \$3.50 for Dead Languages; \$4 for French Language. Volumes in Library, 55. Average price of board, \$1.50 per week. (1805.)

WASHINGTON ACADEMY¹ (Salem).

Value of lot, \$200, yielding \$13.50; personal estate, yielding \$50. Building burned, and attempts being made to rebuild, about \$300 being subscribed. (1805.)

Statistical Returns made from Academies in 1804-5-6-7 and reported by the Regents in the years following.

These statistics, which were continued but four years, present a summary of the condition of the Academies then existing in the State, of which detailed descriptions are above given. The Academies reporting were:

Catskill in 1804-7.	Clinton in 1804, 6 and 7.
Canandaigua in 1804 and 6.	Columbia in 1804-5 and 7.
Cayuga in 1804-7.	Dutchess in 1804-7.
Cherry Valley in 1804, 6 and 7.	Erasmus Hall in 1804-7.

¹ In a report, dated November 14, 1795, the building of this Academy was mentioned as completely finished, except painting. It consisted of two school-rooms and a library-room in the first story, and six rooms for study in the second, sufficient to lodge three students each.

l in 1804-7.
' Hall in 1806-7.
n-Oneida, in 1804-7.
in 1806-7.
wn in 1807.
n in 1806-7.
burgh in 1805-7.

Montgomery in 1804-7.
Newburgh in 1806-7.
North Salem in 1805-6.
Otsego in 1806-7.
Oxford in 1806-7.
Oyster Bay in 1806.
Union Hall in 1806-7.

ECTS REPORTED.	1804.		1805.		1806.		1807.	
	Academies.	Students.	Academies.	Students.	Academies.	Students.	Academies.	Students.
ght :								
and Writing.....	14	480	10	205	10	208	18	681
rammar & Arithmetic..	16	429	10	228	10	312	19	649
tics, Book-keeping, etc.	12	123	7	86	7	51	15	184
nguages.....	15	213	9	184	10	180	18	214
etoric, Composition, etc.	6	101	4	48	4	38	7	97
ilosophy, etc.....	..	.....	1	1	2	14	3	22
hilosophy.....	..	.....	1	1	3	14	4	36
anguage.....	4	88	1	1	..	.....	4	16
er of Students.....	16	963	11	652	10	671	19	1,490
Academy lot & building.	17	\$37,948	11	\$27,650	9	\$2,350	19	\$50,150
other Real Estate.....	6	8,837	4	8,400	6	6,450	7	16,250
Personal Estate.....	8	4,556	5	4,440	6	5,292	8	9,006
Library & Apparatus...	14	5,771½	9	2,448	8	3,502	15	4,953
ome :								
ods.....	7	626	3	210	6	594	5	487
tion.....	12	7,036	6	3,878	9	5,398	16	9,745
ilaries.	*11	7,487	8	4,583	10	5,688	14	8,469

ers' Hall, Union Hall, Clinton and Columbia Academies the amount is not re-
teachers receiving Tuition money for pay.

uition am.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.	Average Price of Board per Annum.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.
.....	1	1			\$65.....	2	1	2	2
.....	.....	.....	1		72.....	1	...	1	
.....	1				75.....	1	1	2	4
.....	.....	.....	1	1	78.....	1	2	5	2
.....	.....	.....	1		80.....	1	1		
.....	.....	.....	1		82.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	1	1		87.50.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	1		88.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1		91.....	.....	1	2	
.....	1	1	1		100.....	1			
.....	1	2	1	3	104.....	.....	1		
.....	1	1			108.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1		117.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	120.....	.....	...	1	
.....	.....	1							
.....	.....	.....	1						
.....	1	.....						
.....	1								
.....	.....	.....	1						
.....	1	1	.....	2					
.....	.....	1	1						
.....	.....	.....	1						

CHAPTER XII.

UNION FREE SCHOOLS.

The germ of the idea of an association of incorporated academies with the local common schools may be found in two similar acts passed in 1822 and 1823, the former relating to Farmers' Hall Academy in the village of Goshen, Orange county,¹ and the latter to Oyster Bay Academy, in the village of Oyster Bay, Queens county.² These acts authorized the Trustees of the Academy to exercise the powers of the Trustees of the school districts of their respective villages, but not unless authorized by the consent of a majority of the taxable inhabitants of the district, nor longer than the period of six years, unless this consent was renewed from time to time, as these periods elapsed.

The first Academy organized in connection with the common schools, that became subject to visitation by the Regents, was the Rochester High School, incorporated by special act in 1827,³ and admitted by the Regents, April 19, 1831. It was established upon the Lancasterian plan, but in 1835 was reorganized under a stock subscription, and has, with successive changes, continued to the present time. This was followed by the New York Free Academy in 1847,⁴ and after this several others by special acts. On the 18th of June, 1853,⁵ a general act was passed providing for their organization anywhere, and for the election of Boards of Education for their management. Academic departments might be formed whenever they might be thought necessary, and when admitted under the visitation of the Regents, in accordance with their rules in matters pertaining to education (but not with reference to buildings unless separate), they were to enjoy the full advantages of Academies.⁶

The first application that came before the Regents, for the incorporation of Academic Departments in Union Schools, under the act of June 18, 1853, was from the Board of Education of Union Free Schools in District No. 1 of Warsaw, in which it was requested that the department should be called the "Warsaw Academy."

Upon an examination of the law it was decided that the Regents

¹ Chap. 197, Laws of 1822, p. 196; passed April 12, 1822.

² Chap. 150, Laws of 1823, p. 170; passed April 12, 1823.

³ Chap. 70, Laws of 1827, p. 55; passed March 15, 1827.

⁴ Chap. 206, Laws of 1847.

⁵ Chap. 433, Laws of 1853.

⁶ This privilege was reaffirmed in chapter 450, Laws of 1862.

no power to call the Academical Department of such schools an academy ;" they were only authorized to establish an Academical Department.

This ruling has since been followed in cases of this kind where no name was not otherwise given by special acts. In the case above mentioned, the decision was not willingly accepted, and the Board of Education of Warsaw petitioned the Legislature for a change, representing that the name given was "unnecessarily clumsy and inconvenient" and asking that the name first asked for be allowed. This was referred, by the Senate, to the Regents, who replied that under the law they could not change the name, and added: "But if they had the power they would not exercise it, considering, as they do, that the name provided by law, that of Academical Department of a Union School, is descriptive of the real character of the Department, and of its relation to such a school, and that it is better than any other name not descriptive of such character and relation."

These Union Schools with Academic Departments, sharing in the funds both of the Common School and of the Literature Funds, supported by public tax, under our Free School system, soon became powerful rivals of the old Academies in every part of the State. The feebler ones have been obliged to unite with the Common Schools in a large number of cases, sometimes under special Acts retaining a qualified existence under their separate Trustees, and in others being placed entirely in charge of a Board of Education exercising full control of both.

In some of these Union Schools, where Academies formerly existed with facilities for preparing young men for College, the course of instruction does not now meet this want. There appears to be a need of institutions where this preparation can be made a special object of attention, and this cannot well be done except at endowed Academies, with means sufficient to enable them, with what funds they receive from the Regents, to fully meet this requirement.

Powers of a Board of Education in Abolishing an Academic Department, and of Restoring it again after it had been Abolished.

The question having been repeatedly raised, as to the power of a Board of Education to abolish and to restore an Academic Department in a Union School, the subject was referred to the Attorney-General for his opinion in December, 1879, and on the 20th of December of that year he replied as follows:

* * * "The section referred to (§ 24, Title IX of the Code of Public Instruction) delegates to Boards of Education of Union Free Schools the power, in case they shall be authorized thereto by a vote of the voters of the district, to do a specific act. That is, when an Academy shall exist within their district, they may adopt such Academy as the Academical Department of the district, with the consent of the Trustees of the Academy; and the Trustees of the Academy are thereupon required by resolution, to be attested by the signatures of the officers of the Board, to file in the office of the clerk of the county, a declaration that their offices are vacant. The Academy then becomes an Academical Department of such Union Free School.

"The whole scope of this section is the power to establish an Academical Department in the manner provided, which, it was evidently contemplated, should be permanent, and no provision exists for reconsidering or annulling the action taken in the premises.

"I am of opinion, therefore, that the power of Boards of Education under this section is exhausted when they have adopted an Academy as the Academical Department of their district, and that their action is final.

"In case a change to the original condition as an independent Academy should be deemed desirable, the only manner in which it can be done is by an enabling act, for that purpose, from the Legislature.

Very respectfully yours,

A. SCHOONMAKER, JR.,
Attorney-General."

CHAPTER XIII.

STATE TAX FOR ACADEMIES AND UNION DEPARTMENTS OF DISTRICT SCHOOLS — THE QUESTION OF APPROPRIATIONS TO DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

A clause in chapter 736, passed May 15, 1872, imposed a general tax of one-sixteenth of a mill on each dollar of valuation, to meet an appropriation of \$125,000, which had been made in chapter 541 of the Laws of that year. This act contained a clause directing "the sum thus arising to be divided as the Literature Fund is now divided, which is hereby ordered to be levied for each and every year."

An act passed May 29, 1873,¹ directed the above sum to be distributed in the following manner:

The sum of \$3,000, or so much as might be required in addition to the annual appropriation of \$3,000, usually granted from the Literature Fund, for the purchase of books and apparatus. The sum

¹ Chap. 642, Laws of 1873.

\$12,000, in addition to the \$18,000 usually granted from United States Deposit Fund, for the instruction of common school teachers, the whole sum to be apportioned and paid to the several institutions that might give instruction as then provided by law, at the rate of \$5 for each scholar instructed during a term of thirteen weeks, and the same rate for not less than ten, or more than twenty weeks. The balance of the \$125,000 (with an exception to be noted) was to be distributed as the Literature Fund was divided, but no money was to be paid to any school under the control of any religious or denominational sect or society.

Uncertainties having arisen with respect to the true meaning of the last clause above cited, the matter was on the 31st of July referred to the Attorney-General for his opinion. It appeared doubtful as to whether the exclusion would not apply to the apportionment of the \$40,000 annually granted from the income of the Literature Fund and the United States Deposit Funds, as well as to the special grant of \$125,000, and payment was temporarily suspended in five cases that came apparently under the excluded class.¹

In the meantime inquiries were made, and on the 9th of January, 1874, the Chancellor stated, that these inquiries had failed to show that the doctrines or tenets of any denomination or sect were taught in any Academy receiving a distributive share of the Literature Fund.

In the case of the five Academies whose shares had been withheld their acts of incorporation by the Legislature had vested the appointment of Trustees in Ecclesiastical bodies. The Hartwick Seminary had a charter that required the Principal and a majority of the Trustees to be Lutherans. No exception was made of these Trustees from the provisions of the general law, which defines the powers and duties of the Trustees of Academies. An opinion of Hon. Richard P. Marvin, late Justice of the Supreme Court, in behalf of the Chamberlain Institute was read, and the Rev. J. T. Edwards, Principal of that Academy, was heard in its behalf.

A resolution was finally passed, declaring that none of the Academies mentioned as exceptional, should be deemed as coming within the meaning of the act, excepting Hartwick Seminary.

¹ These were the "Genesee Wesleyan Seminary," "Chamberlain Institute," "Central New York Conference Seminary," "Clinton Liberal Institute," and "Northern New York Conference Seminary," all of which were Methodist institutions, excepting the fourth, which was under Universalist management. A like order was applied to "Hartwick Seminary," under *quasi* denominational control (Lutheran).

A clause was included in chapter 642, Laws of 1873, requiring the Regents to admit to their examinations scholars from the Union, Common or Free Schools that brought a certificate from the principal teacher, or a Trustee, stating a belief that the scholar could pass.

Reports of examinations under this act are made by Academies in their annual reports, and large numbers have been admitted to examination from the public schools, more particularly in cities and large villages.

Free instruction in the classics and higher branches of English education, or both, was to be given to the extent of \$12, and, if the condition of the fund would permit, not less than \$20 for tuition, such students having passed examinations as prescribed by the rules. Premiums of not over \$2,500 for excellence in scholarship might also be allowed.

The amount of \$17,422.76 was set apart for free instruction under the above act, leaving (after taking out the specific appropriations) the sum of \$89,077.24, to be distributed in the same manner as the Literature Fund. The appropriation resulting from a direct specific tax, although declared to be intended for permanence, was continued only one year.

CHAPTER XIV.

LANCASTERIAN SCHOOLS — SELECT SCHOOLS.

In the early part of this century, a system of instruction was introduced in which the pupils were grouped around Monitors and taught with great economy. It was for many years almost universally adopted in the large cities, and even in the higher class of pay schools. The New York High School, which for a number of years held the first rank, under Daniel H. Barnes, Shepherd Johnson and John Griscom and others, was conducted on the Lancasterian or Monitorial System.

This method had much to be commended in the way of economy, as one teacher could direct the operations of several Monitors, each with his group of ten or fifteen pupils, and those who were first employed in introducing it into the city of New York must have been peculiarly well qualified in their profession. It produced results full of promise, and for a time bore a rich harvest.

Governor DeWitt Clinton was one among a large number, who gave it a welcome support. As an officer in Public School Society of the city of New York, he had become much interested in it, and in his message to the Legislature in 1818, he said :

Having participated in the first establishment of the Lancaster-system in this country ; having carefully observed its progress and witnessed its benefits, I can confidently recommend it as an invaluable improvement, which by a wonderful combination of economy in expense and rapidity of instruction, has created a new era in education. And I am desirous that all our Common Schools should be supplied with teachers of this description. As this system compares with the same efficiency in education, that labor-saving machinery does in the useful arts, it will readily be perceived that it is peculiarly adapted to this country. For, if by its means, one teacher can perform the functions of ten ; and if a pupil can learn in one week as much as he would in one month in the common way, it is evident that more wealth, more labor, more time, and more industry can be devoted to the ordinary occupations of life without interfering with the dispensation of knowledge. Wherever it has been attempted and has succeeded, and several parts of the State have experienced its benefits. Competent teachers can be educated for this express purpose, and in sufficient number to supply all our Common Schools. By sending intelligent young men to the Lancasterian Seminaries in New York, where they will be instructed gratuitously, and where in a few months they will acquire a sufficient knowledge of the system. Appropriations for this purpose by the several Common Schools out of their portion of the General Fund, under the direction of the Superintendent, will defray the small expense attending the attainment of this object."

In November, 1820, in referring to the educational system of the State, Governor Clinton again recurred to this favorite topic, and after remarking that six thousand Common Schools have been organized, and that the sum of \$160,000 were annually paid for teachers' wages, he said :

"I am informed by the useful and able officer who presides over this department,¹ that the number of pupils at present taught in our schools is equal to nine-tenths of the whole number of children between the ages of nine and fifteen years, and which approximates one-fourth of our whole population. There are probably twenty schools in the State conducted on the Lancasterian system exclusively, and several others, which follow it partially, but not so far as to assume a distinctive character. In some of these establishments sev-

¹Then Gideon Hawley, who from the beginning had been Superintendent of Common Schools.

eral young men have been lately instructed as Lancasterian teachers, and it is to be hoped that this system will be carried into the most extensive operation.

There are now, upon an average, about fifty scholars for every school-master under the present plan of the Common Schools, and whether the number be great or small, the introduction of the Lancasterian method is of importance, for admitting in all cases the competency of the teacher to attend to all his pupils, yet when we consider the rapidity of acquiring instruction under that system, and reflect on the useful habits it forms, and the favorable impressions which it makes on the minds and the morals of those who participate in its benefits, we cannot hesitate to give it a decided preference. The education of youth is an important trust and an honorable vocation, but it is too often committed to unskillful hands. Liberal encouragement ought unquestionably to be dispensed for increasing the number of competent teachers."

It is not a matter of wonder, that a system of education thus indorsed should attract the favorable attention of the Legislature. The privileges of the Common School fund had been applied with manifest benefit, and it was natural to infer, that Academic institutions might flourish equally well under this plan. Special acts had already been passed for the establishment of Lancasterian schools in all of the cities and in several of the large villages then existing in the State, and reports from these were in some cases made to the Superintendent of Common Schools. It was thought that the preliminary requirements for their organization might properly be placed under the direction of the Regents of the University, with powers for incorporation, wherever, in their opinion, they could be sustained.

An act was accordingly passed February 23, 1821,¹ for the incorporation of "Schools for the instruction of youth on the system of Lancaster or Bell, or according to any other improved plan of elementary education," in a mode analogous to that in use for the incorporation of Academies by the Regents, since their powers began.

They were, however, regarded as belonging to the Common School system; they were to share in the distribution of the Common School Fund, and were not required to report to the Regents, nor were they under their visitation.

In Governor Clinton's message to the Legislature in 1828, but a few months before his death, he recommended a law authorizing the Supervisors in each county, to raise a sum not exceeding \$2,000, provided that an equal sum be subscribed by individuals, for the erec-

¹ Chap. 61, Laws of 1821.

on of a suitable edifice for a Monitorial High School in the county town.

The result did not justify these expectations. No charters were granted under the act of 1821, until six years afterward, when a Lancasterian School was incorporated (July 2), at Henrietta, Monroe county. In 1828 (April 16), the Lewiston High School Academy was incorporated under the same law, and then the applications passed altogether.

Special acts of incorporation of Lancasterian Schools were passed as follows :

ALBANY.—The “*Albany Lancaster School Society*,” incorporated May 26, 1812 (chap. 55). Amended February 12, 1813 (chap. 29), entitling each subscriber of \$25 to the privilege of a member, and the education of one child free. Became a city institution, and in 1838 granted for the use of the Albany Medical College.

CATSKILL.—The “*Catskill Lancaster School Society*,” incorporated March 14, 1817 (chap. 87). Repealed April 20, 1830 (chap. 14).

HUDSON.—Trustees incorporated for the establishment of a Lancasterian School, April 15, 1817 (chap. 272). Allowed to establish separate school for colored children, March 9, 1839 (chap. 63).

LANSINGBURGH.—The “*Monitorial School Society in the village of Lansingburgh*,” was incorporated April 14, 1827 (chap. 271). Repealed April 25, 1828 (chap. 158). Repealed May 26, 1841 (chap. 315).

NEW YORK.—This system of instruction was adopted by the Public School Society; opened in May, 1806, by the New York High School Society, and by several of the schools maintained by religious denominations, but in a modified and improved form, and continued for many years. The success of the system being in a very great degree dependent upon the ability and character of the monitors employed, the Public School Society established a school for female monitors, which held one session of five hours on Saturday of each week. Monitors had been indentured to the Society, whenever practicable, as apprentices, and required to serve until twenty-one years old. A separate school for male monitors was afterward established. In 1818, Joseph Lancaster himself, then on a visit to the country, was permitted to use the school-rooms of the Public School Society, to lecture upon the Monitorial System. At different times he came personally in contact with the system with which his name had been so intimately associated, and to which his

life had been devoted, in the visits made to this city. On the 23d of October, 1838, having left a school at No. 7 Chrystie street, where an examination had been held, in crossing Grand street, he was thrown down by a horse and carriage and very seriously injured. He died two days after in Williamsburgh, and was buried in grounds belonging to the Society of Friends in Houston street, between the Bowery and Chrystie street.

These schools, under the patronage of the Public School Society, were scattered throughout the city, and shared in the School Fund. The receipts of the Society from its incorporation in 1805 till its dissolution in 1823, amounted to \$3,509,755.15, and its expenditures to \$3,525,754.63. The aggregate of attendance was 488,589, and for many years toward the last from 20,000 to 25,000 a year.

POTGHKEEPSIE.—The "*Lancaster School Society*," of this village, was incorporated March 11, 1814. We have no data concerning its operations.

SCHENECTADY.—A Lancaster School Society was authorized November 12, 1816, in this city, and continued more than twenty-five years. In an act passed April 17, 1822, it was required to report to the Superintendent of Common Schools.

In the enactment of the Revised Statutes in 1829, the main provisions of the law of 1821 were embodied, in an article entitled "Of the Foundation and Government of Lancasterian or Select Schools." The words "on the system of Lancaster-Bell, or according to any other improved plan of elementary education," were superseded by "on the system of Lancaster or Bell, or any other system of instruction approved by the Board of Regents," which was now defined by the Regents as including

SELECT SCHOOLS.

The meaning of this term has never been officially defined. They have generally been schools taught upon private account by individual or associated enterprise, without incorporation, and usually without the buildings and endowments that give stability and permanence to Academies and Colleges. They have very seldom been continued under one management for a long series of years.

The first application that came before the Regents, under the powers vested in them by the Revised Statutes, with respect to "Select Schools," was in March, 1834, from the "*Farmington School Association*."

The requisites for acceptance under this act, not having been defined, an ordinance was passed at that time, as follows:

“That the founders or benefactors of any Academy, or of any school established, or to be established for the instruction of youth, on the system of Lancaster or Bell, or any other system of instruction approved by the Board of Regents, or as many of such founders as shall have contributed more than one-half of the property collected or appropriated for the use of such academic school, shall present satisfactory proof to the Regents that they own property yielding a net annual income of \$250, and that they are seized of an estate of inheritance in a lot suitable for a site for such Academy or school, and that they have erected a building sufficiently commodious for the uses and purposes of such Academy or school, and that such lot and building are free and clear of all incumbrances.”

Seven years later it was thought proper to give this ordinance in more systematic form, and the following was adopted:

Ordinances Respecting the Incorporation of Select Schools
(Adopted May 4, 1841).

The founders and benefactors of any Select School desiring to have the same incorporated under the Sixth Article of the First Title and Fifteenth Chapter of the First Part of the Revised Statutes, are to make an application for that purpose to the Regents of the University in the following manner:

I. The application must be in writing, and must be subscribed by as many of the founders as shall have contributed more than one-half of the property collected or appropriated for the use of such school.

II. It must nominate the first trustees, who ought not to exceed twelve in number.

III. It must specify the name by which the corporation is to be called.

IV. The property collected or appropriated for the use of the school must be particularly described, with the estimated value of each item, and the property and fund, contributed must amount to at least \$1,000.

V. The courses of studies and the system of instruction intended to be pursued must be specified.

VI. There must be an affidavit annexed to the application by two or more of the applicants, sworn to and subscribed before some officer authorized to take affidavits to be read in courts of record of this State, stating that the same is made by as many founders of such school as have contributed more than one-half of their property collected or appropriated for its use, and that the facts set forth in the application are true.

VII. In case the Regents conceive a compliance with such request will be conducive to the diffusion of useful knowledge, they will declare their approbation of the incorporation of such school.

The only records we have found of incorporations granted under these ordinances are the following:

Fabius Select School, February 27, 1841.

Hunter Classical School, June 23, 1851.

It is believed that the Lancasterian plan of education has wholly disappeared from the school system of our State. We have evidence of its successful operation in the Records of the Public School Society of the City of New York, and in the testimony of multitudes of those who witnessed its operation and profited by its teaching, but like many other measures of public utility that have sprung into existence under the impulse of enthusiastic projectors, it had its period of brilliant success, of decline and final abandonment — perhaps less from any fault in the system itself than from the changes in our social organization and habits of thought and action that have favored the introduction of other methods.

We can assign no other reason for the slight effect produced by the act for the incorporation of "Select Schools," than the very probable one that persons engaged in the founding of schools of learning are seldom contented with the humble name and moderate claims implied in that title. Their ambition rises higher, seldom resting upon an object less honorable than an Academy, and sometimes better still. The attendance in "Select Schools" and private unincorporated Seminaries of learning has at all times been large, including as it does, parochial schools, private boarding schools and the like, which attract great numbers of patrons, notwithstanding the public schools are free.¹

Of Parochial Schools the Catholics have established by far the greatest number, and much more than all other religious denominations together. It appears from statistics given in the *Catholic Directory* of 1884, that there are 319 of these schools in the State of New York, with a total of 89,535 pupils. There were besides these 80 Academies and Select Schools, of which scarcely any are under the visitation of the Regents.

¹ The Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of 1884, shows that nearly ten per cent of all pupils under instruction in the State, were attending private schools. The numbers and percentages were as follows:

	Number.	Per cent.
Common Schools.....	1,041,080	86.10
Normal Schools.....	6,270	0.51
Academies.....	32,126	2.65
Colleges.....	7,544	0.62
Private Schools.....	119,953	9.99
Law Schools.....	559	0.03
Medical Schools.....	3,011	0.20
Total	1,210,551	100.00

CHAPTER XV.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN ACADEMIES.

the question of admitting and encouraging military instruction in academies, came before the Board of Regents in 1826, in an application from Middlebury Academy, and was made the subject of an extended and favorable report.

After noticing the probable benefits that would ensue in the militia service, the knowledge of constructions in which solidity and strength are desirable but too often neglected, and the avoidance of accidents from the use of firearms, and of cannon which generally result from ignorance, and which a good military education would prevent, the Committee remarked :

“But there is another and more important view of the subject, which we beg leave to present, and which, as they deem, gives the subject a still better claim to your favorable notice. Military engineering in all its branches relies upon the abstruse Sciences ; and to perfect in it one must be well acquainted with Natural Philosophy, and also intimately conversant with the pure Mathematics. These exact Sciences’ thrive best where their results are more immediately applied to practical purposes, and where the student has an opportunity of constantly seeing that his investigations are not only important to himself but beneficial to mankind. It is always from the practical applications of Science that those who cultivate it must expect to derive their revenue ; and where we show the use of any relation which may at first seem only intricate or pleasant, we commend it to the public notice and favor. The effect, therefore, of encouraging this Military education will be to encourage the cultivation of all those sciences with which it is connected, or on which it depends, by showing one of the most important uses to which they can be applied.”

The Regents, therefore, resolved that they were willing that the experiment should be made, for the purpose of testing the utility of military instruction, in connection with the usual studies pursued in the academic course, and allowed the Middlebury Academy to institute a Military department. The Trustees in their annual reports requested to communicate the results of their experience, and particularly as to the practical effects of such course of instruction, the rules and regulations established in relation to the same. The exigencies of the late war having called into exercise the military talents of great numbers of our citizens, and the need of

proficiency in this being apparent, the Assembly, on the 24th of January, 1862, passed the following resolution :

“ Resolved, That the Regents of the University be requested to indicate to the House, their views as to the practicability of the introduction of a military drill and the manual of arms, together with the practice and theory of military engineering, into the Colleges and higher institutions of learning of this State ; and if they regard the same, in whole or in part, as feasible, that they report a method of carrying the same into effect, the total cost of which to the State shall not exceed the sum of \$25,000 a year.”

On the 31st of January, 1862, the Regents addressed the following circular to the Presidents of Colleges, upon the subject embraced in the above resolution :

“ The Honorable, the Assembly, by a resolution adopted on the 24th instant, requesting the views of the Regents as to the practicability of introducing a military drill and the manual of arms, together with the practice and theory of military engineering, into the Colleges and higher institutions of learning in the State ; and if they should regard the same as feasible, that they report a method of carrying the plan into effect.

Before responding to the resolution of the Assembly, the Regents desire to obtain the views of as many persons connected with the higher literary institutions of the State, as they can conveniently consult, in regard not only to the general question referred to them, but also the details of any plan which may appear to be desirable for securing the objects contemplated.

The early period at which it is manifestly necessary to respond to the resolution of the Assembly, if any legislation is to be based upon the report of the Regents, prevents an extended statement at this time of their views, but it is the impression of several members of the Board, who have consulted with each other informally, that our higher institutions of learning may readily and usefully to the State, and to themselves, be made at a moderate expense, the effectual means of imparting the elements of a respectable military education to a large portion of the young men under their care, qualifying them at any future period in life to become efficient army officers. Had there been such a body of men in our State, from which officers for our present army could have been chosen, they would have had ample opportunity to render most valuable service to the country.

The Regents respectfully request your views on the following points :

First. As to the general practicability of the plan, and the best mode of carrying it into effect.

Second. Would your institution desire to establish a department of military instruction ?

Third. If so, would you prefer to make a military professors in

, or would you add its duties to those of an existing

hat aid, if any, from the State, would you deem necessary and maintaining a system of military instruction?

in actual life in camp for a few weeks every year would almost any scheme of military education, would this influence your general course of study, or your vacation to what extent?

I am happy to receive your answers to the above inquiries, and on the subject generally, at an early day.

We are very respectfully,

JOHN V. L. PRUYN,

Chancellor of the University.

WORTH, *Secretary.*"

of March, 1862, the Regents made the following re-

subject of the resolution received their early and careful

The object proposed by the Assembly is presumed to be the preparation of a class of educated men competent for official service of the State, whenever it shall be called into active service. The preparation should embrace, besides general culture and physical training, essential in the officer to secure respect from the public, influence over his conduct and character, at least so much engineering as is required for the construction of field works, and roads and bridges, a thorough knowledge of military tactics, the school of the soldier, the company and the battalion, the principles of attack and defense; the general theory of war, and the principles which govern its conduct in all the relations of belligerent nations.

It is confirmed in their opinion, that such a course of study may be engrafted on our existing collegiate and academic courses, without any material change in the existing system. They have received to a circular addressed to the several of the Academies of the State on this subject, and extracts from others, they herewith submit for the consideration of the Assembly.

It is recommended that the National Military Academy, more than half the time of the year, be devoted to studies which have only a relation in their application to military affairs. These branches are now taught in the best Academies. Without injuriously affecting the progress of the studies now pursued, their instruction for military purposes may be taught even by the existing system. Tactics in the limited sense in which the term is now taken, has already been introduced into many Colleges and Academies. Its salutary influence is clearly seen in the training of the young men, in the strengthening of their

¹ *Assem. Doc.*, 135, 1862.

physical powers, in the forming of habits of subordination and prompt obedience, and in directing to useful purposes the natural exuberance of youthful feeling. To the well-furnished officer, the knowledge of military tactics in its more enlarged sense is essential. In this view it embraces the formation and disposition of armies, the modes of encamping and lodging them, and directing their movements in the face of an enemy. In this department of military education, the instruction of the thoroughly educated officer will be required, and for this special provision must be made by the State. A Professor competent to supervise the whole system of military instruction, and to lecture on the subjects above indicated, together with international law, and the laws of war, should, in the opinion of the Regents, be provided for every two Colleges. A subordinate officer, whose duties shall be principally those of drill-master, will be necessary for each College and Academy in which military instruction shall be given.

In an experiment entirely new in this State, the Regents would urge that so much should not be attempted as to hazard its success. It would be better that a limited system should be first adopted, which may be gradually enlarged in such ways and to such extent as experience shall dictate.

It is, therefore, recommended that it shall at first provide for the education mainly of infantry officers, and that for such purpose six Colleges, and also one Academy in each Judicial District, shall be selected.

In organizing the system, some expenses will necessarily be incurred which need not annually be repeated. The necessary annual expenses will probably be somewhat as follows:

For salaries of three Professors	\$4, 500 00
For salaries of fourteen drill-masters, at \$750	10, 500 00
For annual additions to libraries, etc.	1, 500 00
For incidental expenses	1, 500 00
	<hr/>
	\$18, 000 00

In this estimate, no account is taken of the expense of arms and equipments, as it is presumed that they will be in possession of the State, and may be furnished without direct expense. That the system of drills may be maintained uninterrupted by the condition of the weather, convenient rooms will be required; some institutions are furnished with these. It may be necessary that others receive aid from the State for their erection.

Small libraries for military books, both for study and reference, and maps, plans and models of fortifications must be provided. For these purposes, and to meet incidental expenses, unavoidable in the organization and arrangement of any such system, the proposed appropriation may be applied for four or six months, within which

f instruction can scarcely be so fully matured as to be into operation.

are many reasons in favor of an annual gathering of the structured in the several institutions into an encampment, in ey may be trained to some extent into the experiences of fe. Should the Adjutant-General deem this expedient, it is that the expenses of such encampment, the necessary camp having been furnished by the State, may be paid from the f the appropriation above the estimated annual expenditure. king the above recommendations, the Regents have not mindful of the great importance of artillery and cavalry ex- it having been asked to propose a plan within certain limits se, they have been obliged to govern their recommendations gly. If any part of the proposed appropriation can be ilable for either of the objects referred to, especially that of exercise, the Regents most cordially recommend it. g on the advice of the chairman of the committee of military ie Regents herewith submit the draft of a bill for carrying bjects contemplated by the Assembly. icht is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Regents,

JOHN V. L. PRUYN,

Chancellor of the University.

ugh the subject recommended did not afterward secure the of the Legislature as a matter of requirement or aid from , the spirit of the times, if not the demands of patrons, in- veral Academies to introduce military drill as an incidental of education in their institutions, and with good results. s occurred in which young men entering the service were rofit from this instruction, and to begin with the advantage ng something practically of the duties of the soldier. A on was entertained for the establishment of a school for instruction in the western part of the State, but it was not nto effect.

niversity Convocation at its session in July, 1864, adopted wing resolutions, which were submitted to the Regents, and to a special committee :

ed, That in the opinion of the University Convocation of , of New York it is of the highest public importance that idates for admission to the United States Military Academy Point and to the United States Naval Academy should be as far as practicable, from the students of the highest merit stitutions of learning in the State ; the degree of merit to ained by competitive examination.

Resolved, That all persons officially charged with the interests of education in this State are earnestly invited to lend their co-operation in promoting a measure of such vital interest to the cause of education, and to the welfare of the country.

Resolved, That the Board of Regents of the University be requested to lay a copy of these resolutions before the representatives of this State in Congress, and that the Board be respectfully urged to devise some practical method by which this most desirable result may be achieved.

It does not appear that further action was taken by the Board upon this subject.

CHAPTER XVI.

OBSOLETE FORMS OF ACADEMIC ORGANIZATION.

(1.) *The Incorporation of Academies and High Schools under Stockholders.*

Under a general act passed July 11, 1851,¹ it was made lawful for any Academy or High School for literary, scientific, charitable or religious purposes, to issue, create and possess a capital stock not exceeding \$10,000, in shares of not less than \$10 each, which stock was to be deemed personal property. In the election of Trustees each stockholder was to be entitled to give one vote for each share of stock owned at the time of election.

When such a corporation had erected a building for school purposes worth \$2,000, and had complied in all respects with the conditions prescribed by law to authorize the Regents to incorporate Academies, it was to be declared an Academy by the Regents, and became entitled to all the rights and privileges conferred by law on the Academies of this State.

By an act passed April 12, 1853,² such Academies might by their by-laws prescribe the mode and manner of electing Trustees, and make rules and regulations therefor, and might classify them in such a manner as one-third should be elected annually for a term of three years. Vacancies might be filled by the Trustees, and the capital might be not more than \$50,000.

The Regents by an ordinance passed April 7, 1854, required in-

¹ Chap. 544, Laws of 1851, p. 1002.

² Chap. 184, Laws of 1853, p. 355.

stitutions founded upon capital stock to state in their annual reports whether any and what dividends had been paid, or were payable to their stockholders, to the end that by comparing the rates of tuition and incidental expenses charged in Academies making such dividends with those charged in Academies which did not make dividends, it might be ascertained whether there be any differences with respect to such rates, with respect to the two kinds of Academies.

The results showed that \$3,108 had been paid for dividends in 1854, \$3,684 in 1855, and \$1,600 in 1856.

By an act passed May 13, 1855,¹ it was provided that any moneyed or stock corporation deriving profit or income from its capital or otherwise, should add to the dividends declared upon any stock owned by the State, or by any literary or charitable society or institution, a sum equal to the assessment for taxes paid upon an equal amount of the stock of such corporation not exempt from taxation.

The provision of the Revised Statutes² whereby all stocks owned by the State, or by literary or charitable institutions, in moneyed or stock corporations, were exempted from taxation, was by this act declared to be for the benefit of the State, or the institutions owning such stocks, and not for the benefit of said corporations.

By a further act in relation to dividends to stockholders of Academies and other institutions of learning, passed April 15, 1857,³ the income of the Literature and the United States Deposit Funds were directed to be granted only to such institutions under the visitation of the Regents as devoted the whole of their earnings, from whatever source, to the sole and proper use of such institution, and no dividends were allowed to be paid to stockholders.

Under the act of 1851, above mentioned, and with an expectation of dividing large dividends, many Academies sprung up in localities where there was no local patronage adequate to their maintenance, and where a little reflection would convince a person of sound judgment that they could not be sustained. This was especially the case in Schoharie county, and the reaction which followed the first excitement of competition brought pecuniary disaster upon great numbers who had placed confidence in this mode of investment.

The act of 1855, and especially the one of 1857, effectually put an end to further speculation in this kind of investment. The fallacy

¹ Chap. 195, Laws of 1855, p. 224.

² Subdivision 6, § 4, Title 1, Chap. 13, Part 1, R. S.

³ Chap. 527, Laws of 1857. See *Assem. Doc.* 93, 1859, recommending amendments to this act. The act was further amended April 16, 1859. (Chap. 426.)

of the argument under which they had been begun had before this become evident, but it was already too late to retrieve the losses which had been incurred.

The ownership of educational institutions by stock companies, in which the contributors had a voice in the election of Trustees, in proportion to their shares, and in which public utility and not pecuniary profit was the leading motive, has been common at all periods in our State history, and this custom has much to commend itself to our favor.

The practice of allowing free scholarships to subscribers of a given amount of stock has generally been disastrous. The capital assumed to be sufficient to meet this obligation has frequently been too small for the object, and it has sometimes been expended in preparations which were far from being completed, before the promised benefits could begin.

This custom has ruined some old-established Colleges in other States, and has probably in no single instance met the expectations of those that have tried the experiment.

The endowment of scholarships by the investment of a sufficient capital, the income of which only can be used, is quite a different affair; and where these scholarships are offered as prizes for superior scholarship, they present the strongest incentives to high attainments in learning, and become the means of securing a great amount of good.

(2.) *Manual Labor Seminaries.*

From about the year 1825 to 1835, the theory of combining literary instruction with manual labor was entertained in various parts of the country, and several experiments of this kind were undertaken in this State. In these, the principal object of devoting a part of each day to labor by the students, was to afford the means for their support. Technical education in agriculture and the mechanic arts may have been suggested in the plausible arguments advanced by the advocates of the system, and was, perhaps, attempted; but with the means then provided every experiment eventually proved a failure, and the four or five institutions in this State, which were begun upon this plan, after a few years abandoned the enterprise and adopted the usages of other Academies.

The Regents, in a report to the Legislature, in reply to certain inquiries of the Senate made March 20, 1830,¹ allude to the large

¹ *Legislative Doc.*, No. 400, 1830.

tion of our population dependent upon agricultural and mechanical industries for support, and which are chiefly based upon scientific principles for their success, remark :

In our higher schools, science is taught rather as an accompaniment than as a useful branch of knowledge ; and as those who receive it are generally destined for the learned professions, it holds a subordinate grade in their acquirements, and seldom sheds its influence upon those branches of productive labor which it is calculated to benefit. Were one or more schools particularly appropriated to qualify young men for an efficient course of instruction in the sciences, for agriculture, manufactures and the mechanic arts, the results would be found highly satisfactory and valuable. Should the Legislature accord in these views, a discretionary power might be vested in this Board to appropriate a portion of the income of the Literature Fund to make a fair experiment."

They, therefore, submitted to the consideration of the Legislature the following propositions :

1. That a portion of the moneys hereafter to be distributed by the Regents of the University, to the several Academies under their jurisdiction, be applied under their direction to the purchase of scientific books and philosophical apparatus, for the use of Academies. And
2. That the Regents of the University be clothed with a discretionary power to apply a portion of the income of the Literature Fund to a school or schools, to be devoted particularly to instruction in those branches of science which are applicable and useful to promote productive labor."

The results followed this recommendation, unless we include the number of appropriations for books and apparatus begun four years afterward.

The following institutions undertook to apply in practice the principles above noticed :

Westes Polytechnic Institute (1825), at Chittenango, Madison Co.
Union Literary Society (1826), at Bellville, Jefferson Co.

Warren Manual Labor Seminary (1829), at East Aurora, Erie Co.
Freida Institute of Industry and Science (1829), at Whitesboro, Hamilton Co.

Genesee Manual Labor Seminary (1834), at Bethany, Genesee Co.
An account of these is given in our separate notice of Academies. It may be said of all of them that they were failures.

In other States the experiment was tried at about the same period and with no better success ; and even under State patronage, and with the ample means provided at Cornell University, the number of students that resort to manual labor as a partial means of support is less in recent years than at first. In some instances individual benefit has been derived from the opportunity afforded for earning by labor in hours not given to study ; but with the greater number of self-dependent young men, it has been found more desirable to devote the whole of their time for a season to the earning of the means to enable them to give undivided attention to their studies afterward.

(3.) *Educational Institutions formed under the General Act for the Incorporation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary Societies.*

Several instances have occurred under which educational institutions were organized under the provisions of chapter 319 of the Laws of 1848, for the formation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary Societies. As provision had long before been made for the incorporation of Colleges and Academies by the Regents, and at a later period all institutions of this kind were entitled to claim a charter as a right, upon compliance with general rules established by the Regents, it was thought that abuses might arise from allowing the practice to continue, and to prevent this, an act was passed June 29, 1882,¹ entitled " An act to restrict the formation of corporations under chapter 319 of the Laws of 1848, entitled ' An act to provide for the incorporation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary Societies,' and the acts amendatory thereof, and to legalize the incorporation of certain societies organized thereunder, and to regulate the same," which forbade the continuance of the practice in the future, so far as related to Literary or Scientific Colleges and Universities, without the approval of the Regents.

This approval might be indorsed upon, and filed with, the certificate, and the Regents were empowered as a condition of their approval, to impose such conditions as in their judgment they might deem advisable, not in conflict with said acts.

All Scientific and Literary Colleges and Universities organized under this act, which had reported to the Regents within two years prior to the date of this act, were declared legally incorporated, and all degrees conferred by them were confirmed.

¹ Chap. 367, Laws of 1882.

In a suit brought for the purpose of invalidating the charter of the "United States Medical College," that had been formed under this act, it was decided against the College, and the decision, when carried to the Court of Appeals, was in June, 1884, confirmed.

CHAPTER XVII.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS IN COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES — ALUMNI TRUSTEES.

In most Colleges, and in many Academies, Alumni Associations have been organized, and in some instances for many years. They were at first merely voluntary associations of persons united by a common interest, and wholly without corporate rights; but in several instances special acts of incorporation were obtained, either by express provision, or upon the number of Alumni reaching a fixed number.¹

By a general act passed June 3, 1882,² entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of the Alumni of Colleges and Universities in the State of New York," associations of this kind were allowed to be formed, upon proceedings analogous to those required for societies and corporations under other general acts. Not less than nine persons qualified for membership, might execute and acknowledge a certificate stating the name and object of the corporation, and the names of first Directors. This, when recorded in the office of the County Clerk of the county where the College or University was located, would invest the association with corporate powers, among which were the right of accumulating a fund, with an annual income of not more than \$10,000, the election of one or more of its members as Trustees of the College, as its charter might allow, the publication of a Record or Directory, and the adoption of rules and regulations in a constitution and by-laws, as might be deemed consistent with the objects of their incorporation, and not inconsistent with the laws of the State. Only one corporation could be formed under this act for one College or University. The word "Alumni" was defined as applicable to both male and female graduates. Should the Alumni of two or more Colleges unite in

¹ In Cornell University this limit was fixed at 100, by section 1, chapter 763, Laws of 1867, amending the original act of incorporation, passed April 27, 1865.

² Chap. 268, Laws of 1882.

forming a corporation, under the provisions of this act, then but one such corporation could be formed of the Alumni so uniting.

This act was amended April 30, 1884,¹ by further defining the powers of the associations in voting for Trustees of their Colleges, in adopting rules of membership, in providing for certain expenses and in verifying their annual reports.

The policy of intrusting a share of the management of Colleges and Universities to their Alumni, as persons presumed to be best acquainted with their condition and most interested in their welfare, has been recognized for many years, and provision has been made for elections for this purpose, from among the Alumni, by special acts, or under amendments of the charters by the Regents, from time to time.

The general acts of 1882 and 1884, above noticed, did not affect any of the special acts previously passed, and applied only to corporations that might be formed under them.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE RULES THAT HAVE GOVERNED IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE INCOME OF THE LITERATURE FUNDS.

The first direct appropriation of moneys by the Legislature for distribution among the Academies of the State, under the direction of the Regents, was in 1792. In an act passed April 11th of that year, entitled "An act to encourage Literature by donations to Columbia College, and to the several Academies in the State," after granting £7,900 (\$19,750) to the College for several objects specified, it appropriates the sum of £1,500 (\$3,750), annually, for the term of five years, to the Regents of the University to be by them distributed "among such and so many of the several Academies as now are or hereafter may be erected in this State, during the said terms, in such proportions, and to be appropriated in such manner as they shall judge most beneficial for the several Academies, and most advantageous to Literature."²

In reporting upon their action in this matter to the Legislature at its next session,³ the committee of the Regents state :

¹ Chap. 216, Laws of 1884.

² Chap. 69 ; 15th Session. Folio edition of Laws, p. 71.

³ Senate Journal, 16th Sess., p. 91.

“That the Trustees of some of the incorporated Academies have solicited pecuniary aid for the purpose of erecting buildings for the accommodation of teachers and scholars, or for furnishing such as have been erected, but not completed, stating their inability to accomplish either from the paucity of their funds.

“The committee conceive that if appropriations were made for such purposes, much embarrassment would result from persons, who, though they had not secured funds adequate to the support of such institutions, would nevertheless be induced to solicit incorporation, in the hope of assistance from the Regents, and support their request by a plea of precedent. The committee are, therefore, of opinion, that every such application ought to be discountenanced, and pecuniary aid extended only for the following purposes, to-wit: For the support of an additional teacher or teachers, where requisite, and where the Trustees have not the means to provide an adequate salary, or to augment the compensation of the teachers in such Seminaries. To purchase such philosophical apparatus and books as are indispensably necessary to conduct a course of academical education. To enable Trustees to take into the Academies committed to their superintendence, such youth of genius whose parents are too indigent to pay the expense of tuition.

“That the inspecting committees should be directed to apply the money, which may be appropriated by the Regents, to one or all of the objects herein above stated; or, if the money is to be paid into the hands of the Trustees of the several Academies, that they should stipulate the particular purposes to which it is to be applied; and if applied to the purchase of a philosophical apparatus and books, that the apparatus and books be specified, and that the property thereof be continued in the Regents and the Trustees of the Academies respectively, to take measures that it be not converted to other than the purposes intended by the Regents.”

The policy foreshadowed in this report has in the main been ever since maintained. It aims to assist those who are willing to help themselves, and by stimulating to effort by sometimes stipulating, as in later years, that grants for libraries and apparatus should be conditioned to the raising of an equal amount for the same object from other sources, it doubles the benefit secured, where without this motive, nothing might have been done or attempted. There have been many instances of direct appropriations by the Legislature, for building purposes and the like to particular institutions, but none where the funds were distributed under an apportionment made by the Regents.

The appropriation of 1792 was divided as follows :

To Erasmus Hall, £150; to Union Academy, £86; to Union Hall, £124; to North Salem Academy, £176; to Dutchess County

Academy, £206; to Farmers' Hall, £176; to Montgomery Academy, £176; to Washington Academy, £156; to the Academy of the town of Schenectady, £124; to Hamilton-Oneida Academy, £126.

The committee in making this first distribution state, that they had been governed by existing circumstances, and that this was not to be considered as a precedent for future distributions.

The apportionment of 1794 was as follows:

To Schenectady and Washington Academies, each £160; to Clinton, Erasmus Hall and Johnstown Academies, each £130; to Dutchess, Farmers' Hall, Hamilton-Oneida, Montgomery, North Salem and Union Hall Academies, each £110. Total, £1,500 (\$3,750).

When this aid to Academies began, there was no Common School system in the State, and they were obliged to give the elementary instruction which the Public Schools should supply. The grade of many of the early Academies was very low, and was scarcely equal to the average Common Schools of the present day.

But the Academies needed aid, and it was quite proper to assist them in proportion to the work done. There accordingly arose a plan of appropriating moneys upon the basis of attendance, as reported by the Trustees of Academies, without reference to the studies pursued, or the attainments of scholars. The report prepared in April, 1817, contains the first distinction made between common and classical students, the information being compiled from the returns, made upon printed blanks in use since 1804. It showed a total attendance of 2,887 students in the twenty-five Academies reporting of whom 1,104 were in classical or higher English studies.

On the 7th of April, 1817, Mr. Jenkins, from the committee that had made the apportionment for that year, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That all future distributions of the funds of the Regents shall be made among the several incorporated Academies in this State, in proportion to the number of students who during the preceding year, have received that course of instruction in the classics, and the higher branches of learning in the said Academies respectively, which are usually deemed necessary as preparatory to the admission of students to well-regulated Colleges, and upon this condition that the reports of the Trustees shall contain a satisfactory assurance that the said Academies are respectively endowed with funds producing the annual revenue required by the Regents, at the time of their respective incorporations.

Resolved, That the Secretary cause a copy of the preceding resolution, together with a printed copy of the forms of reports which are to be used hereafter, to be transmitted to the several Academies in the State."

On the 10th of March, 1818, a committee composed of Mr. Van Hook, Mr. Young and Mr. Cochran, was appointed to consider and revise the former rule, and on the 24th of that month, Mr. Cochran, as the committee, reported :

That they have had the same under consideration, and that in their opinion, the rule now in force as a general rule, distributing among the several Academies of the State the funds appropriated for that purpose according to the number of students studying in the classics, is more safe and salutary than any which can be devised. Inasmuch, however, as the particular situation and circumstances of the Academies may require some additional appropriation beyond the sum limited by the existing rule :

Our committee recommend the adoption of a rule which shall give one-fifth of the whole sum annually given to the Academies, to be given to those under such particular circumstances, in such portions as the Regents may see fit and proper.

Resolved, therefore, That the rule of distribution for the future be that four-fifths of the sum annually distributed among the Academies of the State, be distributed in proportion to the number of students studying in the classics, in the respective Academies, and that the residue be distributed in proportion as the Regents may deem proper, among such of the Academies whose particular situation or wants may entitle them to any part of such residue."

This rule was adopted, but as might be foreseen, it gave opportunities for urgent solicitation, and as a necessary result for dissatisfaction, in cases where the petitions were not allowed. The Academies of low grade were the first to complain, while the change was regarded with approbation by others that found their revenues increased, and a strong motive presented for raising them still more. As academic students in the lower English branches got no benefit from the Literature Fund, and lost what they might have got by sending the Common Schools, this measure had a tendency to turn over to the latter, a certain class of pupils, to the manifest advantage of both systems.

At length, the dissatisfied class found a way for a hearing of their complaints in the Legislature, and by concurrent resolutions, passed in March, 1819, the Regents were called upon to report annually the

state of their funds, the mode of investment, the revenue derived and the mode of distribution for the preceding year.

The Regents, in a reply dated March 2, 1819, in speaking of the apportionment of moneys among the Academies, said:

“The rule formerly practiced by the Regents in the distribution of their revenue was, to apportion the same according to the total number of pupils instructed in the several Academies, agreeable to the returns made by their respective Trustees. The course of instruction pursued by many of the teachers, consisting chiefly of the first rudiments of an English education, gave a character to their institution more consonant to that of a Common School than of an Academy, where more advanced studies should be attended to. The liberal endowments which the Legislature have wisely bestowed upon Common Schools are calculated to afford to every section of the State, an opportunity of instructing youth in those branches of an English education which it is essential should be attainable by all. The fund placed at the disposal of the Regents, is destined to support a course of instruction in the higher branches of learning than those taught in Common Schools, and with a view of preserving this distinctive characteristic, a rule has recently been adopted by the Regents,¹ for distributing their revenue in proportion to the number of scholars in the several Academies, who, during the preceding year, have received a course of classical instruction, usually pursued as preparatory to admission to a collegiate course. The adoption of this rule, the Regents conceive, was essentially necessary, to raise the reputation of the Academies, several of which, in their system of instruction, had sunk to the level of Common Schools. But the operation of the rule has been, to lessen the amount formerly distributed to some of the Academies and to augment it to the others. The Regents have great pleasure in stating, that from the reports of the present year, it appears that the system of instruction is rapidly improving in many of the Academies, and they entertain a well-founded expectation of continued advances in perfecting the academical instruction, to the attainment whereof it is essential that the present mode of distribution be rigidly adhered to.”

This remained as a rule of the Regents, and upon their authority only, until April 13, 1827, when the Legislature defined by law, the terms upon which the apportionment should be made, as follows:

“The Regents shall distribute the whole income * * * in proportion to the number of pupils instructed in each Academy or Seminary, for six months during the preceding year, who shall have

¹ Referring to a resolution offered by Mr. Cochran and adopted, repealing the rule of 1818, and reviving that of 1817. This was on the same day as that on which the report, above cited, was made.

pursued classical studies, or the higher branches of English education, or both, and that no pupil shall be deemed to have pursued classical studies, unless he shall have advanced as far at least as to have read the first book of the *Æneid* of Virgil in Latin; and no student shall be deemed to have pursued the higher branches of an English education, unless he shall have advanced beyond such knowledge of common, vulgar and decimal arithmetic, and such proficiency in English grammar and Geography, as are usually obtained in Common Schools.”¹

This requirement passed into the Revised Statutes of 1830, and remained in force until the substitution of the written examinations by the Regents in recent times.²

The ages of students claimed as pursuing classical or higher English studies, were not limited either by the act of 1828, nor by the ordinance of the Regents.

In 1834, the committee on apportionment, in speaking upon this point, said :

“Where such students have been under the age of ten years, the practice has been heretofore to make every presumption against them, so as to require the most rigorous proof that they had pursued all the preliminary studies, and acquired all the preliminary knowledge required to make them such students, and the result of such practice has been that very few under the age of ten years, have been allowed as classical scholars. But as claims to have them so allowed are presented every year, the committee make a final decision on the subject; and they respectfully suggest that that decision be against allowing children under the age of ten years, to be ranked among classical scholars, or scholars in the higher branches of English education.”

¹ Chap. 228, p. 237, Laws of 1827.

² On the 18th of March, 1818, an ordinance was passed by the Regents defining at large and more precisely, the studies required in a classical and in a higher English course, entitling Academies to a share of the moneys distributed from the income of the Literature Fund. In classics, they were to be equal to half of *Corderius*, half of *Historia Sacra*, a third of *Viri Romæ*, and two books of *Cæsar's Commentaries* in Latin prose, and the first book of the *Æneid* of Virgil. In higher English, besides reading and writing, they were to have acquired such knowledge of the elementary rules, compound numbers, fractions, reduction, practice, single rule of three and simple interest, as is commonly taught in District Schools. In grammar, they were to be able to parse correctly any common prose sentence, and correct examples of bad grammar. In geography, they must have studied to the extent of the duodecimo edition of *Morse's*, *Cummings'*, *Woodbridge's* or *Willet's* geography. They must have attended at least four months during the year, with exercises in composition and declamation, at convenient and ordinary intervals.

This recommendation was adopted February 26, 1834, as a rule, in the distribution of the Literature Fund.

In noticing the chapter of the Revised Statutes which continued the law of 1827, we should especially indicate a new provision then introduced, which operated most unequally and unjustly while it remained in force. We refer to

The Apportionment of Moneys to Academies by Senatorial Districts.

The Revised Statutes (which in this respect took effect at the beginning of the year 1830), contained the following provision:

"The Regents shall have the control of the whole income arising from the Literature Fund, and shall annually divide such income into eight equal parts, and assign one part thereof to each Senate District. They shall annually distribute the part so assigned to each District, among such of the incorporated Seminaries of learning, exclusive of Colleges, within such District as are now or shall become subject to their visitation, by a valid corporate act."

This rule of equal division among *Senatorial Districts*, thus introduced, afterward became a subject of grievous complaint among those who suffered from its unequal operation, and it may be well to here notice some of the statistics of distribution for some years previous, in order to enable the reader to judge, as to how far it was justified, at the time of its adoption, adding the apportionment of 1830 to further show how the rule operated during the first year after it took effect:

Distribution by Academies and Senatorial Districts, from 1823 to 1830, inclusive.

ACADEMIES.	County	1823.	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.
<i>First District.</i>									
Clinton.....	Suffolk..	\$60 97	\$41 25	\$9 00	\$108 75	\$23 11	\$80 84		
Erasmus Hall.....	Kings....	79 26	111 67	167 00	223 75	223 40	346 77	\$251 82	\$20 00
Oyster Bay.....	Queens..	48 87	29 37	57 00	45 60	42 60	64 87	61 26	100 00
Union Hall.....	Queens..	304 87	364 25	217 00	320 62	423 94	382 90		207 00
Total.....		\$493 97	\$546 54	\$370 00	\$768 62	\$683 05	\$854 88	\$512 32	\$4,300 00
<i>Second District.</i>									
Blooming Grove....	Orange..	\$97 56	\$94 12	\$57 00					
Delaware.....	Del.....	48 87	41 25	49 00	\$117 81	\$127 67	\$64 87	\$171 47	\$207 00
Dutchess.....	Dutch...	134 14	229 12	114 00	108 75		250 00	104 11	217 00
Farmers' Hall.....	Orange..	85 36	70 54	98 00	99 68	110 66	64 87	42 87	112 00
Kingston.....	Ulster...		129 25	179 00	141 25	170 23	153 22	42 87	112 00
Montgomery.....	Orange..	103 50	68 12	25 00	54 57	127 67	233 67	165 25	217 00
Mount Pleasant....	Westch..						129 02	130 84	10 00
Newburgh.....	Orange..	213 40	103 75	90 00	126 87	228 39	374 15	97 94	10 00
North Salem.....	Westch..	36 57							10 00
Red Hook.....	Dutch...								10 00
Total.....		\$719 51	\$755 11	\$612 00	\$668 93	\$774 50	\$1,109 45	\$514 00	\$4,300 00

¹ Section 28, article 1, title 1, chapter 15, part 1 of Revised Statutes.

TABLE—(Continued).

	County.	1822.	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.
Albany Albany Albany Greene Colum. Colum. Rens. Schen.	Albany	\$378 04	\$399 60	\$529 00	\$589 00	\$430 97	\$604 83	\$489 87	\$277 18
	Albany						725 60	661 34	300 68
	Albany							281 70	115 30
	Greene	158 52	76 80	90 00	117 81	187 24	298 38	232 71	34 64
	Colum.	146 34	135 12	147 00	190 31	170 22	241 93	257 20	129 93
	Colum.						411 28	365 16	199 26
	Rens.	164 82	180 00	300 00	108 75	51 08	177 42	153 10	75 07
	Schen.	121 98	141 00	228 00	226 66	153 19	80 64	110 23	87 75
		\$969 47	\$946 12	\$1,294 00	\$1,332 43	\$1,012 70	\$2,540 28	\$2,541 31	\$1,260 00
Sara. Mont. Wash. Wash. Mont. Clinton. St. Law. Wash.	Sara.	\$97 66	\$98 12	\$17 00					
	Mont.						\$129 02	\$818 41	\$221 43
	Wash.	162 92	129 25	97 00				183 73	241 13
	Wash.							65 74	59 10
	Mont.	42 07	82 28	138 00	\$128 93	\$110 65	120 96	122 48	98 47
	Clinton.								162 60
	St. Law.	121 95	170 37	171 00	172 18	255 32	214 51	349 08	250 24
	Wash.	128 04	170 37	166 00	90 82	76 00	64 88	134 73	108 28
		\$573 16	\$640 29	\$529 00	\$368 73	\$442 57	\$629 07	\$1,194 11	\$1,250 00
Oneida. Oneida. Herk. Lewis. Oneida. Madison Oneida. Jeff. Oneida. Madison	Oneida.							\$281 70	\$93 16
	Oneida.						\$104 82	67 36	62 92
	Herk.	\$184 14	\$146 87	\$190 00	\$283 75	\$314 39	200 67	300 00	126 00
	Lewis.	164 82	170 37	158 00	163 12	170 22	222 58	232 71	96 76
	Oneida.								83 16
	Madison						233 87	202 09	156 76
	Oneida.						120 96	116 39	60 48
	Jeff.	60 97	123 37	155 00	360 68	400 01	419 35	410 26	186 48
Otsago. Cortland Steuben Otsago. Chen. Tioga Tomp.	Jeff.	67 10	94 12	74 00	64 57				189 00
	Madison		76 50	114 00	233 75	221 28	516 12	367 41	224 28
		\$426 83	\$611 23	\$603 00	\$1,114 87	\$1,106 40	\$1,977 38	\$1,977 98	\$1,250 00
	Otsago.	\$73 20	\$111 63	\$163 00	\$190 31	\$212 77	\$296 38	\$416 30	\$199 20
	Cortland	109 78	162 12	158 00	190 31	170 22	282 25	189 84	368 44
	Steuben			74 00	63 63	59 57	177 42	146 97	99 60
	Otsago.	332 35	158 62	244 00	362 80	212 77	169 35	202 09	189 26
	Chen.	195 11	258 00	98 00	72 50	76 00	186 48	146 97	139 44
Cayuga. Cayuga Ontario. Ontario. Onon. Seneca. Ontario Onon. Yates.	Tioga							140 86	149 40
	Tomp.					167 24	188 48	214 34	114 56
		\$713 44	\$710 37	\$734 00	\$879 25	\$919 17	\$1,298 36	\$1,457 45	\$1,250 00
	Cayuga.	\$67 10	\$164 00	\$37 00	\$99 66	\$161 71	\$358 08	\$202 09	\$226 09
	Cayuga	164 82	141 12	90 00	143 00	102 14	120 96	73 49	87 72
	Ontario.	195 11		196 00	143 00	153 19	161 29	166 35	146 20
	Ontario.	274 38	229 12	366 00					
	Onon.	128 04	70 50	114 00	108 75	102 14	120 96	97 98	102 34
Seneca. Ontario Onon. Yates.	Seneca.								197 37
	Ontario						201 61	300 07	162 75
	Onon.	79 26	99 66	82 00	126 87	102 14	112 86	110 23	87 72
	Yates.								219 30
		\$906 51	\$705 12	\$905 00	\$625 30	\$621 32	\$1,075 71	\$949 21	\$1,250 00
Erie Chaut. Orleans. Genesee Monroe. Monroe. Niagara	Erie								\$206 94
	Chaut.								123 70
	Orleans.								253 90
	Genesee	\$195 11	\$68 12	\$253 00	\$271 87	\$238 29	\$201 61	\$238 21	364 57
	Monroe.						403 32	428 62	340 69
	Monroe.								
	Niagara							110 23	
		\$195 11	\$68 12	\$253 00	\$271 87	\$238 29	\$604 83	\$747 06	\$1,250 00
		\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00	\$5,566 00	\$6,000 00	\$5,000 00	\$10,099 93	\$9,993 88	\$10,000 00
the ent by the		\$626 00	\$625 00	\$696 75	\$696 75	\$696 75	\$1,262 45	\$1,249 21	\$1,250 00

The Regents, in a report made March 20, 1830,¹ in reply to resolutions of the Senate, concerning the best mode of distributing the income of the Literature Fund, suggested that the inequality that appeared in the operation of the rule of apportionment by Senatorial Districts in the first year, would be likely to increase rather than diminish, from the number of new Academies that were annually rising up, principally in the new counties, unless some of the institutions in the city of New York were allowed to participate in the distribution, and remark, that "although the number and high standing of our Academies are subjects of felicitation, yet there is a medium as to numbers, beyond which usefulness may be questioned. The patronage which would barely sustain one hundred in a feeble, lingering condition, would support half this number in a state of progressive improvement and usefulness. As most of the academic scholars go from home for instruction, the expense of education would not be materially increased, while its value would be enhanced by a more concentrated patronage. The public benefits expected from literary schools do not depend so much upon the *number* as upon the *character* of these schools; not so much upon location, as upon the abilities and qualifications of the teachers, the extent of the philosophical apparatus, library, etc. Of the large sums expended by the State upon our Academies, it is believed, but a small portion has been employed for objects of permanent improvement, owing to their rapid increase, and diminution of patronage, resulting as well from this increase as from the establishment of numerous select schools for teaching the higher branches of education."

On subsequent occasions the Regents referred to the rule of distribution by Senatorial Districts as unequal in its operation, and it was repeatedly made the subject of remonstrance, but the only special notice taken by the Legislature, was in a report in Assembly, made April 19, 1841,² from the House Committee on Colleges, Academies and Common Schools, occasioned by numerous petitions, chiefly from the Fifth District. This report was adverse to a change, although admitting that the Fifth District would receive \$1,535.43 *more*, and the First District \$855.70 *less*, upon a uniform apportionment based upon attendance throughout the whole State.

¹ *Legislative Doc.*, No. 400, 1830.

² *Assem. Doc.*, 256, 1841.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE LITERATURE FUND BY SENATORIAL DISTRICTS FROM THE TIME WHEN THE REVISED STATUTES TOOK EFFECT IN 1830 TILL THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION IN 1846.

Number of Students Allowed to have Pursued Classical Studies.

YEARS REPORT.	Total for the State.	IN SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.							
		First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.
1830-1831	2,090	81	182	433	234	496	251	171	192
1831-1832	2,220	189	175	416	266	482	357	196	264
1832-1833	2,399	216	193	514	239	443	290	234	270
1833-1834	2,960	216	349	536	342	544	284	273	306
1834-1835	3,300	273	349	538	327	664	347	376	496
1835-1836	3,740	326	310	757	535	828	392	451	397
1836-1837	4,017	317	420	727	374	910	413	419	436
1837-1838	4,562	252	550	661	587	837	397	658	566
1838-1839	5,046	353	610	1,139	563	1,036	449	624	481
1839-1840	7,070	537	872	1,320	1,021	1,175	669	710	786
1840-1841	8,842	666	923	1,455	1,193	1,437	908	1,079	1,251
1841-1842	10,186	778	1,121	1,498	1,440	1,669	1,046	1,200	1,440
1842-1843	10,560	799	1,064	1,472	1,544	1,746	1,040	1,258	1,640
1843-1844	11,377	806	997	1,410	1,541	2,000	1,143	1,444	1,937
1844-1845	11,596	792	1,046	1,497	1,706	1,843	1,260	1,684	1,929
1845-1846	12,237	763	1,181	1,647	1,906	1,649	1,612	1,623	1,674
1846-1847	13,481	800	1,343	1,913	2,042	1,628	1,924	1,633	2,080

Amount distributed in each Senatorial District, and the Amount that would have been due upon a uniform Distribution based upon the Number of Students pursuing Classical Studies throughout the State.

YEARS REPORT.	Sum actually distributed in each Senatorial Dist.	Amount that would have been received by each Senatorial District upon a uniform Distribution for the whole State.							
		First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.
1830-1831	\$1,290 00	\$305 13	\$747 01	\$2,130 85	\$1,251 50	\$2,444 12	\$1,236 73	\$642 59	\$946 04
1831-1832	1,250 00	628 83	768 29	1,873 87	1,198 20	2,171 17	1,067 57	682 58	1,189 19
1832-1833	1,250 00	901 00	804 70	2,143 20	996 50	1,847 60	1,306 40	975 50	1,126 20
1833-1834	1,250 00	859 15	1,171 10	1,796 75	1,147 70	1,825 30	953 00	916 00	1,329 00
1834-1835	1,280 00	806 55	1,029 80	1,567 47	964 86	2,018 29	1,023 90	1,106 50	1,463 64
1835-1836	1,500 00	1,045 45	994 10	2,363 77	1,074 35	2,639 53	1,034 02	1,446 21	1,398 58
1836-1837	1,500 00	947 22	1,254 97	2,173 32	1,117 53	2,719 12	1,234 06	1,233 00	1,302 78
1837-1838	1,500 00	1,662 64	1,446 20	2,257 83	1,412 06	2,265 21	1,014 01	1,484 19	1,494 06
1838-1839	1,500 00	601 67	1,450 64	2,706 81	1,343 64	2,439 87	1,067 86	1,246 13	1,143 68
1839-1840	5,000 00	2,986 50	4,941 67	7,480 50	6,784 53	6,592 07	3,736 66	4,023 67	4,454 40
1840-1841	5,000 00	2,705 17	4,175 36	6,582 00	5,396 87	6,501 83	4,098 50	4,681 67	5,629 20
1841-1842	5,000 00	3,055 23	4,402 14	5,802 90	5,034 40	6,534 06	4,103 70	4,712 37	5,634 80
1842-1843	5,000 00	3,028 50	4,630 30	5,575 74	5,848 80	6,615 67	3,939 40	4,733 77	6,212 10
1843-1844	5,000 00	2,853 04	3,529 10	4,991 27	5,458 60	7,077 20	4,046 90	5,185 86	6,358 07
1844-1845	5,000 00	2,731 87	3,608 10	5,163 86	6,885 07	6,357 63	4,811 17	5,491 37	6,660 93
1845-1846	5,000 00	2,494 44	3,850 31	5,370 54	6,218 03	5,406 40	5,229 84	5,292 40	6,110 60
1846-1847	5,000 00	2,368 37	3,687 87	5,675 70	6,067 97	4,860 26	5,708 00	5,438 98	6,171 87

turn to the Plan of Impartial Distribution for the whole State.

The apportionment by Senatorial districts continued through seven years, and until superseded by a clause in the Constitution of 6. It was said in its defense, that the object of the subsidy was encourage feeble academies in poor and thinly settled districts ;

but we can scarcely understand the force of this, since the district most benefited was that including New York city.

Upon the return to a plan of distribution upon equal terms for the whole State, but little change was made in the details of operation for a long period. By referring to the table of Attendance in Academies, showing the numbers claimed and allowed, it will be seen from the percentage column that the number participating in the distribution of the Literature Fund was a very large percentage of the number claimed as entitled to the privilege, until the year 1866, when it suddenly dropped from a point high up among the "nineties," down to less than two-thirds, and in two years later to less than half.

If we seek to learn the reason of this sudden change, it will not be found due to any change in the law, or in the form of the reports, or in the instructions under which they were made, but to increased attention in the scrutinizing of the reports, and the rejection of many claims that were not strictly in conformity with the spirit and letter of the ordinances under which the distribution was made.

In February, 1855, a standing committee was appointed upon the Distribution of the Literature Fund, consisting of Mr. Hawley, the Lieutenant-Governor (Mr. Thomas G. Alvord) and Mr. Parks; and on the 12th of January, 1866, the Lieutenant-Governor, from this Committee, reported as follows:

"That reports have been received from 202 Academies, and that the most careful and critical examination, embracing months of labor, has been given to them. While many are so accurately made as to require no correction, either in their financial or literary parts, others are deficient or incorrect in both. The printed forms, prepared with great care, are designed to relieve the officers of the Academies of much of the labor to which they would otherwise be subjected. The part of the report which relates to corporate property and financial affairs, is quite minute in its details, but not more so than is required for the preservation of the property and the economical administration of the finances. There is a strong tendency in all corporate bodies not created for the direct pecuniary interest of the corporators, to transfer labor and responsibility, which in the case of Academies, are often devolved almost wholly on the Principal, whose connection with the institution is often only temporary. This necessity produces laxity of management and neglect of that care of property which is indispensable to its preservation. The Committee have no doubt that the responsibility to which the trustees of Academies are held in the details of their annual reports, has contributed very essentially to the preservation of their academic

property, and they are decidedly of opinion, that such responsibility should not be in any degree relaxed. In all cases where the reports have been defective, they have been returned for correction, or have been corrected by correspondence, which has extended to more than one hundred letters.

The greater part of the labor of examining the reports has been expended on the schedule of studies, on which the sum to be apportioned to each Academy depends. The ordinance defining preliminary studies, and directing the mode in which the schedule shall be made, is believed to be as specific as it can be, while the examination to determine preliminary scholarship is left to the discretion of the principals of Academies. While this discretion is permitted, no uniform standard of scholarship will prevail, and those scholars will be claimed for the distribution of the Literature Fund in one Academy, whom a higher standard will exclude in another."

Applying the rules more strictly than had been practiced before, they excluded over twelve per cent of the number claimed.

The prevailing reason of exclusion was, that preliminary studies were pursued, either in whole or in part, by many scholars, showing that such studies had not been completed at the commencement of the course of higher studies, as required by the ordinance of the Regents.

It was evident from this searching investigation that the old system of apportionment involved radical defects. This had been felt for years, and the Regents in their report of 1864 said:

"The apportionment and distribution of the income of the Literature Fund was regulated by law when the system of public education in this State was in comparative infancy, and the Legislature adopted perhaps the best mode which was then practicable. In the judgment of the Regents, that mode of distribution does not now produce the amount of good which the people ought to derive, intended as it was, to operate only as a constantly active and increasing healthy stimulus to higher education. At a more recent period, the State also authorized the Board to distribute moneys to Academies to promote the education of teachers, making certain Academies practically from year to year, Normal Schools. The evident general intention of both these distributions is the same double purpose, of strengthening and sustaining the Academies, and of stimulating higher education and better modes of instruction. Yet merit in learning, and proficiency and merit in instruction are neither of them allowed to enter as an element in the mode of distribution.

The Regents suggest the practicability and expediency of making the distribution in both cases to depend upon merit as ascertained by competition and comparative examination, upon which might be

made to depend also promotions and honors in the form of scholarships and fellowships in the Colleges which would be sought with enlightened emulation as honorable distinctions, and also as positive evidences of actual merit.

It is the system of State competitive examinations, which gives to public education in Europe much of that thoroughness and exactness which is wanting in this country, and without which schools fail everywhere to produce their highest results. The Regents are not ignorant that it is sometimes assumed that the best mode of promoting the education of the people is to confine the bounty of the State to the Common Schools. They consider all the educational institutions of the State — Colleges, Academies and Common Schools — as but dependent parts of one great and harmonious system in which the teaching of the alphabet and of the higher branches of learning are equally important; as incentives, as objects of admiration, emulation and ambition, the higher Seminaries, the Normal School, the Academy, the College and the University are worth to the Common Schools themselves, even in their lower forms, much more than their cost, and when to this we add their value as contributors to the productive power of the State, and to its honor, glory and strength, their value cannot be over-estimated. * * * Distinguished citizens of this State deeply interested in public education, have urged the Regents to take measures for annual competitive examinations, which the Board would proceed to do if adequate funds were placed at their disposal for that purpose."

CHAPTER XIX.

WRITTEN EXAMINATIONS IN ACADEMIES.

In accordance with the views expressed in the report of 1864, and under the general powers conferred upon the Regents for establishing rules and regulations for the government of Academies, the Board on the 27th of July, 1864, and as a first step toward a much needed change, adopted the following :

Ordinance relative to the Examination and Classification of Scholars and the Distribution of the Literature Fund.

"SECTION 1. The scholars in every Academy subject to the visitation of the Regents of the University, shall be divided into two classes, to be denominated Preparatory and Academic. Preparatory scholars shall be those who pursue studies preliminary to the higher branches of English education — the Academic scholars, those w

having passed the examination in Preliminary studies hereinafter provided for, shall pursue the higher branches of English education, or the classics, or both.

§ 2. At the close of each Academic Term a public examination shall be held of all scholars presumed to have completed preliminary studies. This examination shall be conducted in the presence, and under the direction of a committee of at least three persons, to be appointed by the Trustees of the Academy. A record of the examination shall be kept, with the date at which it was held. To each scholar who has sustained such examination, a certificate shall be given in such form as the Regents shall prescribe, to be signed by the committee above referred to, and the Principal of the Academy, and the possession of such certificate shall entitle the person holding it to admission into the academic class in any Academy, subject to the visitation of the Regents without further examination.

§ 3. Scholars admitted to any Academy who have not received the certificates of examination as aforesaid, and who claim or are presumed to be academic scholars, shall within one week of such admission be examined by the Principal and other teachers of the Academy, and if found to have completed the Preliminary studies, shall be provisionally admitted to the academic class; but such admission shall not excuse such scholar from the examination above required at the close of the term, and the certificate as aforesaid shall be given only on such examination; but said certificate may have effect as if given at the commencement of the term, provided the committee shall be satisfied that the scholar to whom it is given was at that time entitled to it.

§ 4. Every scholar to be entitled to the certificate of admission to the academic class, as aforesaid, shall on the required examination be found to have attained such proficiency in reading, spelling and writing as is usually attained by scholars at the age of twelve years in the best Common Schools of the State, and to have such knowledge of arithmetic, English grammar and geography that the further study of these subjects in any of the ordinary school treatises is unnecessary.

§ 5. All scholars admitted to the academic class as aforesaid shall be regarded as scholars in the higher branches of English education or as classical scholars; and having after such admission pursued studies usually regarded as in advance of arithmetic, English grammar and geography, as aforesaid, or having become thoroughly proficient in the elementary works usually studied prior to the classics, and in addition thereto having studied the first book of Virgil, or its equivalent in Cæsar, Sallust or Cicero, shall entitle the Academy to which they belong to a share in the distribution of the Literature Fund, provided they have pursued such studies for four months or upwards of the year for which the distribution is made; the said four months to embrace at least thirteen full weeks of study."

It was afterward, but before the first trial of this method, decided that the examinations should be held simultaneously throughout the State, and by means of printed questions.

There was thus provided a means for knowing the scholarship of students entering upon classical or higher English studies, which had not existed before. The method was first tried in November, 1865, and from the beginning was received favorably among educators, as leading to great improvement in our mode of ascertaining the exact condition of scholarship in the several Academies of the State. The experience of the first year led to some modifications, and the subject presented first as a means for ascertaining the preparation of students at the time of entering upon higher studies was not long afterward employed in determining the progress made, and in fixing the basis upon which the Literature money should be apportioned.

From this beginning to the present time these written examinations upon printed questions have been continued with increasing favor, and steadily improving results, and in 1871 the Regents, in their Annual Report, said:

“Its results, from the beginning, have clearly indicated serious defects in elementary education, while the requirements of preliminary proficiency have not been changed, either by the statute, or the ordinances of the Regents; the number of scholars who have been found to have made such proficiency has been reduced to less than one-half the number allowed before this system of examination was instituted.”

Before February, 1870, the certificates were allowed as claimed, but since then they have been reviewed in the office of the Regents. During the three years preceding the adoption of this review, at the central office, all that were claimed were allowed. Since then the percentage allowed has ranged from 64.3 to 90.6.

CHAPTER XX.

PROPRIATIONS MADE TO ACADEMIES BY THE REGENTS UPON THE BASIS OF ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS ALLOWED UNDER THEIR RULES TO PARTICIPATE IN THE INCOME OF LITERATURE FUNDS.

Academy of Dutchess County (Poughkeepsie).

a.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
	\$515 00	1813	\$230 00	1824	\$229 12	1836	\$111 83	1848	\$138 27	1859	\$159 06
	275 00	1814	320 00	1825	108 75	1837	98 36	1849	142 92	1860	143 20
	250 00	1815	370 00	1827	250 00	1839	346 69	1850	160 79	1861	192 19
	100 00	1816	300 00	1828	104 11	1840	512 93	1851	186 17	1862	184 81
	150 00	1817	87 50	1829	312 46	1841	451 12	1852	175 74	1863	151 18
	200 00	1818	145 28	1830	324 57	1842	481 45	1853	187 03	1864	167 67
	70 00	1819	307 40	1831	187 82	1843	458 88	1854	263 29	1865	191 75
	80 00	1820	165 09	1832	114 64	1844	440 31	1855	202 86	1866	115 68
	100 00	1821	50 00	1833	103 87	1845	321 80	1856	159 15	1867	171 38
	150 00	1822	262 50	1834	103 87	1846	228 60	1857	184 94	1868	91 01
	200 00	1823	134 14	1835	189 26	1847	187 37	1858	213 44		

Addison Academy : (now) Addison Academy and Union School.

138 27	1852	112 71	1865	56 70	1874	61 75	1878	31 17	1882	104 02
152 61	1853	96 81	1871	19 82	1875	52 61	1879	53 99	1883	193 89
98 26	1854	70 21	1872	27 64	1876	55 81	1880	76 31		
132 98	1855	26 59	1873	22 96	1877	36 03	1881	114 00		

Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn.

19 82	1874	185 26	1876	217 66	1878	197 37	1880	147 26	1882	204 45
82 94	1875	247 28	1877	236 78	1879	171 78	1881	141 51	1883	247 70
154 96										

Afton Union School, Academic Department.

117 49	1874	293 32	1876	94 88	1878	171 41	1880	152 63	1882	125 54
256 27	1875	131 58	1877	82 36	1879	206 13	1881	110 07	1883	73 99

Albany Academy.

200 00	1828	489 87	1839	566 99	1850	285 84	1861	268 02	1873	120 53
234 50	1829	277 18	1840	505 68	1851	298 69	1862	288 66	1874	164 67
408 60	1830	277 18	1841	485 83	1852	244 50	1863	302 57	1875	210 44
377 00	1831	313 70	1842	496 46	1853	329 96	1864	244 22	1876	189 75
239 78	1832	265 62	1843	524 38	1854	298 40	1865	201 54	1877	319 71
167 50	1833	306 06	1844	513 06	1855	316 88	1866	213 04	1878	238 93
450 00	1834	306 06	1845	473 08	1856	222 43	1867	175 03	1879	279 74
378 04	1835	212 50	1846	462 92	1857	197 75	1868	203 69	1880	267 10
399 50	1836	206 00	1847	486 57	1858	225 58	1869	104 07	1881	224 90
589 00	1837	193 74	1848	449 38	1859	225 38	1870	42 86	1882	261 84
450 97	1838	575 74	1849	435 37	1860	255 97	1871	33 04	1883	241 27
604 83										

Albany Female Academy.

725 30	1834	410 34	1841	849 15	1848	912 04	1855	408 74	1861	292 70
661 34	1835	474 64	1842	780 15	1849	755 68	1856	314 17	1862	260 36
360 66	1836	553 49	1843	731 46	1850	573 92	1857	230 73	1863	211 61
360 68	1837	411 09	1844	713 40	1851	509 41	1858	263 89	1864	213 23
350 20	1838	1,064 36	1845	684 78	1852	555 87	1859	255 64	1865	206 45
347 17	1839	1,106 49	1846	866 83	1853	423 47	1860	297 14	1874	72 04
410 34	1840	847 27	1847	844 53	1854	405 48				

Albany Female Seminary.

291 70	1835	177 38	1841	115 49	1847	181 77	1853	329 37	1860	157 52
115 50	1836	106 75	1842	134 77	1848	210 07	1854	296 65	1861	137 55
116 80	1837	83 16	1843	203 74	1849	152 61	1855	68 69	1862	96 22
204 28	1838	143 93	1844	343 04	1850	147 39	1856	76 70	1863	76 10
142 13	1839	130 68	1845	230 00	1851	169 81	1857	47 60	1864	72 90
171 68	1840	120 56	1846	171 45	1852	187 21	1859	107 90	1865	56 74
171 68										

Albany High School.

1,296 50	1876	1,942 18	1878	2,332 19	1880	2,403 86	1882	2,168 63	1883	2,031 28
1,683 58	1877	2,069 12	1879	2,233 07	1881	2,093 99				

Albion Academy : (now) Albion Union School, Academic Department (since 1877).

Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
1840	\$104 26	1848	\$374 92	1856	\$339 42	1863	\$306 28	1870	\$262 32	1878	\$228 32
1841	106 71	1849	363 33	1857	199 59	1864	297 08	1871	195 22	1879	195 22
1842	299 42	1850	328 28	1858	258 57	1865	225 02	1872	307 34	1880	307 34
1843	259 33	1851	272 10	1859	265 00	1866	255 71	1873	160 70	1881	160 70
1844	354 85	1852	359 12	1860	243 44	1867	390 16	1874	102 92	1882	102 92
1845	408 65	1853	322 89	1861	303 28	1868	450 71	1875	78 92	1883	78 92
1846	331 47	1854	182 55	1862	371 67	1869	294 12	1877	195 60		
1847	503 35	1855	296 94								

Alexander Classical School : Alexander Collegiate Seminary.

1838	254 41	1839	91 92	1841	149 29	1841	219 51	1842	110 00	1843	
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Alfred Academy.

1843	532 00	1848	808 34	1852	624 63	1856	588 11	1860	558 48	1864	
1844	486 97	1849	620 05	1853	617 56	1857	628 09	1861	516 64	1865	
1845	452 18	1850	712 32	1854	633 67	1858	688 84	1862	373 54	1866	
1846	751 53	1851	615 80	1855	443 19	1859	653 28	1863	516 25	1867	
1847	774 61										

Alfred University, Academic Department.

1868	316 36	1871	376 62	1874	684 42	1877	648 57	1880	529 42	1882	
1869	361 99	1872	615 09	1875	599 78	1878	581 75	1881	412 74	1883	
1870	385 74	1873	688 73	1876	675 30	1879	564 40				

Almond Academy.

1877	\$15 44										
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Amenia Seminary.

1836	103 65	1841	906 93	1846	482 92	1851	417 35	1856	358 57	1876	
1837	218 84	1842	1,028 08	1847	637 58	1852	338 10	1857	307 64	1877	
1838	902 76	1843	817 38	1848	611 57	1853	391 71	1858	234 79	1878	
1839	1,050 98	1844	749 36	1849	498 94	1854	301 91	1874	15 44	1879	
1840	776 09	1845	647 62	1850	455 57	1855	310 23	1875	78 92		

Ames Academy.

1838	193 40	1844	267 58	1849	133 23	1854	91 28	1859	123 13	1864	
1839	268 22	1845	205 38	1850	116 13	1855	48 75	1860	63 44	1867	
1840	187 49	1846	142 88	1851	90 01	1856	90 12	1861	72 29	1868	
1841	145 72	1847	198 55	1852	106 98	1857	164 81	1862	49 05	1869	
1842	146 01	1848	146 25	1853	155 27	1858	130 21	1863	70 53	1870	
1843	164 13										

Amsterdam Female Seminary : (now) Amsterdam Academy.

1843	266 70	1850	207 69	1857	106 19	1863	102 09	1872	96 75	1878	
1844	275 44	1851	184 12	1858	64 03	1864	91 13	1873	109 04	1879	
1845	215 16	1852	191 02	1859	176 13	1865	8 68	1874	36 02	1880	
1846	302 90	1853	158 80	1860	179 09	1866	126 69	1875	21 04	1881	
1847	260 07	1854	52 66	1861	137 55	1870	144 65	1876	239 98	1882	
1848	159 54	1855	88 64	1862	109 44	1871	158 53	1877	463 27	1883	
1849	159 87	1856	168 74								

Andes Collegiate Institute.

1863	100 24	1865	105 66	1866	179 60	1867	164 09	1868	117 02	1869	
1864	151 27										

Angelica Academy.

1860	123 51	1862	101 88	1864	189 54	1866	103 50	1868	151 68	1875	
1861	149 88	1863	118 80	1865	162 40	1867	120 33	1869	72 40	1876	

Angola Union School, Academic Department.

1876	72 55	1878	72 72	1880	57 23	1881	114 00	1882	114 89	1883	
1877	51 47	1879	39 26								

Arcade Academy : (now) Arcade Union School, Academic Department.

1864	271 18	1867	142 21	1871	72 68	1874	56 61	1877	61 00	1882	
1865	166 32	1868	125 68	1872	76 62	1875	52 61	1881	19 65	1883	
1866	480 98	1869	45 25	1873	45 91	1876	55 81				

Argyle Academy.

1843	152 40	1850	142 92	1857	117 18	1864	96 60	1871	138 76	1878	
1844	146 90	1851	223 00	1858	137 77	1865	144 78	1872	124 40	1879	
1845	151 59	1852	191 02	1859	104 15	1866	91 32	1873	103 30	1880	
1846	222 87	1853	70 57	1860	48 33	1867	171 38	1874	87 45	1881	
1847	341 16	1854	71 97	1861	130 48	1868	73 67	1875	47 35	1882	
1848	241 97	1855	106 37	1862	30 18	1869	190 04	1876	33 49	1883	
1849	201 05	1856	92 04	1863	29 69	1870	283 95	1877	20 59		

APPROPRIATIONS MADE TO ACADEMIES BY THE REGENTS. 461

Astoria Institute.

a.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
	\$186 43	1844	\$196 98	1845	\$206 15	1846	\$134 31	1847	\$114 65	1848	\$142 68

Attica Union School, Academic Department.

25 52	1870	64 29	1873	97 57	1898	50 23	1879	132 51	1882	254 24
99 68	1871	66 07	1874	97 77	1877	108 10	1880	147 86	1883	130 72
81 44	1872	48 38	1875	68 40	1878	128 85	1881	180 09		

Auburn Academy.

58 00	1838	236 80	1888	274 63	1846	317 19	1853	359 95	1860	193 32
67 10	1831	165 80	1839	278 04	1847	114 66	1884	238 78	1861	228 79
164 50	1832	208 00	1840	308 32	1848	335 04	1855	256 40	1862	256 50
99 68	1833	229 36	1841	346 61	1849	339 10	1856	224 18	1863	232 13
161 73	1834	229 37	1842	346 26	1850	417 60	1857	230 72	1864	145 81
288 06	1835	211 22	1843	332 00	1851	419 40	1858	178 75	1865	179 36
262 09	1836	116 63	1844	317 31	1852	404 96	1859	147 66	1866	295 26
226 60	1837	97 38	1845	291 68						

Auburn Academic High School.

255 25	1870	283 95	1873	619 65	1876	739 02	1879	642 98	1882	573 89
364 37	1871	386 60	1874	617 33	1877	766 97	1880	667 74	1883	686 06
343 89	1872	442 31	1875	657 65	1878	831 07	1881	683 97		

Auburn Female Seminary.

268 77	1841	354 56	1843	306 24	1845	339 06	1847	346 76	1849	373 02
196 00	1842	280 83	1844	314 23	1846	357 19	1848	364 29		

Augusta Academy.

58 00	1848	143 58	1854	82 50	1860	78 76	1866	27 40	1872	62 28
138 36	1849	84 78	1855	35 46	1861	45 84	1867	7 20	1873	28 78
142 52	1850	89 33	1856	63 19	1862	62 28	1868	34 97	1874	77 19
84 54	1851	67 51	1857	58 59	1863	20 41	1869	49 77	1875	36 53
108 58	1852	84 08	1858	34 93	1864	49 21	1870	101 79	1876	80 22
106 26	1853	77 64	1859	45 45	1865	31 33	1871	99 11	1877	5 15

Aurora Academy.

385 95	1846	200 08	1854	221 17	1862	190 65	1870	662 54	1877	123 83
363 78	1847	178 98	1855	150 47	1863	191 19	1871	634 13	1878	83 11
312 49	1848	162 20	1856	108 83	1864	203 95	1871	679 28	1879	83 43
286 24	1849	150 18	1857	164 81	1865	164 36	1872	436 45	1880	104 93
301 35	1850	250 11	1858	195 98	1866	270 98	1874	447 70	1881	82 35
148 97	1851	253 27	1859	191 83	1867	290 00	1875	273 56	1882	25 11
170 76	1852	150 90	1860	130 67	1868	546 05	1876	234 40	1883	22 52
168 27	1853	134 09	1861	123 45	1869	538 47				

Avon Academy: (now) Avon Union School, Academic Department.

11	19 24	1843	240 00	1844	136 48	1862	46 63	1883	91 99		
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Bainbridge Union School, Academic Department.

74	122 50	1877*	421 38	1879	168 87	1881	138 66	1882	204 78	1883	245 02
73	257 60	1876	197 37	1880	140 09						

Ball Seminary (Hoosick Falls).

44	91 06	1848	175 00	1851	120 71	1854	77 23	1857	78 07	1860	25 06
45	246 46	1849	60 84	1852	122 25	1855	121 48	1858	69 99	1861	24 68
46	389 06	1850	67 08	1853	104 11	1856	168 54	1859	49 25	1862	29 38
47	131 43										

Baldwinsville Academy: (now) Baldwinsville Free Academy.

85	74 36	1869	135 74	1872	290 28	1875	284 10	1878	233 74	1881	208 33
86	46 97	1870	209 59	1873	256 27	1876	301 37	1879	152 15	1882	161 41
87	38 46	1871	278 90	1874	236 72	1877	190 45	1880	190 78	1883	171 28
88	156 61										

Ballston Academy.

89	100 00	1813	170 80	1816	50 00	1819	58 00	1821	36 00	1823	97 00
91	100 00	1814	120 00	1817	112 00	1820	35 36	1822	67 50	1824	84 12
92	120 80	1815	120 00	1818	143 10						

Batavia Female Academy.

9	419 84	1839	203 82	1840	163 38	1841	64 04	1842	67 77		
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*One hundred and eighty-nine dollars and seventy-five cents of this allowed on thirty-four scholars attending in 1873-4, and not included in the apportionment of that year.

Batavia Union School, Academic Department.

Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
1861	\$ 40 55	1865	\$133 92	1869	\$126 69	1873	\$252 53	1877	\$319 14	1881	\$387 11
1862	220 74	1866	210 05	1870	144 65	1874	205 84	1878	295 07	1882	380 10
1863	206 04	1867	178 67	1871	198 22	1875	294 63	1879	304 29	1883	398 13
1864	193 19	1868	216 69	1872	248 80	1876	245 58	1880	252 79		

Bath-on-the-Hudson Union School.

1877	25 74
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Bethany Academy.

1843	124 48	1846	91 44	1850	58 06	1853	75 87	1855	150 69	1857	185 11
1844	117 40	1847	310 41	1851	104 34	1854	143 93	1856	80 58	1858	193 14
1845	48 09	1848	39 90	1852	166 19						

Binghamton Academy: (now) Binghamton Central High School.

1843	376 00	1850	404 20	1857	230 73	1864	244 23	1871	165 18	1878	157 11
1844	207 82	1851	382 57	1858	194 54	1865	230 89	1872	152 04	1879	157 11
1845	236 49	1852	336 19	1859	138 19	1866	118 72	1873	407 50	1880	130 10
1846	288 61	1853	215 27	1860	311 46	1867	175 03	1874	473 43	1881	188 11
1847	304 82	1854	219 42	1861	370 29	1868	264 36	1875	557 69	1882	182 10
1848	244 63	1855	214 94	1862	411 30	1869	212 67	1876	435 32	1883	188 11
1849	385 13	1856	166 82	1863	324 95	1870	182 15	1877	344 88		

Blooming Grove Academy.

1822	43 75	1823	97 58	1824	94 12
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Boonville Union School, Academic Department.

1881	39 31	1882	57 39	1883	56 69
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Bridge Hampton Literary and Commercial Institute.

1877	15 44	1879	49 08	1880	38 16	1881	19 65	1882	17 94	1883	188 11
1878	72 72										

Bridgewater Academy.

1828	231 70	1830	83 16	1832	128 70	1834	42 04	1836	54 25	1837	188 11
1829	83 16	1831	158 00	1832	42 04	1835	77 80				

Brockport Collegiate Institute.

1843	451 25	1847	578 86	1851	362 11	1856	130 39	1860	263 13	1864	188 11
1844	530 93	1848	422 79	1852	454 63	1857	250 94	1861	238 04	1865	188 11
1845	524 08	1849	452 94	1853	428 76	1858	267 68	1862	335 83	1866	188 11
1846	691 53	1850	406 43	1854	229 95	1859	344 76	1863	202 33		

Brookfield Academy: (now) Brookfield Union School, Academic Department.

1847	240 89	1853	185 27	1858	131 94	1866	106 54	1871	6 61	1879	188 11
1848	251 61	1854	315 80	1860	107 40	1867	65 64	1872	34 56	1880	188 11
1849	222 84	1855	618 25	1861	144 59	1868	26 00	1873	28 70	1881	188 11
1850	276 91	1856	281 69	1862	103 76	1869	58 82	1874	20 39	1882	188 11
1851	161 62	1857	108 03	1863	83 53	1870	10 72	1875	5 26	1883	188 11
1852	194 84										

Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute.

1857	397 35	1863	417 66	1868	680 40	1872	836 24	1876	563 68	1880	188 11
1858	461 81	1864	413 73	1869	556 57	1873	728 90	1877	442 68	1881	188 11
1859	429 78	1865	328 72	1870	675 05	1874	859 38	1878	503 84	1882	188 11
1860	488 67	1866	310 50	1871	746 63	1875	615 56	1879	652 74	1883	188 11
1862	358 47	1867	247 96								

Brooklyn Female Academy.

1846	562 93	1848	800 36	1849	767 79	1850	741 35	1851	711 95	1852	188 11
1847	908 82										

Buffalo Central School.

1861	343 84	1865	361 98	1871	403 05	1875	1,473 13	1878	2,067 28	1881	188 11
1862	545 25	1866	420 09	1872	829 33	1876	1,607 38	1879	1,963 14	1882	188 11
1863	445 59	1867	849 61	1873	1,291 36	1877	1,770 72	1880	1,980 75	1883	188 11
1864	411 91	1868	359 70	1874	1,430 59						

Buffalo Female Academy.

1852	213 94	1856	237 77	1859	113 64	1862	198 10	1865	375 68	1868	188 11
1853	213 49	1857	194 10	1860	116 35	1863	293 29	1866	322 68	1869	188 11
1854	205 37	1858	159 11	1861	183 38	1864	535 35	1867	284 42	1870	188 11
1855	250 39										

Buffalo High School Association; Buffalo Literary and Scientific Association.

1829	286 94	1831	166 67	1833	73 08	1841	170 73	1843	85 59	1845	188 11
1830	266 94	1832	174 29	1840	156 24	1842	134 23	1844	96 06		

Cambridge Washington Academy.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1829	\$241 13	1838	\$222 41	1847	\$237 70	1856	\$122 72	1865	\$242 63
1830	241 13	1839	159 29	1848	297 81	1857	135 49	1866	203 96
1831	214 43	1840	170 12	1849	339 10	1858	133 89	1867	113 04
1832	116 96	1841	145 72	1850	279 14	1859	232 87	1868	147 35
1833	65 14	1842	81 11	1851	325 29	1860	234 49	1869	244 34
1834	65 14	1843	61 56	1852	319 00	1861	238 04	1870	305 38
1835	92 26	1844	170 51	1853	305 25	1862	181 12	1871	244 47
1836	89 39	1845	259 17	1854	168 51	1863	224 32	1872	207 34
1837	119 47	1846	280 04	1855	144 04	1864	236 93	1873	103 30

Cambridge Union School, Academic Department.

1877	30 89	1875	58 89	1881	30 31	1882	50 22	1883	24 08
1878	46 75	1880	38 16						

Camden Union School, Academic Department.

1880	62 00	1881	39 11	1882	25 11	1883	25 74
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Canajoharie Academy ; (now) Canajoharie Union School, Academic Department.

1836	61 46	1844	178 38	1852	139 44	1860	186 16	1867	32 82
1837	124 79	1845	168 70	1853	162 33	1861	165 75	1868	117 02
1838	294 93	1846	254 32	1854	122 87	1862	18 86	1878	46 75
1839	201 16	1847	229 31	1855	159 55	1863	141 07	1879	49 08
1840	215 27	1848	241 97	1856	128 47	1864	107 54	1880	23 85
1841	197 54	1849	133 23	1857	144 66	1865	133 05	1881	47 17
1842	266 06	1850	37 97	1858	190 18	1866	106 54	1883	83 12
1843	222 74	1851	83 88	1859	206 40				

Canandaigua Academy.

1826	153 19	1838	711 26	1850	200 99	1862	192 44	1874	247 01
1827	161 29	1839	671 92	1851	241 40	1863	181 91	1875	242 01
1828	163 35	1840	629 15	1852	217 76	1864	185 90	1876	223 24
1829	146 20	1841	494 02	1853	174 68	1865	199 58	1877	190 45
1830	146 20	1842	429 36	1854	184 31	1866	225 27	1878	166 21
1831	192 30	1843	384 60	1855	177 27	1867	244 31	1879	250 30
1832	196 84	1844	400 49	1856	162 99	1868	312 03	1880	190 78
1833	169 55	1845	354 60	1857	151 98	1869	375 57	1881	197 61
1834	169 55	1846	325 76	1858	168 81	1870	358 95	1882	224 24
1835	299 98	1847	237 70	1859	191 22	1871	416 26	1883	142 86
1836	235 98	1848	292 49	1860	198 69	1872	338 64		
1837	337 77	1849	201 05	1861	190 45	1873	315 67		

Canaseraga Union School, Academic Department.

1881	27 52	1882	28 70	1883	38 60
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Canastota Union School, Academic Department.

1874	46 31	1876	44 65	1878	25 97	1880	23 45	1882	54 46
1875	47 35	1877	41 18	1879	34 35	1881	15 72	1883	61 90

Candor Free Academy.

1874	36 02	1876	72 55	1878	67 52	1880	85 85	1882	48 04
1875	57 87	1877	102 95	1879	93 25	1881	78 62	1883	79 34

Canisteo Academy.

1875	26 30	1877	25 74	1879	78 52	1881	78 62	1883	154 94
1876	33 49	1878	51 94	1880	95 39	1882	89 67		

Canton Academy : (now) Canton Union School, Academic Department.

1847	226 51	1855	79 13	1863	118 80	1870	176 80	1877	190 45
1848	135 61	1856	113 13	1864	83 85	1871	198 22	1878	93 49
1849	133 23	1857	93 36	1865	115 44	1872	241 90	1879	68 71
1850	156 32	1858	114 43	1866	140 03	1873	126 27	1880	114 47
1851	124 80	1859	130 62	1867	94 60	1874	164 67	1881	166 14
1852	126 07	1860	96 66	1868	147 35	1875	147 31	1882	75 33
1853	130 57	1861	109 32	1869	180 99	1876	184 17	1883	77 20
1854	108 83	1862	79 24						

Carthage Union School, Academic Department.

1874	82 34	1876	61 39	1878	93 49	1880	71 54	1882	57 39
1875	57 87	1877	108 10	1879	78 52	1881	74 69	1883	57 90

Carey Collegiate Seminary.

1862	227 31	1868	203 74	1864	122 12	1871	112 32	1877	41 18
1863	333 48	1869	117 39	1866	97 41	1872	152 04	1879	24 54
1864	337 02	1860	150 36	1867	105 74	1873	132 01	1880	33 39
1865	336 81	1861	139 30	1868	138 68	1874	113 21	1881	15 72
1866	209 01	1862	79 24	1869	171 91	1875	126 27	1882	25 11
1867	183 14	1863	96 52	1870	123 22	1876	66 97	1883	38 66

Castile Union School, Academic Department.

Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
1874	\$46 31	1876	\$27 91	1878	\$67 52	1880	\$57 23	1882	\$68 15	1883	0
1875	42 09	1877	46 33	1879	29 45	1881	55 03				

Catskill Academy.

1804	200 00	1809	80 00	1811	75 00	1813	110 00	1815	50 00	1822	2
1808	80 00	1810	100 00	1812	75 00	1814	90 00	1816	14 00		

Catskill Free Academy.

1867	138 56	1870	133 94	1873	195 14	1876	161 85	1879	147 24	1882	2
1868	95 34	1871	151 97	1874	164 67	1877	92 65	1880	190 73	1883	18
1869	104 07	1872	172 78	1875	189 40	1878	124 66	1881	98 27		

Cayuga Academy.

1803	375 00	1815	140 00	1824	141 12	1833	76 46	1844	172 53	1852	3
1804	100 00	1816	140 00	1825	145 00	1834	76 46	1845	242 77	1853	3
1808	70 00	1817	350 00	1826	102 14	1837	97 33	1846	242 89	1854	3
1809	100 00	1818	118 04	1827	120 96	1838	302 86	1847	290 83	1855	2
1810	150 00	1819	220 40	1828	73 49	1839	259 50	1848	255 27	1856	1
1811	100 00	1820	51 10	1829	87 72	1840	174 99	1849	283 39	1857	10
1812	150 00	1821	42 50	1830	87 72	1841	378 48	1850	261 28	1858	10
1813	200 00	1822	175 00	1831	213 67	1842	557 48	1851	194 36	1859	12
1814	210 00	1823	164 62	1832	164 84	1843	273 80				

Cayuga Lake Academy (Aurora).

1860	146 78	1864	138 52	1869	31 67	1872	41 47	1875	36 83	1878	0
1861	163 98	1865	123 27	1870	96 44	1873	34 44	1876	39 07	1879	2
1862	141 50	1866	170 47	1871	19 82	1874	25 73	1877	41 81	1881	2
1863	161 49										

Cazenovia Seminary ; (formerly) Seminary of the Genesee Conference — Seminary of the Oneida and Genesee Conference — Oneida Conference Seminary and Central New York Conference Seminary.

1827	233 87	1837	229 52	1847	648 77	1857	446 81	1866	773 21	1875	96
1828	202 09	1838	655 31	1848	646 14	1858	500 62	1867	725 63	1876	1,50
1829	158 76	1839	535 82	1849	634 58	1859	666 52	1868	697 74	1877	0
1830	158 76	1840	590 08	1850	752 52	1860	721 37	1869	574 67	1878	0
1831	203 14	1841	641 45	1851	732 40	1861	687 68	1870	487 53	1879	2
1832	234 22	1842	565 00	1852	744 98	1862	609 92	1871	303 94	1880	16
1833	237 52	1843	390 66	1853	748 11	1863	616 29	1872	808 60	1881	11
1834	237 52	1844	548 81	1854	668 77	1864	739 97	1873	912 56	1882	3
1835	362 62	1845	523 08	1855	642 62	1865	757 23	1874	879 97	1883	5
1836	376 30	1846	585 79	1856	536 34						

Randolph Academy Association : (now) Chamberlain Institute.

1850	167 49	1856	325 97	1862	356 58	1868	268 69	1874	277 88	1879	5
1851	347 79	1857	245 39	1863	378 68	1869	280 54	1875	310 41	1880	2
1852	374 40	1858	168 81	1864	359 05	1870	262 32	1876	295 79	1881	11
1853	262 91	1859	232 89	1865	369 81	1871	284 12	1877	353 17	1882	2
1854	259 78	1860	207 64	1866	60 88	1872	304 08	1878	384 37	1883	6
1855	113 01	1861	354 44	1867	69 28	1873	309 93				

Champlain Academy : (now) Champlain Union School, Academic Department.

1843	93 79	1850	42 43	1855	330 17	1860	109 19	1865	103 70	1870	1
1844	125 92	1851	40 92	1856	329 81	1861	111 08	1866	109 59	1871	
1845	110 02	1852	124 16	1857	159 35	1862	100 00	1867	61 99	1873	
1846	68 59	1853	104 11	1858	147 47	1863	111 37	1868	199 35	1874	
1848	63 82	1854	168 51	1859	126 90	1864	147 64	1869	199 09	1875	
1849	101 74										

Chateaugay Union School, Academic Department.

1882	14 35	1883	61 12
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Cherry Valley Academy.

1809	70 00	1820	35 34	1829	199 20	1838	106 39	1847	159 40	1856	2
1811	100 00	1821	10 00	1830	199 20	1839	69 60	1848	364 29	1857	1
1812	120 00	1822	81 25	1831	202 55	1840	17 97	1849	222 83	1858	1
1813	170 00	1823	73 20	1832	211 20	1841	297 82	1850	159 82	1859	1
1815	110 00	1824	111 63	1833	147 60	1842	250 00	1851	137 07	1860	1
1816	150 00	1825	190 30	1834	147 60	1843	339 11	1852	271 25	1861	1
1817	189 00	1826	212 77	1835	163 12	1844	366 89	1853	257 61	1862	1
1818	136 20	1827	208 33	1836	71 75	1845	115 99	1854	208 59	1864	
1819	243 60	1828	416 39	1837	77 48	1846	177 17	1855	217 16	1865	

Chester Academy : (now) Chester Union School, Academic Department.

1844	228 62	1851	104 24	1858	56 26	1864	165 85	1870	101 79	1878	
1845	233 30	1852	57 32	1859	34 06	1865	205 45	1873	22 96	1879	
1846	200 03	1853	81 16	1860	73 39	1866	97 41	1874	41 17	1880	
1847	167 79	1854	84 25	1861	132 24	1867	69 28	1875	68 40	1883	
1848	79 77	1855	90 85	1862	154 70	1868	117 02	1877	56 62	1882	
1849	84 78	1856	61 36	1863	176 34	1869	108 60	1877	89 29*	1883	
1850	73 70	1857	25 62								

* On 16 scholars attending in 1875-6, not included in the apportionment of that year.

Chili Seminary.

s.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
	\$10 52	1876	\$11 16	1878	\$15 58	1880	\$14 31	1881	\$3 93	1882	\$14 35

Cincinnati Academy.

184 34	1863	191 19	1868	212 35	1872	48 38	1876	189 75	1880	52 47
215 89	1864	176 78	1869	108 60	1873	132 01	1877	164 72	1881	53 24
211 22	1865	270 02	—	54 30	1874	118 36	1878	93 49	1882	83 15
185 14	1866	298 33	1870	117 87	1875	168 36	1879	39 26	1883	83 34
32 07	1867	247 66	1871	66 07						

Clarence Academy : (now) Clarence Classical Union School.

91 20	1862	113 20	1866	152 21	1869	158 37	1872	124 40	1875	147 31
58 73	1863	126 22	1867	43 76	1870	117 87	1873	223 83	1876	139 52
103 82	1864	109 36	1868	138 68	1871	105 72	1874	159 53	1877	159 57
88 18	1865	72 40								

Clarkson Academy.

75 84	1839	147 93	1843	59 66	1846	185 74	1850	33 50	1853	63 52
87 50	1840	104 26	1844	56 04	1847	61 53	1851	61 37	1854	38 61
90 30	1841	79 28	1845	43 28	1848	39 90	1852	70 69	1856	82 45
260 80	1842	108 42								

Claverack Academy : (now) Claverack Academy and Hudson River Institute.

128 78	1846	82 87	1854	50 91	1862	622 66	1870	621 47	1877	370 61
106 49	1847	78 31	1855	1,389 29	1863	573 69	1871	614 48	1878	394 76
170 79	1848	63 82	1856	693 39	1864	710 80	1872	677 29	1879	314 10
112 09	1849	33 94	1857	893 61	1865	745 48	1873	975 70	1880	367 26
46 11	1850	40 20	1858	712 12	1866	791 48	1874	602 08	1881	487 43
163 66	1851	42 97	1859	903 03	1867	766 74	1875	473 51	1882	542 80
127 51	1852	40 13	1860	723 16	1868	754 07	1876	357 18	1883	313 06
78 41	1853	49 40	1861	603 05	1869	764 62				

Clermont Academy.

53 08	1839	44 76
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Clinton Academy.

215 00	1815	55 00	1824	41 25	1835	71 00	1844	67 74	1853	31 76
325 00	1816	100 00	1825	108 75	1836	35 46	1845	28 16	1855	44 31
300 00	1817	175 00	1826	85 11	1837	29 51	1846	45 73	1856	53 69
200 00	1818	131 72	1827	80 64	1838	80 27	1847	44 75	1858	34 08
70 00	1819	319 00	1830	660 00	1839	130 01	1848	37 24	1861	51 73
70 00	1820	47 17	1831	109 96	1840	35 84	1849	36 34	1862	28 30
100 00	1821	41 50	1832	87 91	1841	61 10	1850	29 03	1863	31 55
100 00	1822	93 75	1833	105 29	1842	55 18	1851	38 88	1864	34 63
140 00	1823	60 97	1834	96 00	1843	124 29	1852	13 40	1865	29 35
160 00										

Clinton Grammar School.

104 83	1837	40 94	1847	178 98	1857	153 80	1866	118 72	1875	163 10
67 36	1838	140 44	1848	239 31	1858	133 89	1867	146 86	1876	200 91
52 92	1839	118 32	1849	237 38	1859	75 73	1868	186 35	1877	200 75
51 92	1840	101 87	1850	149 62	1860	55 49	1869	230 77	1878	202 57
76 19	1841	123 13	1851	67 51	1861	74 05	1870	166 08	1879	147 24
68 93	1842	145 00	1852	143 26	1862	107 54	1871	211 43	1880	166 93
34 73	1843	48 84	1853	188 80	1863	100 24	1872	152 04	1881	102 20
34 73	1844	130 38	1854	131 65	1864	129 40	1873	149 23	1882	43 04
82 96	1845	302 20	1855	126 30	1865	115 44	1874	159 53	1883	33 74
49 02	1846	262 89	1856	138 06						

Clinton Liberal Institute.

166 47	1843	274 01	1851	540 10	1859	119 28	1867	200 55	1875	26 30
204 79	1844	548 81	1852	517 66	1860	204 06	1868	164 68	1876	33 49
166 66	1845	369 35	1853	404 05	1861	223 93	1869	271 49	1877	5 15
497 84	1846	360 05	1854	261 54	1862	260 36	1870	316 09	1880	100 16
511 46	1847	458 62	1855	197 21	1863	334 23	1871	204 83	1881	208 33
371 54	1848	470 65	1856	233 94	1864	235 10	1872	179 69	1882	204 45
317 86	1849	370 60	1857	157 47	1865	264 15	1873	149 23	1883	183 36
172 50	1850	464 49	1858	42 69	1866	194 83	1874	97 77		

Clinton Seminary.

212 50	1842	330 00	1843	387 95	1844	230 44
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Clover Street Seminary (Brighton).

249 95	1850	71 95	1852	242 59	1854	238 72	1856	182 16	1857	190 43
191 36	1851	214 81	1853	213 49	1855	254 91				

Clyde High School.

102 20	1882	89 67	1883	64 34
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Cobleskill Union School, Academic Department.

200 88	1874	199 93	1877	82 36	1879	68 71	1881	117 93	1883	137 37
92 63	1875	89 29	1878	67 52	1880	57 23	1882	200 54		

Colgate Academy.

Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
1874	\$41 17	1876	\$233 49	1880	\$47 70	1881	\$43 24	1882	\$32 26	1883	\$2
1875	15 78										

Columbia Academy (Kinderhook).

1803	475 00
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Cook Academy (Havana).

1874	185 26	1876	407 41	1878	394 76	1880	224 17	1882	172 82	1883	\$2
1875	242 01	1877	452 97	1879	407 35	1881	188 68				

Cooperstown Union School, Academic Department.

1873	45 91	1875	115 75	1877	196 60	1879	215 94	1881	276 54	1883	\$2
1874	66 61	1876	145 10	1878	181 80	1880	162 16	1882	308 70		

Corning (Free) Academy.

1860	139 62	1864	189 55	1868	199 35	1872	490 70	1876	440 90	1880	\$2
1861	156 93	1865	180 01	1869	443 44	1873	413 24	1877	272 81	1881	\$2
1862	128 29	1866	112 63	1870	466 10	1874	483 72	1878	176 60	1882	\$5
1863	183 76	1867	167 73	1871	455 91	1875	426 16	1879	176 69	1883	\$2

Cortlandville Academy.

1842	121 20	1847	430 66	1852	280 80	1857	303 96	1862	433 94	1866	\$2
1843	348 76	1848	353 65	1853	238 20	1858	312 40	1863	469 74	1867	\$2
1844	332 71	1849	249 49	1854	270 31	1859	335 17	1864	570 45	1868	\$2
1845	283 68	1850	314 87	1855	272 54	1860	399 17	1865	383 50	1869	\$2
1846	234 32	1851	272 10	1856	312 55	1861	459 16				

Coxsackie Academy: (now) Coxsackie Union School, Academic Department.

1838	113 63	1843	26 72	1849	58 14	1853	26 47	1857	182 32	1872	\$1
1839	79 02	1845	20 92	1850	62 53	1864	61 97	1868	130 01	1874	\$1
1840	80 37	1846	88 59	1851	65 46	1865	123 27	1869	58 82	1883	\$1
1841	105 30	1847	137 03	1852	68 78	1866	164 38	1870	82 15	1883	\$4
1842	92 20	1848	90 41								

Crown Point Union School, Academic Department.

1883	9 65
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Cuba Union School, Academic Department.

1883	53 25
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Danville Seminary.

1859	238 61	1863	168 92	1867	171 38	1871	105 72	1875	110 49	1879	\$1
1860	250 60	1864	151 28	1868	177 68	1872	158 95	1876	106 04	1880	\$1
1861	239 88	1865	174 14	1869	144 79	1873	258 27	1877	72 06	1881	\$1
1862	160 36	1866	164 38	1870	80 36	1874	205 94	1878	83 11	1882	\$1

Delancey Institute.

1842	215 00	1843	241 45	1845	100 73	1846	217 17	1847	209 74
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Delaware Academy.

1822	81 25	1834	107 45	1844	458 40	1854	238 72	1864	344 45	1874	
1823	48 87	1835	128 63	1845	376 37	1855	250 39	1865	330 67	1875	
1824	41 25	1836	77 55	1846	342 90	1856	289 54	1866	310 50	1876	\$1
1825	117 81	1837	91 08	1847	329 99	1857	261 85	1867	240 66	1877	\$1
1826	127 67	1838	337 11	1848	220 70	1858	360 91	1868	195 02	1878	
1827	64 57	1839	402 04	1849	210 73	1859	401 36	1869	153 84	1879	\$1
1828	171 47	1840	592 75	1850	245 65	1860	390 22	1870	80 36	1880	
1829	205 57	1841	621 57	1851	241 40	1861	405 55	1871	85 89	1881	
1830	789 23	1842	471 63	1852	229 22	1862	462 24	1872	82 93	1882	\$1
1832	218 38	1843	487 64	1853	215 27	1863	400 96	1873	68 87	1883	\$1
1833	107 45										

Delaware Literary Institute.

1838	212 11	1846	337 19	1854	554 67	1862	303 75	1870	594 68	1877	
1839	298 95	1847	461 42	1855	438 79	1863	276 58	1871	779 67	1878	
1840	525 77	1848	454 69	1856	432 12	1864	266 10	1872	806 69	1879	
1841	502 70	1849	663 65	1857	433 98	1865	258 28	1873	583 42	1880	
1842	500 00	1850	600 72	1858	397 78	1866	252 66	1874	524 89	1881	
1843	511 02	1851	478 72	1859	399 49	1867	299 00	1875	530 59	1883	
1844	458 40	1852	542 49	1860	363 37	1868	281 69	1876	323 70	1883	
1845	407 73	1853	606 97	1861	419 66	1869	307 69				

Deposit Academy: (now) Deposit Union School, Academic Department.

1868	117 02	1871	66 07	1874	97 77	1877	56 62	1880	169 70	1882	
1869	208 14	1872	34 56	1875	15 78	1878	62 33	1881	94 34	1883	
1870	139 30	1873	109 04	1876	33 49	1879	73 62				

De Ruyter Institute: (now) De Ruyter Union School, Academic Department.

Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
1837	\$59 94	1847	\$92 29	1854	\$193 08	1861	\$151 64	1867	\$142 21	1878	\$51 94
1838	306 38	1848	343 02	1855	214 94	1862	71 69	1868	121 35	1879	98 16
1839	187 92	1849	278 55	1856	205 17	1862	83 53	1869	72 40	1880	147 86
1840	170 79	1850	232 25	1857	156 63	1864	41 92	1870	69 65	1881	140 79
1841	117 41	1851	200 49	1858	124 14	1865	125 23	1871	79 29	1882	83 91
1842	152 50	1852	183 38	1859	94 66	1866	82 19	1877	10 30	1883	25 74
1843	189 90	1853	211 73	1860	98 45						

Dryden Union School, Academic Department.

1873	86 09	1875	94 70	1877	154 42	1879	157 06	1881	66 83	1883	83 47
1874	92 63	1876	139 52	1878	171 41	1880	143 09	1882	50 22		

Dundee Academy.

1855	270 34	1857	239 89	1860	270 73	1862	116 97	1864	182 25	1866	146 12
1856	220 51	1858	205 69	1861	102 27	1863	79 82	1865	185 88	1867	91 16

Dundee Preparatory School.

1882	86 09	1883	112 50
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Dunkirk Union School, Academic Department.

1873	129 27	1876	200 91	1878	218 16	1880	219 40	1882	225 97	1883	221 45
1875	152 58	1877	241 93	1879	230 66	1881	236 85				

East Bloomfield Academy.

1839	55 60	1845	76 38	1851	212 76	1857	177 62	1863	53 83	1870	139 30
1840	266 65	1846	142 88	1852	154 73	1858	100 90	1864	113 00	1871	86 89
1841	195 22	1847	246 09	1853	220 57	1859	37 87	1865	109 57	1872	48 38
1842	159 28	1848	249 95	1854	277 34	1860	71 60	1867	65 64	1873	45 91
1843	267 28	1849	186 52	1855	292 50	1861	51 13	1868	221 02	1874	72 04
1844	197 16	1850	247 83	1856	210 92	1862	116 97	1869	217 19	1875	68 40

East Genesee Conference Seminary (Ovid).

1845	250 45	1867	226 08	1868	164 68	1869	149 32	1870	117 87	1871	39 65
1866	219 18										

East Hamburg Friend's Institute.

1872	48 38	1873	51 65	1874	25 73	1875	52 61	1876	100 46	1877	46 33
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East Springfield Academy.

1883	9 65
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Egbert's High School.

1872	152 04	1874	97 77	1876	133 94	1878	202 57	1880	244 17	1882	126 19
1873	114 79	1875	121 01	1877	190 45	1879	196 31	1881	153 31	1883	150 94

Elizabethtown Union School, Academic Department.

1868	121 35	1871	138 76	1874	97 77	1877	138 98	1880	57 23	1882	70 98
1869	54 30	1872	158 95	1875	94 70	1878	67 52	1881	62 89	1883	130 47
1870	107 15	1873	189 40	1876	89 29	1879	63 80				

Ellington Academy: (now) Ellington Union School, Academic Department.

1832	59 23	1857	91 55	1862	213 18	1872	290 26	1876	122 78	1880	81 08
1833	181 73	1858	219 26	1863	129 94	1873	378 80	1877	108 10	1881	78 62
1834	87 76	1859	302 96	1864	154 91	1874	339 64	1878	77 91	1882	68 15
1835	79 77	1860	157 52	1866	63 93	1875	273 58	1879	103 07	1883	25 74
1836	120 80	1861	158 69	1867	72 93						

Elmira Academy.

1841	206 73	1844	313 28	1847	282 44	1850	330 51	1863	200 48	1865	258 28
1842	275 60	1845	405 41	1848	446 72	1851	147 30	1864	231 47	1866	222 22
1843	292 00	1846	231 46	1849	501 36	1862	241 49				

Elmira (Free) Academy.

1867	299 83	1870	444 67	1873	493 59	1876	491 13	1879	593 85	1882	416 07
1868	277 36	1871	455 91	1874	468 29	1877	514 74	1880	567 58	1883	398 90
1869	339 37	1872	359 38	1875	457 72	1878	602 53	1881	416 67		

Erasmus Hall.

1798	375 00	1816	150 00	1827	346 77	1837	610 70	1847	153 81	1857	60 41
1794	325 00	1817	49 00	1828	251 08	1838	996 20	1848	127 64	1858	97 02
1795	400 00	1818	186 14	1829	895 00	1839	660 54	1849	128 39	1859	102 25
1804	200 00	1819	168 20	1830	895 00	1840	437 10	1850	116 13	1860	94 87
1808	100 00	1820	62 89	1831	260 41	1841	281 60	1851	143 20	1861	56 42
1809	100 00	1821	25 00	1832	278 24	1842	447 21	1852	166 19	1862	64 14
1810	150 00	1822	125 00	1833	169 41	1843	353 53	1853	121 75	1863	31 55
1811	109 00	1823	79 26	1834	169 40	1844	320 27	1854	89 53	1864	27 35
1812	120 00	1824	111 67	1835	326 50	1845	354 05	1855	110 80	1865	46 96
1813	200 00	1825	263 76	1836	547 62	1846	142 88	1856	61 37	1875	10 52
1814	140 00	1826	323 40								

Essex County Academy.

Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
1839	\$192 78	1840	\$142 35	1841	\$171 63	1842	\$126 54	1843	\$93 79		

Evans Academy.

1865	29 35	1869	54 30	1872	41 47	1875	42 09	1878	20 78	1881	\$1
1866	45 66	1870	85 72	1873	17 22	1876	39 07	1879	19 63	1882	2
1867	51 05	1871	72 68	1874	36 02	1877	36 03	1880	23 85	1883	4
1868	60 67										

Fairfield Academy.

1803	375 00	1820	102 20	1838	109 68	1847	444 84	1860	569 22	1873	15
1804	100 00	1821	47 50	1834	109 68	1848	412 15	1861	532 54	1874	17
1808	100 00	1822	187 50	1835	110 80	1849	501 36	1862	313 19	1875	19
1809	160 00	1823	134 14	1836	231 87	1850	408 67	1863	237 60	1876	15
1810	230 00	1824	146 87	1837	225 67	1851	374 38	1864	255 16	1877	16
1811	100 00	1825	253 75	1838	478 66	1852	332 37	1865	217 19	1878	18
1812	250 00	1826	314 89	1839	444 25	1853	342 31	1866	295 28	1879	6
1814	130 00	1827	209 67	1840	364 58	1854	293 14	1867	339 11	1880	10
1815	420 00	1828	300 05	1841	401 54	1855	890 81	1868	303 36	1881	10
1816	500 00	1829	126 00	1842	330 95	1856	628 34	1869	330 32	1882	11
1817	196 00	1830	126 00	1843	381 00	1857	611 60	1870	369 67	1883	12
1818	284 00	1831	87 48	1845	278 73	1858	597 64	1871	363 40		
1819	272 60	1832	126 40	1846	377 19	1859	609 70	1872	207 33		

Fairport Union School, Academic Department.

1874	41 17	1876	55 81	1878	62 33	1880	81 08	1882	78 91	1883	4
1875	47 35	1877	66 92	1879	68 52	1881	86 48				

Folley Seminary : (formerly) Fulton Female Seminary : (formerly) Full Academy.

1839	302 66	1847	262 87	1855	370 06	1863	423 33	1870	417 89	1877	1
1840	233 71	1848	218 04	1856	256 94	1864	324 56	1871	363 40	1878	1
1841	226 22	1849	375 44	1857	285 66	1865	381 55	1872	76 02	1879	1
1842	267 50	1850	540 42	1858	370 62	1866	407 92	1873	80 35	1880	1
1843	217 04	1851	626 02	1859	346 23	1867	484 97	1874	87 48	1881	1
1844	288 06	1852	527 21	1860	404 54	1868	481 05	1875	99 96	1882	1
1845	271 67	1853	534 63	1861	365 00	1869	538 47	1876	78 13	1883	1
1846	240 03	1854	456 38	1862	366 01						

Farmers' Hall (Goshen).

1793	440 00	1813	120 00	1828	42 07	1841	244 36	1850	267 98	1859	1
1794	275 00	1814	70 00	1833	60 96	1842	140 42	1851	202 54	1860	1
1795	325 00	1821	27 94	1834	60 96	1843	286 80	1852	171 92	1861	1
1804	200 00	1822	68 75	1835	110 73	1844	419 14	1853	141 16	1862	1
1808	70 00	1823	85 36	1836	49 10	1845	418 34	1854	143 93	1863	1
1809	70 00	1824	70 50	1837	83 61	1846	317 19	1855	137 39	1864	1
1810	100 00	1825	99 68	1838	252 29	1847	316 00	1856	113 13	1865	1
1811	100 00	1826	110 65	1839	243 76	1848	292 49	1857	97 04	1866	1
1812	80 00	1827	64 57	1840	240 85	1849	346 38	1858	79 56		

Fayetteville Academy.

1838	274 63	1841	167 34	1844	132 48	1847	58 73	1850	185 36	1853	1
1839	162 19	1842	159 28	1845	106 39	1848	124 98	1851	225 04	1854	
1840	266 65	1843	127 13	1846	125 73	1849	111 42	1852	158 85		

Fayetteville Union School, Academic Department

1883	61 12
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Flushing High School.

1877	36 03	1879	83 43	1880	114 47	1881	70 03	1882	109 02	1883	
1878	57 13										

Fonda Academy.

1846	65 74	1847	69 92	1848	82 43
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Forestville Free Academy.

1867	123 98	1870	917 89	1873	585 42	1876	373 93	1879	436 80	1882	
1868	156 01	1871	370 37	1874	468 29	1877	303 70	1880	372 03	1883	
1869	271 49	1872	580 53	1875	378 81	1878	535 00	1881	149 38		

Fort Covington Academy.

1832	84 06	1842	100 58	1851	49 10	1861	179 85	1869	185 52	1877	
1833	65 14	1843	102 58	1854	49 89	1862	197 48	1870	166 08	1878	
1836	69 83	1844	398 74	1855	110 80	1863	174 49	1871	237 86	1879	
1837	31 86	1846	71 45	1856	172 57	1864	109 38	1872	228 06	1880	
1838	116 04	1847	47 54	1857	64 08	1865	146 75	1873	108 30	1881	
1839	100 58	1848	10 64	1858	203 74	1866	304 42	1874	61 75	1882	
1840	45 33	1849	48 45	1859	329 48	1867	360 06	1875	42 09	1883	
1841	51 82	1850	35 73	1860	273 58	1868	411 70	1876	66 97		

APPROPRIATIONS MADE TO ACADEMIES BY THE REGENTS. 469

t Edward Collegiate Institute : (formerly) Washington County Seminary and Collegiate Institute (Fort Edward).

s. Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
\$1,254 22	1860	\$842 30	1864	\$831 09	1868	\$1,261 12	1872	\$456 14	1876	\$323 70
1,452 96	1861	879 88	1865	794 40	1869	1,208 17	1873	396 01	1877	293 40
1,014 49	1862	788 64	1866	1,065 45	1870	897 20	1874	401 39	1882	182 93
993 98	1863	781 49	1867	1,137 67	1871	773 08	1875	415 63	1883	138 32
889 15										

Fort Edward Union School, Academic Department.

36 02	1876	78 13	1880	9 54	1881	19 65	1882	3 59	1883	3 22
57 87	1877	51 47								

Fort Plain Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute.

898 17	1868	324 54	1862	177 34	1866	155 25	1872	62 20	1876	111 62
775 58	1869	499 87	1863	150 35	1867	47 40	1873	120 53	1877	92 66
492 39	1860	452 87	1864	131 22	1870	42 86	1874	51 46	1878	150 63
329 60	1861	197 48	1865	58 70	1871	33 04	1875	99 96	1879	117 79

Franklin Academy (Malone).

109 65	1841	113 35	1850	140 69	1859	213 99	1868	108 34	1876	111 62
145 16	1842	162 24	1851	192 30	1860	207 64	1869	122 17	1877	87 51
145 16	1843	187 57	1853	150 90	1861	134 01	1870	160 73	1878	83 11
160 48	1844	254 46	1853	257 61	1862	215 07	1871	185 00	1879	78 52
81 00	1845	383 86	1854	254 52	1863	324 85	1872	124 40	1880	114 47
124 79	1846	362 91	1855	252 61	1864	297 08	1873	206 62	1881	133 66
241 75	1847	327 19	1856	268 45	1865	238 89	1874	159 53	1882	150 66
184 40	1848	239 31	1857	245 35	1866	182 65	1875	152 58	1883	873 36
145 82	1849	297 93	1858	281 36	1867	142 21				

Franklin Academy : (now) Franklin Academy and Union School (Prattsburgh).

63 63	1835	72 46	1845	218 30	1855	252 61	1865	189 80	1875	189 40
59 57	1836	124 74	1846	222 89	1856	235 86	1866	200 91	1876	167 43
177 42	1837	130 24	1847	282 44	1857	307 65	1867	160 44	1877	138 98
146 97	1838	432 48	1848	398 85	1858	287 18	1868	117 02	1878	129 86
99 60	1839	375 31	1849	365 75	1859	227 22	1869	108 60	1879	107 98
99 60	1840	339 70	1850	272 44	1860	166 47	1870	150 01	1880	81 08
112 07	1841	403 85	1851	331 42	1861	153 40	1871	231 26	1881	94 34
136 50	1842	393 69	1852	422 15	1862	143 48	1872	96 73	1882	116 09
126 00	1843	308 00	1853	308 77	1863	133 65	1873	304 19	1883	136 72
126 00	1844	238 84	1854	307 18	1864	136 69	1874	102 92		

Fredonia Academy.

97 22	1838	648 84	1844	466 90	1850	396 33	1856	320 22	1862	288 66
129 22	1839	603 51	1845	427 89	1851	321 20	1857	364 40	1863	222 75
151 20	1840	670 12	1846	580 08	1852	320 91	1858	331 81	1864	153 09
151 20	1841	679 87	1847	548 10	1853	329 95	1859	223 42	1865	166 32
244 24	1842	108 42	1848	531 80	1854	293 14	1860	316 83	1866	228 31
212 00	1843	430 50	1849	438 41	1855	270 34	1861	290 94	1867	164 09
191 88										

Friends Academy (Union Springs).

176 13	1862	192 44	1865	154 58	1868	13 00	1871	59 47	1874	25 73
127 09	1863	157 78	1866	94 37	1869	99 55	1872	13 82	1875	42 09
144 59	1864	147 62	1867	18 23	1870	80 36	1873	28 70		

Friendship Academy.

70 25	1855	146 25	1861	178 09	1867	98 45	1873	177 92	1879	137 43
323 81	1856	170 66	1862	200 00	1868	99 68	1874	206 84	1880	119 34
212 54	1857	139 16	1863	193 05	1869	67 87	1875	167 83	1881	96 27
170 00	1858	176 58	1864	154 81	1870	48 22	1876	*195 33	1882	82 50
165 85	1859	168 54	1865	199 58	1871	79 29	1877	52 29	1883	45 04
115 85	1860	141 41	1866	130 90	1872	103 68	1878	166 21		

Fulton Union School, Academic Department.

145 89

Gaines Academy.

123 70	1832	42 07	1835	120 40	1837	112 88	1839	447 67	1841	384 14
123 70	1833	37 88	1836	294 17	1838	337 16	1840	399 30	1842	77 44
69 44										

Galway Academy.

486 16	1843	254 98	1847	156 60	1852	275 07	1856	107 37	1860	171 84
347 22	1844	215 11	1848	127 64	1853	238 20	1857	159 30	1861	132 24
340 02	1845	146 70	1849	58 14	1854	215 91	1858	192 10	1862	147 16
298 50	1846	165 74	1851	280 28	1855	159 56	1859	157 15	1863	98 38

Genesee and Wyoming Seminary (Alexander).

26 45	1850	272 44	1855	232 67	1860	289 98	1865	223 06	1874	118 36
142 88	1851	280 28	1856	287 62	1861	211 59	1866	152 21	1875	57 87
263 24	1852	250 23	1857	265 51	1862	213 18	1867	87 51	1876	39 07
272 49	1853	234 67	1858	201 80	1863	167 08	1872	96 75	1879	19 63
314 88	1854	242 23	1859	289 67	1864	189 55	1873	154 97	1880	47 70

* Fifty-five dollars and eighty-one cents paid by error. This was deducted in 1877, leaving \$52.29.

Genesee Conference Seminary (Pike).

Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
1857	\$238 05	1858	\$233 30	1859	\$235 05						

Genesee Valley Seminary: (now) Genesee Valley Seminary and Belfast Union School (Belfast).

1861	153 40	1865	232 84	1869	276 02	1873	\$143 49	1877	\$30 89	1881	\$74 00
1862	151 79	1866	273 97	1870	251 80	1874	77 19	1878	46 75	1882	66 98
1863	161 49	1867	196 90	1871	244 77	1875	84 18	1879	44 17	1883	25 74
1864	171 32	1868	177 68	1872	103 68	1876	50 23	1880	66 77		

Genesee Wesleyan Seminary (Lima).

1836	581 72	1844	1,051 47	1852	1,444 10	1860	798 34	1868	507 05	1876	235 10
1837	611 22	1845	901 77	1853	1,430 94	1861	874 59	1869	563 72	1877	246 06
1838	1,783 00	1846	920 11	1854	1,063 71	1862	715 05	1870	525 04	1878	433 06
1839	1,495 56	1847	752 25	1855	968 36	1863	705 59	1871	475 72	1879	445 08
1840	1,464 11	1848	872 16	1856	1,122 54	1864	889 41	1872	456 14	1880	246 33
1841	1,480 77	1849	959 14	1857	987 01	1865	739 62	1873	378 80	1881	345 02
1842	1,150 43	1850	1,161 13	1858	960 49	1866	666 06	1874	174 96	1882	281 39
1843	624 00	1851	1,567 10	1859	908 91	1867	488 61	1875	215 71	1883	235 73

Livingston County High School; Genesee Academy.

1833	42 84	1841	490 38	1848	154 23	1855	354 54	1862	154 79	1869	266 14
1834	42 84	1842	586 18	1849	213 16	1856	203 25	1863	141 07	1870	244 30
1836	313 56	1843	436 00	1850	238 95	1857	424 82	1864	164 03	1871	231 26
1837	56 95	1844	148 89	1851	362 11	1858	325 93	1865	225 02	1872	76 02
1838	136 60	1845	262 48	1852	383 95	1859	128 76	1866	194 83	1873	51 06
1839	152 53	1846	185 74	1853	411 12	1860	162 89	1867	237 02	1874	65 31
1840	301 43	1847	246 09	1854	405 48	1861	125 19	1868	260 03	1875	36 08

Geneva Academy.

1815	80 00	1816	60 00	1817	35 00	1822	118 75	1823	274 38	1824	225 12
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Geneva Union School; Geneva Classical and Union School.

1858	83 44	1863	315 57	1868	511 38	1872	585 72	1876	474 38	1880	379 56
1859	56 81	1864	271 57	1869	484 17	1873	591 16	1877	427 24	1881	414 06
1860	198 69	1865	301 33	1870	578 61	1874	555 77	1878	420 73	1882	325 06
1861	312 10	1866	447 49	1871	449 30	1875	531 38	1879	343 55	1883	264 10
1862	288 56	1867	484 97								

Genoa Academy.

1847	343 96	1848	260 59	1849	520 42	1850	122 83	1851	90 01	1852	55 41
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Gilbertsville Academy and Collegiate Institute.

1841	191 86	1849	237 38	1856	138 06	1863	131 79	1870	91 08	1877	56 03
1843	271 30	1850	169 72	1857	106 19	1864	113 00	1871	52 86	1878	46 75
1844	288 06	1851	190 26	1858	89 26	1865	88 05	1872	69 11	1879	54 00
1845	271 67	1852	152 82	1859	115 53	1866	130 90	1873	149 23	1880	57 23
1846	242 89	1853	183 51	1860	109 19	1867	134 92	1874	133 80	1881	79 74
1847	218 13	1854	228 19	1861	88 16	1868	73 67	1875	142 05	1882	133 35
1848	273 68	1855	155 12	1862	98 10	1869	67 87	1876	83 71	1883	103 90

Glens Falls Academy.

1843	234 47	1850	263 51	1857	51 26	1865	168 32	1872	110 58	1880	257 56
1844	238 72	1851	290 50	1858	238 67	1866	106 54	1873	45 91	1881	436 61
1845	320 29	1852	355 86	1859	208 30	1867	105 74	1874	72 04	1882	414 91
1846	334 33	1853	331 72	1860	196 90	1868	203 60	1875	89 44	1883	350 61
1847	274 05	1854	191 33	1861	193 96	1869	294 12	1876	55 81		
1848	332 38	1855	168 41	1862	77 35	1870	278 59	1878	161 02		
1849	375 44	1856	130 39	1864	123 92	1871	330 37	1879	215 94		

Gloversville Union Seminary: (now) Gloversville Union School, Academic Department.

1858	166 42	1862	183 00	1866	164 38	1872	138 23	1876	150 69	1880	238 65
1859	212 10	1863	198 62	1867	200 55	1873	160 70	1877	169 86	1881	263 37
1860	153 73	1864	145 81	1868	117 02	1874	138 94	1878	192 19	1882	300 76
1861	188 67	1865	201 54	1871	33 04	1875	152 58	1879	211 03	1883	156 36

Gouverneur High School: (now) Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary.

1831	714 60	1840	281 21	1849	452 95	1858	302 70	1867	721 99	1876	296 50
1832	84 06	1841	294 68	1850	276 91	1859	348 41	1868	572 06	1877	173 04
1833	103 20	1842	269 30	1851	180 03	1860	331 15	1869	506 79	1878	150 63
1834	103 20	1843	448 41	1852	177 65	1861	347 37	1870	321 45	1879	151 30
1835	148 42	1844	322 66	1853	195 85	1862	262 25	1871	218 04	1880	151 24
1836	39 12	1845	310 51	1854	312 44	1863	311 85	1872	241 89	1881	172 56
1837	29 21	1846	331 47	1855	327 96	1864	311 67	1873	338 62	1882	190 76
1838	294 93	1847	371 93	1856	313 23	1865	371 77	1874	257 30	1883	317 33
1839	188 71	1848	364 29	1857	230 74	1866	514 46	1875	232 54		

* Of this \$20.78 was for attendance in 1877-8 and not included in the apportionment of that year.

Hamburgh Union School, Academic Department.

Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
1871	\$59 47	1874	\$97 77	1876	\$66 97	1878	\$83 11	1880	\$57 23	1882	\$88 9
1872	55 29	1875	131 53	1877	61 77	1879	98 16	1881	86 48	1883	79
1873	22 96										

Hamilton Academy.

1824	76 50	1830	224 28	1836	106 76	1842	265 00	1848	268 56	1854	34 6
1825	253 73	1831	138 25	1837	97 95	1843	225 18	1849	283 30	1855	25 9
1826	221 28	1832	167 78	1838	449 36	1844	327 48	1850	345 64	1856	10 6
1827	516 12	1833	164 48	1839	459 26	1845	271 67	1851	143 30	1857	79 8
1828	367 41	1834	164 48	1840	329 40	1846	220 03	1852	261 70	1858	121 6
1829	224 20	1835	117 24	1841	335 04	1847	206 94	1853	312 31	1859	27 7

Hamilton Female Seminary.

1857	276 51	1858	213 41	1859	204 49	1860	100 24	1861	82 87	1863	63
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Hamilton-Oneida Academy (Kirkland).

1793	315 00	1795	300 00	1801	250 00	1803	150 00	1805	100 00	1810	15 0
1794	275 00	1799	100 00	1802	100 00	1804	100 00	1809	100 00	1811	15 0

Hancock Union School, Academic Department.

1881	11 79	1882	21 52	1883	25 75
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Hartwick Seminary.

1817	262 50	1829	159 36	1842	80 00	1852	120 34	1862	111 31	1874	43 3
1818	99 88	1830	159 00	1843	89 54	1853	135 87	1863	103 94	1875	32 4
1819	116 00	1831	163 79	1844	130 38	1854	54 47	1864	103 88	1876	61 3
1820	110 06	1832	140 90	1845	70 22	1855	168 41	1865	35 22	1877	3 0
1821	60 00	1833	80 00	1846	94 30	1856	113 13	1866	70 01	1878	5 7
1822	181 25	1834	80 00	1847	55 93	1857	150 14	1867	102 10	1879	34 3
1823	335 35	1835	105 07	1848	79 77	1858	170 75	1868	26 00	1880	5 2
1824	158 62	1836	52 60	1849	105 58	1859	81 44	1869	13 57	1881	6 6
1825	362 50	1837	26 32	1850	73 70	1860	107 40	1870	10 72	1882	3 6
1826	169 35	1838	97 88	1851	85 92	1861	116 37	1873	106 65*	1883	104 9
1828	202 09	1839	45 24								

Haverling Union School, Academic Department (Bath).

1868	60 67	1871	218 04	1874	159 53	1877	406 65	1880	434 03	1882	413 9
1869	294 12	1872	186 60	1875	378 81	1878	420 73	1881	491 36	1883	62 6
1870	262 52	1873	183 66	1876	435 32	1879	471 16				

Hempstead Seminary.

1838	149 08	1840	454 95	1842	561 69	1844	419 14	1846	48 59	1847	53 11
1839	335 55	1841	498 11	1843	262 90	1845	418 34				

Herkimer Academy.

1839	163 44	1841	229 93	1843	275 49	1845	75 79	1846	165 74	1847	44 2
1840	115 04	1842	249 84	1844	173 14						

Hobart Hall Institute (Holland Patent), Hobart Hall Academy.

1839	139 20	1843	146 51	1846	82 87	1849	247 06	1852	137 53	1855	157 3
1840	248 69	1844	145 54	1847	106 26	1850	192 05	1853	137 63	1856	4 9
1841	289 23	1845	91 63	1848	111 68	1851	38 88	1854	136 91	1857	54 2
1842	62 50										

Holland Patent Union School, Academic Department.

1872	76 02	1874	66 90	1877	66 92	1879	93 25	1881	90 76	1883	32 17
1873	80 35	1875	91 70	1878	36 36	1880	90 62	1882	46 63		

Holley Academy : (now) Holley Union School, Academic Department.

1850	122 83	1856	161 07	1862	113 20	1868	112 68	1873	212 36	1879	162 3
1851	112 52	1857	208 74	1863	131 79	1869	63 36	1874	185 26	1880	5 6
1852	89 79	1858	194 04	1864	83 84	1870	112 51	1876	133 94	1881	34 6
1853	52 93	1859	200 70	1865	91 96	1871	118 93	1877	144 13	1882	35 9
1854	96 55	1860	186 16	1866	57 84	1872	165 86	1878	226 58	1883	22 3
1855	97 50	1861	156 93	1867	51 05						

Homer Union School, Academic Department : (formerly) Cortland Academy.

1820	54 96	1831	109 16	1842	529 73	1853	635 19	1864	492 10	1874	108 3
1821	52 50	1832	360 80	1843	410 68	1854	635 41	1865	450 03	1875	215 71
1822	131 25	1833	428 40	1844	437 46	1855	549 69	1866	429 22	1876	264 6
1823	109 76	1834	428 40	1845	430 95	1856	710 54	1867	371 93	1877	232 3
1824	182 12	1835	496 20	1846	444 63	1856	705 01	1868	377 36	1878	202 3
1825	190 31	1836	393 30	1847	467 01	1858	667 40	1869	239 83	1879	235 74
1826	170 22	1837	306 29	1848	534 46	1859	761 35	1870	219 66	1880	106 6
1827	282 25	1838	1,035 19	1849	576 44	1860	664 09	1871	231 26	1881	233 3
1828	189 84	1839	713 62	1850	560 51	1861	682 59	1872	138 23	1882	230 3
1829	348 44	1840	579 14	1851	585 10	1862	569 78	1873	97 57	1883	230 15
1830	388 44	1841	653 30	1852	609 35	1863	588 44				

* Including \$13.82 for two scholars in 1871-2.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE TO ACADEMIES BY THE REGENTS. 473

Hoosick Falls Union School, Academic Department (See "Ball Seminary").

a. Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.
\$48 92	1870	\$64 29	1873	\$86 09	1878	\$6 19	1880	\$76 31	1882	\$78 91	
42 62	1871	52 86	1874	66 90	1879	73 62	1881	74 69	1883	73 99	
63 35	1872	103 67	1875	73 66							

Hornell Free Academy.

169 82	1876	128 36	1878	166 21	1880	138 32	1882	121 96	1883	239 36	
189 40	1877	128 60	1879	123 70	1881	121 86					

Horseheads Union School, Academic Department.

9 19	1879	58 72	1880	81 08	1881	86 48	1882	60 98	1883	28 96	
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Houghton Seminary (Female Department of Clinton Grammar School).

75 33	1883	61 12									
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Hubbardsville Academy.

33 94	1850	87 10	1851	96 16	1852	87 88	1853	52 93			
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Hudson Academy.

80 00	1822	131 25	1835	68 14	1848	223 36	1860	94 87	1872	186 60	
100 00	1823	146 34	1836	31 73	1849	237 38	1861	126 96	1873	160 70	
100 00	1824	135 12	1837	50 16	1850	13 40	1862	84 90	1874	108 09	
100 00	1825	190 31	1838	45 49	1851	56 24	1863	68 67	1875	68 40	
120 00	1826	170 22	1840	93 84	1852	114 62	1864	69 26	1876	55 81	
180 00	1827	241 93	1841	203 80	1853	61 76	1865	97 83	1877	123 54	
435 00	1828	257 20	1842	163 13	1854	71 97	1866	106 54	1878	46 76	
200 00	1829	129 93	1843	150 30	1855	81 99	1867	51 06	1879	88 34	
210 00	1830	129 93	1844	130 54	1856	115 05	1868	91 01	1880	62 00	
141 50	1831	63 24	1845	148 98	1857	91 61	1869	131 22	1881	127 93	
313 20	1832	93 20	1846	151 45	1858	100 90	1870	85 72	1882	74 56	
169 02	1833	150 80	1847	185 76	1859	119 30	1871	82 86	1883	12 87	
45 00	1834	150 80									

Hungerford Collegiate Institute (Adams).

336 55	1868	203 69	1873	464 89	1876	256 72	1878	322 04	1880	300 48	
350 08	1871	449 30	1874	122 56	1877	319 14	1879	289 56	1881	326 61	
280 77	1872	400 85	1875	368 28							

Huntington Union School, Academic Department.

59 39	1867	218 78	1871	171 79	1875	189 40	1878	135 05	1881	190 82	
74 73	1868	143 01	1872	152 04	1876	195 33	1879	147 24	1882	157 82	
103 70	1869	199 09	1873	229 57	1877	154 42	1880	100 16	1883	181 71	
161 34	1870	166 08	1874	216 13							

Ilion Union School, Academic Department.

74 61	1875	68 40	1877	128 69	1879	145 44	1881	190 82	1883	376 93	
82 34	1876	83 31	1878	142 33	1880	147 86	1882	217 16			

Ingham Collegiate Institute.

471 81	1853	497 57	1854	444 09	1855	350 11	1856	331 73			
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Ingham University, Academic Department.

189 34	1862	109 42	1864	131 22	1880	14 31	1882	46 63	1883	56 25	
135 77	1863	163 36	1865	138 92	1881	27 52					

Ithaca Academy : (now) Ithaca High School.

187 24	1836	313 56	1846	371 48	1856	370 08	1866	420 09	1875	289 37	
185 48	1837	377 42	1847	397 10	1857	492 60	1867	426 63	1876	346 02	
214 34	1838	925 63	1848	454 69	1858	419 12	1868	442 04	1877	504 45	
114 56	1839	673 27	1849	484 41	1859	382 59	1869	334 84	1878	467 48	
114 56	1840	622 01	1850	451 09	1860	309 67	1870	391 10	1879	476 06	
86 24	1841	634 61	1851	452 13	1861	326 21	1871	396 44	1880	486 50	
127 70	1842	599 30	1852	479 81	1862	406 64	1872	400 85	1881	507 43	
154 80	1843	444 00	1853	451 69	1863	475 31	1873	441 93	1882	542 80	
154 87	1844	339 08	1854	298 40	1864	472 05	1874	375 66	1883	715 44	
188 38	1845	330 04	1855	292 50	1865	471 55					

Seminary : (formerly) Antwerp Liberal Literary Institute — Black River Conference Seminary — Northern New York Conference Seminary.

22 92	1865	48 92	1869	291 12	1873	80 35	1877	128 69	1881	153 31	
86 78	1866	86 53	1870	225 02	1874	133 80	1878	46 75	1882	200 86	
122 50	1867	240 66	1871	211 43	1875	163 10	1879	88 34	1883	147 96	
126 74	1868	290 36	1872	124 40	1876	178 59	1880	128 78			

Jamestown Academy : (now) Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute.

179 85	1847	307 61	1855	157 33	1863	174 49	1870	701 83	1877	576 51	
177 08	1848	303 13	1856	65 19	1864	58 33	1871	918 42	1878	711 60	
167 68	1849	273 71	1857	184 94	1865	135 01	1872	711 84	1879	574 21	
214 25	1850	252 34	1858	238 85	1866	103 50	1873	642 81	1880	639 12	
207 46	1851	243 46	1859	327 58	1867	222 43	1874	736 88	1881	623 54	
210 78	1852	242 59	1860	254 18	1868	485 38	1875	699 22	1882	621 18	
254 80	1853	264 67	1861	253 91	1869	651 59	1876	731 11	1883	611 23	
297 18	1854	233 46	1862	216 96							

Jefferson Academy.

Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
1835	\$65 43	1837	\$34 32	1839	\$154 43	1842	\$42 56	1845	\$125 48
1836	81 08	1838	162 87	1840	73 75	1843	10 04	1846	265 75
								1847	\$ 3

Johnstown Academy : (now) Johnstown Union School, Academic Department.

1794	325 00	1820	35 38	1833	86 08	1846	137 16	1859	191 16	1872	8 41
1795	375 00	1821	47 50	1834	88 06	1847	69 92	1860	199 69	1873	12 01
1804	100 00	1822	80 00	1835	40 11	1848	93 07	1861	146 36	1874	220 31
1809	70 10	1823	42 47	1836	128 49	1849	113 64	1862	153 98	1875	380 4
1810	100 00	1824	82 28	1837	136 06	1850	133 99	1863	103 94	1876	266 3
1811	76 00	1825	125 93	1838	261 09	1851	123 75	1864	140 34	1877	267 6
1812	110 00	1826	110 65	1839	171 88	1852	147 08	1865	149 16	1878	268 2
1813	160 00	1827	120 96	1840	63 33	1853	298 19	1867	149 50	1879	270 7
1814	180 00	1828	122 48	1841	80 97	1854	280 63	1868	151 66	1880	282 3
1815	60 00	1829	96 42	1842	207 66	1855	199 43	1869	61 44	1881	286 3
1816	120 00	1830	96 42	1843	164 14	1856	230 10	1870	192 87	1882	426 9
1817	135 00	1831	162 13	1844	132 15	1857	225 23	1871	145 36	1883	289 1
1818	110 29	1832	64 06	1845	124 69	1858	230 90				

Janestown Academy.

1830	145 15	1854	215 91	1867	256 36	1880	207 64	1893	161 91	1896	135 2
1831	190 26	1855	296 05	1868	296 89	1881	203 77	1894	114 83	1897	133 2
1832	259 78	1856	266 23	1869	206 18	1882	196 21	1895	113 69	1897-8	49 7
1833	190 56										

Jordan Academy : (now) Jordan Free Academy.

1843	114 69	1860	284 08	1867	223 39	1864	65 61	1873	297 17	1876	51 9
1844	218 73	1861	282 56	1869	242 52	1865	109 57	1874	163 66	1879	71 5
1845	346 43	1862	250 23	1869	143 78	1866	79 13	1874	108 07	1880	119 2
1846	494 35	1863	112 93	1860	103 62	1866	94 67	1875	63 13	1881	145 4
1847	290 83	1864	245 74	1861	95 21	1869	86 97	1876	27 91	1882	141 1
1848	287 18	1865	263 06	1862	109 42	1870	156 87	1877	36 63	1883	123 1
1849	278 55	1866	256 86	1863	159 39	1871	178 40				

Keeseville Academy : (now) Keeseville Union School, Academic Department.

1838	241 75	1846	251 46	1854	217 72	1862	139 41	1870	117 87	1877	77
1839	160 21	1847	167 79	1845	395 57	1863	126 06	1871	118 93	1878	104
1840	52 28	1848	154 13	1856	350 90	1864	114 62	1872	117 49	1879	74
1841	110 11	1849	142 92	1857	416 67	1865	136 97	1873	163 36	1880	74
1842	164 94	1850	180 89	1858	461 61	1866	57 84	1874	93 63	1881	66
1843	211 02	1851	145 26	1859	184 74	1867	86 46	1875	36 63	1882	21
1844	166 27	1852	181 47	1860	187 95	1868	69 34	1876	44 66	1883	16
1845	193 16	1853	269 96	1861	136 77	1869	90 50				

Kinderhook Academy.

1827	411 26	1835	148 33	1843	400 80	1851	351 66	1858	130 60	1865	74
1828	356 16	1836	128 67	1844	367 93	1852	273 16	1860	132 00	1866	46
1829	199 25	1837	114 64	1845	274 43	1853	217 03	1861	126 68	1867	1
1830	264 97	1838	397 71	1846	343 76	1854	196 35	1861	112 86	1868	10
1831	165 37	1839	415 78	1847	237 70	1855	156 36	1862	100 00	1869	9
1832	128 15	1840	318 14	1848	379 20	1856	139 08	1863	87 24	1863	2
1833	139 20	1841	309 10	1849	261 60	1857	161 13	1864	69 26	1863	2
1834	139 20	1842	347 52	1850	303 71						

Kingsborough Academy.

1838	19 34	1841	160 49	1845	24 46	1849	121 11	1852	70 69	1856	
1839	41 91	1843	73 24	1847	166 26	1850	75 93	1853	42 33	1856	
1840	62 56	1844	76 06	1848	122 32	1851	69 56	1854	40 38	1857	

Kingston Academy : (now) Kingston Free Academy.

1795	200 00	1819	69 60	1835	96 50	1848	365 56	1860	94 87	1872	3
1803	250 00	1822	87 50	1836	114 56	1849	486 82	1861	96 21	1873	3
1804	200 00	1824	129 26	1837	113 12	1850	463 23	1862	143 36	1874	4
1805	70 00	1825	181 25	1838	206 16	1851	212 76	1863	179 63	1875	4
1806	70 00	1826	170 22	1839	309 77	1852	265 82	1864	111 16	1876	6
1810	100 00	1827	153 22	1840	245 31	1853	306 26	1865	93 92	1877	6
1811	150 00	1828	42 87	1841	136 28	1854	336 78	1866	97 41	1878	4
1813	170 00	1829	123 34	1842	526 58	1855	343 47	1867	196 90	1879	3
1814	120 00	1830	123 34	1843	606 68	1856	314 47	1868	143 01	1880	2
1815	240 00	1831	265 53	1844	297 90	1857	249 70	1869	140 27	1881	3
1816	200 00	1832	196 90	1845	333 07	1858	219 26	1870	32 16	1882	3
1817	112 00	1833	189 79	1846	242 89	1859	179 93	1871	92 40	1883	3
1818	189 56	1834	189 79	1847	226 51						

Knorville Academy.

1843	83 50	1859	90 91	1861	75 83	1863	44 66	1865	46 96	1867	1
1844	61 62	1860	96 45	1862	80 37	1864	87 69	1866	60 66	1868	1
1845	67 51										

Lancaster Academy.

1846	151 44	1846	57 16
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APPROPRIATIONS MADE TO ACADEMIES BY THE REGENTS. 477

Medina Academy : (now) Medina Free Academy.

rs.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.					
\$218	91	1857	\$263	68	1863	\$116	94	1869	\$108	60	1874	\$113	21	1879	\$161	96
221	58	1858	313	22	1864	174	97	1870	160	72	1875	131	53	1880	205	09
204	68	1859	396	38	1865	180	01	1871	165	18	1876	78	13	1881	260	47
179	04	1860	397	38	1866	158	29	1872	145	14	1877	180	16	1882	192	16
186	15	1861	368	52	1867	200	85	1873	86	09	1878	166	21	1883	119	81
310	64	1862	292	45	1868	98	68									

Mendon Academy.

197	20	1840	124	99	1842	90	35	1844	82	72	1846	54	31	1848	82	43
155	87	1841	94	51	1843	57	07	1845	45	68	1847	44	75			

Mexico Academy : (formerly) Rensselaer-Onwego Academy.

87	72	1842	220	00	1851	286	41	1860	300	72	1868	532	05	1876	273	47
87	72	1843	176	35	1852	284	62	1861	338	55	1869	529	42	1877	267	37
94	24	1844	245	60	1853	266	43	1862	113	20	1870	632	19	1878	212	96
99	76	1845	155	68	1854	273	83	1863	289	67	1871	323	76	1879	201	22
125	73	1846	240	03	1855	166	20	1864	255	16	1872	262	62	1880	152	63
417	03	1847	341	17	1856	281	87	1865	219	15	1873	223	83	1881	149	33
358	38	1848	350	99	1857	342	43	1866	334	86	1874	236	72	1882	133	37
437	46	1849	363	33	1858	308	52	1867	422	98	1875	178	83	1883	126	24
240	54	1850	348	37	1859	316	28									

Middlebury Academy.

51	10	1831	379	64	1842	366	54	1852	192	93	1862	198	10	1872	138	22
50	00	1832	222	87	1843	376	03	1853	264	67	1863	149	34	1873	86	09
237	50	1833	171	36	1844	210	78	1854	275	59	1864	209	59	1874	51	46
195	11	1834	171	36	1845	201	92	1855	257	04	1865	203	49	1875	110	49
78	12	1835	185	76	1846	131	45	1856	268	41	1866	176	56	1876	111	62
271	87	1837	160	84	1847	204	15	1857	245	36	1867	102	10	1877	77	38
238	29	1838	292	61	1848	204	75	1858	275	54	1868	117	02	1878	72	72
201	61	1839	339	72	1849	247	06	1859	270	74	1869	83	97	1879	83	43
296	21	1840	361	10	1850	196	52	1860	218	34	1870	235	73	1880	47	70
253	90	1841	420	73	1851	177	99	1861	213	35	1871	178	40	1882	21	53
253	90															

Millville Academy.

163	18	1843	267	11	1846	244	33	1849	196	20	1852	127	98	1855	68	79
402	43	1844	184	10	1847	125	84	1850	326	04	1853	141	16	1856	61	30
353	63	1845	120	19	1848	103	71	1851	204	58	1854	46	64			

Monroe Academy (Henrietta).

403	22	1835	172	00	1844	130	75	1851	40	92	1859	107	94	1865	52	83
428	62	1836	148	40	1845	130	96	1852	97	43	1860	119	93	1866	33	48
364	57	1837	183	42	1846	102	87	1853	77	64	1861	28	21	1867	36	46
364	57	1838	50	89	1847	125	84	1854	45	64	1862	113	20	1868	99	68
92	59	1839	211	83	1848	138	27	1856	141	89	1863	40	83	1869	85	97
60	10	1840	166	66	1849	87	20	1857	122	64	1864	29	16	1870	42	86
40	32	1843	127	07	1850	145	15	1858	145	53						

Montgomery Academy.

420	00	1817	185	50	1830	123	34	1843	143	41	1855	195	00	1867	87	51
275	00	1818	195	34	1831	207	25	1844	304	83	1856	138	06	1868	73	67
325	00	1819	87	00	1832	103	92	1845	458	56	1857	87	89	1869	63	36
200	00	1820	78	62	1833	150	41	1846	291	47	1858	50	45	1870	91	08
70	00	1821	45	00	1834	150	41	1847	265	66	1859	45	43	1871	46	25
70	00	1822	125	00	1835	257	05	1848	239	31	1860	60	86	1872	13	82
100	00	1823	103	59	1836	300	00	1849	225	26	1861	125	19	1874	46	31
75	00	1824	88	12	1837	228	69	1850	194	29	1862	92	44	1875	15	78
100	00	1825	54	57	1838	544	73	1851	206	63	1863	74	25	1876	16	74
180	00	1826	127	67	1839	292	51	1852	164	28	1864	80	20	1877	5	15
120	00	1827	233	87	1840	334	52	1853	172	92	1865	99	79	1880	9	54
210	00	1828	165	35	1841	281	85	1854	124	63	1866	113	72	1881	15	72
150	00	1829	123	34	1842	255	76									

Monticello Academy.

59	23	1855	121	88	1858	116	42	1860	143	20	1862	143	38	1864	112	99
74	11	1856	82	45	1859	157	44	1861	139	30	1863	92	81	1865	54	79
78	99	1857	117	18												

Moravia Institute : (now) Moravia Union School, Academic Department.

125	11	1847	178	98	1855	218	38	1863	163	35	1870	42	86	1877	113	25
258	32	1848	146	25	1856	191	75	1864	107	53	1871	108	72	1878	98	69
358	56	1849	87	20	1857	170	30	1865	195	67	1872	110	58	1879	137	42
315	09	1850	167	49	1858	102	84	1866	94	37	1873	154	97	1880	171	70
264	02	1851	153	44	1859	124	79	1867	61	99	1874	190	40	1881	178	31
184	84	1852	97	43	1860	182	58	1868	39	00	1875	168	36	1882	106	09
163	66	1853	218	73	1861	160	46	1869	18	10	1876	128	36	1883	156	64
214	32	1854	217	12	1862	135	95									

Moriah Academy.

82	07	1844	107	55	1845	48	91	1847	22	37	1848	31	92	1854	12	30
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Mount Morris Academy: (now) Mount Morris Union School, Academic Department.

Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
1858	\$135 83	1863	\$139 22	1867	\$167 73	1871	\$112 32	1875	\$47 35	1879	\$0 8
1859	109 83	1864	89 32	1868	147 35	1872	62 20	1876	5 58	1881	3 8
1860	148 57	1865	152 62	1869	85 97	1873	57 39	1877	51 47	1882	64 15
1861	109 32	1866	152 21	1870	101 79	1874	49 31	1878	20 78	1883	6 58
1862	260 66										

Mount Pleasant Academy.

1827	129 02	1836	169 10	1843	119 51	1849	161 73	1855	132 95	1861	98 4
1828	189 84	1837	157 38	1844	139 71	1850	116 13	1856	101 63	1862	129 15
1831	142 47	1838	447 25	1845	185 04	1851	132 98	1857	82 39	1863	115 8
1832	107 50	1839	346 69	1846	82 87	1852	149 00	1858	114 48	1864	111 15
1833	136 09	1840	223 01	1847	97 88	1853	144 68	1859	89 00	1865	113 8
1834	136 09	1841	296 05	1848	93 07	1854	136 91	1860	71 60	1866	62 5
1835	210 63	1842	320 96								

Munro Academy: (now) Munro Collegiate Institute.

1839	291 94	1847	218 12	1855	230 45	1863	339 86	1870	310 74	1877	27 2
1840	512 48	1848	223 36	1856	218 59	1864	342 64	1871	323 76	1878	20 4
1841	326 68	1849	324 57	1857	192 26	1865	324 80	1872	393 94	1879	25 56
1842	176 59	1850	321 58	1858	182 40	1866	438 35	1873	252 53	1880	171 7
1843	358 59	1851	218 91	1859	249 70	1867	466 74	1874	216 13	1881	204 13
1844	283 41	1852	187 20	1860	291 77	1868	333 70	1875	215 71	1882	266 7
1845	169 12	1853	179 97	1861	312 10	1869	253 39	1876	262 31	1883	263 38
1846	80 01	1854	196 59	1862	341 49						

Naples Academy: (now) Naples Union School, Academic Department.

1862	184 89	1866	115 68	1870	85 72	1874	123 50	1878	93 49	1881	62 4
1863	215 33	1867	142 21	1871	79 29	1875	110 49	1879	83 43	1882	34 22
1864	196 84	1868	108 34	1872	110 58	1876	117 20	1880	104 93	1883	64 34
1865	168 27	1869	72 40	1873	126 27	1877	97 80				

Nassau Academy.

1868	85 68	1871	6 61	1872	27 64	1873	57 39	1874	30 88		
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Newark Union Free School: (now) Newark Union School and Academy.

1863	207 90	1867	320 88	1871	449 30	1875	173 62	1878	98 69	1881	140 7
1864	226 00	1868	572 06	1872	373 20	1876	156 27	1879	98 16	1882	20 4
1865	271 97	1869	565 62	1873	344 36	1877	102 95	1880	138 32	1883	198 2
1866	213 09	1870	498 25	1874	190 40						

New Berlin Academy: (now) New Berlin Union School, Academic Department.

1846	390 05	1851	87 97	1866	176 56	1871	634 31	1875	341 98	1879	31 3
1847	334 37	1852	66 87	1867	339 11	1872	506 71	1876	199 75	1880	14 2
1848	236 66	1853	65 28	1868	420 38	1873	332 88	1877	211 06	1881	43 34
1849	251 91	1854	31 60	1869	429 87	1874	386 95	1878	77 91	1883	135 4
1850	91 56	1865	56 74	1870	482 18						

Newburgh Academy.

1808	80 00	1816	200 00	1824	105 75	1832	282 82	1839	352 11	1846	62 71
1809	100 00	1817	196 00	1825	126 87	1833	304 38	1840	280 99	1847	41 5
1810	120 00	1818	154 90	1826	238 29	1834	304 38	1841	197 37	1848	170 14
1811	110 00	1819	208 80	1827	274 18	1835	192 78	1842	195 58	1849	152 61
1812	100 00	1820	114 00	1828	97 98	1836	98 20	1843	195 99	1850	129 38
1813	180 00	1821	65 00	1829	148 15	1837	61 43	1844	144 18	1851	112 12
1814	200 00	1822	168 75	1830	200 00	1838	298 16	1845	88 51	1852	63 6
1815	190 00	1823	213 40	1831	103 63						

New Lots Union School, Academic Department.

1882	32 28	1883	102 34								
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New Paltz Academy.

1835	110 73	1844	152 41	1852	103 16	1860	53 70	1868	47 67	1876	100 4
1836	144 56	1845	132 74	1853	111 16	1861	45 84	1869	40 72	1877	162 95
1837	118 03	1846	108 59	1854	73 72	1862	43 39	1870	117 87	1878	43 11
1838	326 83	1847	111 86	1855	74 91	1863	48 26	1871	92 50	1879	34 35
1839	373 78	1848	74 46	1856	69 03	1864	32 82	1872	76 02	1880	66 11
1840	240 85	1849	121 11	1857	40 27	1865	33 26	1873	177 92	1881	5 96
1841	178 58	1850	140 69	1858	62 09	1866	82 19	1874	138 94	1882	35 4
1842	145 43	1851	79 79	1859	60 61	1867	109 39	1875	110 49	1883	41 12
1843	157 75										

New Rochelle Union School, Academic Department.

1881	27 52	1882	43 04	1883	67 55						
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New York Central Academy (McGrawville).

1865	197 62	1866	94 37	1867	51 05						
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New York Conference Seminary, New York Conference Seminary and Collegiate Institute (Charlotteville).

1851	431 67	1855	892 80	1860	250 60	1864	114 82	1868	208 02	1872	345 4
1852	806 10	1857	591 47	1861	128 67	1865	142 84	1869	221 34	1873	227 15
1853	1,174 63	1858	438 53	1862	119 04	1866	146 12	1870	332 17	1874	281 1
1854	1,311 72	1859	268 85	1863	85 38	1867	175 02	1871	363 23		

APPROPRIATIONS MADE TO ACADEMIES BY THE REGENTS. 479

New York Free Academy.

rs.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
\$469 90	1852	\$1,003 58	1853	\$737 90	1858	\$1,100 70	1861	\$1,119 69	1864	\$976 89	
600 70	1853	852 22	1856	953 61	1859	1,179 59	1862	1,282 06	1865	1,105 51	
826 51	1854	824 99	1857	1,096 89	1860	1,158 13	1863	1,238 15			

New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

503 47	1838	1,470 57	1844	1,098 04	1850	506 92	1856	582 42	1862	592 42
496 09	1839	1,413 05	1845	1,242 24	1851	497 14	1857	589 64	1863	657 23
613 59	1840	976 85	1846	594 36	1852	496 65	1858	593 76	1864	741 79
662 40	1841	1,013 77	1847	629 19	1853	490 52	1859	583 24	1865	849 19
952 38	1842	956 53	1848	584 98	1854	489 73	1860	538 79	1866	1,397 26
889 30	1843	1,010 10	1849	537 69	1855	622 68	1861	536 04	1867	1,666 40

Nichols Union School, Academic Department.

10 30	1876	106 04	1878	67 52	1880	33 39	1882	14 35	1883	9 65
94 70	1876	102 95	1879	49 08	1881	11 79				

North Granville Ladies' Seminary.

256 14	1860	286 40	1862	166 02	1864	204 14	1869	99 55	1871	125 54
259 35	1861	162 22	1863	200 48	1865	181 97	1870	112 51		

North Hebron Institute.

22 83	1856	3 85	1857	5 48	1861	8 81				
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North Salem Academy.

440 00	1813	100 00	1823	36 57	1837	27 05	1846	211 46	1854	68 46
275 00	1814	65 00	1829	164 46	1838	361 24	1847	251 68	1856	24 93
300 00	1815	50 00	1830	164 46	1840	240 85	1848	186 13	1857	10 97
150 00	1818	86 26	1831	142 49	1841	291 35	1849	203 47	1858	32 98
100 00	1819	58 00	1832	71 70	1842	411 24	1850	169 72	1860	26 64
200 00	1820	35 38	1833	60 96	1843	382 40	1851	108 43	1861	14 10
80 00	1821	12 50	1834	154 98	1844	152 41	1852	126 07	1862	24 52
100 00	1822	31 25	1835	139 32	1845	132 74	1853	118 21		

North Tarrytown Union School, Academic Department.

23 85	1881	7 86	1882	14 35	1883	16 08				
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Norwich Academy : (now) Norwich Union School, Academic Department.

280 00	1850	254 58	1857	443 14	1864	349 93	1871	409 66	1878	301 26
319 48	1851	216 85	1858	430 77	1865	422 64	1872	359 38	1879	269 93
291 06	1852	212 03	1859	477 17	1866	410 96	1873	252 53	1880	287 40
308 61	1853	254 08	1860	431 39	1867	406 40	1874	195 55	1881	311 93
307 61	1854	359 84	1861	446 11	1868	598 06	1875	276 75	1882	298 36
345 67	1855	285 85	1862	237 72	1869	547 52	1876	189 75	1883	315 00
251 91	1856	490 47	1863	337 84	1870	585 74	1877	190 45		

Nunda Literary Institute.

402 91	1849	164 72	1852	160 46	1855	416 59	1858	467 64	1861	275 07
251 68	1850	223 32	1853	151 75	1856	459 80	1859	473 37	1862	309 41
119 66	1851	229 13	1854	324 73	1857	397 36	1860	179 09		

Nunda Academy : (now) Nunda Union School, Academic Department.

320 70	1871	185 01	1874	118 36	1878	83 11	1880	104 93	1882	111 19
266 97	1872	179 69	1875	99 96	1879	83 43	1881	129 72	1883	99 72
246 44	1873	137 75	1877	82 36						

Ogdensburg Academy ; Ogdensburg Educational Institute.

101 53	1844	236 10	1850	243 42	1856	220 51	1862	269 77	1868	82 34
100 58	1845	220 05	1851	270 05	1857	238 05	1863	233 89	1869	171 94
114 57	1846	251 46	1852	284 62	1858	225 58	1864	191 37	1870	107 15
220 21	1847	337 19	1853	310 55	1859	276 46	1865	156 53	1871	85 90
171 97	1848	268 56	1854	254 52	1860	257 76	1866	170 47	1872	103 68
123 09	1849	109 00	1855	211 51	1861	260 96	1867	40 11		

Ogdensburg (Free) Academy

136 30	1883	257 35								
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Olean Union School, Academic Department : (formerly) Olean Academy.

77 64	1857	75 07	1862	198 10	1866	130 90	1877	66 92	1881	90 41
91 27	1859	128 77	1863	206 04	1867	76 57	1878	72 72	1882	75 33
48 75	1860	241 65	1864	111 53	1868	43 34	1879	49 08	1883	115 81
186 99	1861	208 06	1865	170 23	1874	20 58	1880	19 08		

Oneida Institute of Science and Industry (Whitesboro').

83 16	1832	117 20	1835	142 00	1838	280 85	1840	170 79	1842	122 50
83 16	1833	193 72	1836	210 03	1839	187 92	1841	57 23	1843	86 82
136 43	1834	193 72	1837	134 50						

Oneida Seminary.

Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
1860	\$212 27	1862	\$198 10	1864	\$256 98	1866	\$173 52	1868	\$195 02	1870	\$212 27
1861	190 43	1863	265 45	1865	148 71	1867	182 32	1869	153 84	1871	190 43

Oneonta Union School, Academic Department.

1875	10 52	1877	56 62	1879	78 52	1881	117 93	1882	149 02	1883	28 4
1876	33 49	1878	57 13	1880	114 47						

Onondaga Academy.

1814	250 00	1826	102 14	1839	273 40	1850	256 81	1862	169 80	1873	189 4
1815	340 00	1827	120 96	1840	258 32	1851	196 40	1863	172 63	1874	123 5
1816	250 00	1828	97 98	1841	203 19	1852	206 30	1864	211 41	1875	116 6
1817	248 50	1829	102 34	1842	159 28	1853	268 20	1865	225 02	1876	135 4
1818	95 34	1832	54 96	1843	143 42	1854	296 65	1866	289 19	1877	134 6
1819	104 40	1833	49 88	1844	163 28	1855	188 35	1867	371 93	1878	114 2
1820	114 00	1834	49 88	1845	182 76	1856	191 75	1868	277 36	1879	115 3
1821	85 00	1835	46 51	1846	285 75	1857	102 53	1869	162 89	1880	171 9
1822	225 00	1836	37 97	1847	167 79	1859	49 23	1870	150 01	1881	200 2
1823	128 04	1837	74 45	1848	146 25	1860	241 65	1871	66 07	1882	135 6
1824	70 50	1838	302 86	1849	232 54	1861	162 22	1872	124 40	1883	135 6
1825	108 75										

Ontario Female Seminary (Canandaigua).

1827	201 61	1836	217 00	1844	261 86	1852	362 94	1860	191 53	1868	266 6
1828	300 07	1837	309 15	1845	343 70	1853	361 71	1861	208 06	1869	205 6
1829	182 75	1838	626 74	1846	357 19	1854	347 55	1862	249 14	1870	102 5
1830	182 75	1839	481 93	1847	329 99	1855	272 55	1863	258 02	1871	171 9
1831	208 32	1840	358 31	1848	446 72	1856	293 38	1864	258 80	1872	128 2
1832	256 38	1841	322 70	1849	448 10	1857	274 67	1865	248 50	1873	96 6
1833	216 09	1842	245 85	1850	497 99	1858	211 50	1866	197 87	1874	73 4
1834	216 09	1843	234 69	1851	390 78	1859	213 97	1867	127 62	1875	15 74
1835	293 54										

Oswego High School.

1859	183 72	1864	260 63	1868	186 35	1872	276 44	1876	368 34	1880	451 11
1860	182 58	1865	246 54	1869	194 57	1873	86 09	1877	432 38	1881	412 6
1861	229 22	1866	273 97	1870	176 80	1874	169 82	1878	477 86	1882	300 3
1862	222 43	1867	204 20	1871	257 69	1875	210 44	1879	441 71	1883	602 3
1863	245 03										

Ovid Academy.

1829	197 37	1835	110 98	1841	211 16	1847	120 25	1853	238 20	1859	198 4
1830	197 37	1836	84 07	1842	190 44	1848	186 13	1854	289 63	1860	265 4
1831	251 05	1837	77 29	1843	149 94	1849	130 81	1855	314 66	1861	175 3
1832	187 78	1838	239 42	1844	200 24	1850	100 50	1856	354 74	1862	128 2
1833	66 49	1839	134 38	1845	90 02	1851	94 10	1857	349 75	1863	40 19
1834	66 44	1840	237 49	1846	145 74	1852	126 07	1858	350 91		

Ovid Union School, Academic Department.

1873	11 48	1875	47 35	1877	25 74	1879	53 99	1881	19 65	1883	32 17
1874	46 31	1876	11 16	1878	41 55	1880	52 47	1882	21 52		

Owego Academy : (now) Owego Free Academy.

1828	104 85	1838	250 40	1848	159 54	1857	188 60	1866	432 27	1875	367 3
1829	149 40	1839	331 14	1849	167 14	1858	211 50	1867	390 16	1876	279 16
1830	149 40	1840	368 41	1850	252 34	1859	215 87	1868	446 38	1877	277 6
1831	168 10	1841	394 23	1851	298 59	1860	184 37	1869	706 89	1878	364 40
1832	158 40	1842	367 45	1852	387 77	1861	317 39	1870	144 65	1879	279 74
1833	158 40	1843	276 00	1853	359 95	1862	413 18	1871	151 97	1880	243 2
1834	158 40	1844	189 21	1854	396 70	1863	400 96	1872	200 42	1881	236 13
1835	174 00	1845	301 45	1855	394 44	1864	490 28	1873	275 48	1882	663 14
1836	124 74	1846	308 61	1856	264 61	1865	369 81	1874	257 30	1883	939 6
1837	50 27	1847	181 77								

Oxford Academy.

1794	325 00	1829	139 44	1840	799 04	1851	302 78	1862	301 87	1873	199 4
1795	275 00	1830	139 44	1841	730 77	1852	150 91	1863	331 13	1874	174 4
1808	70 00	1831	107 76	1842	481 18	1853	112 92	1864	368 16	1875	136 79
1809	80 00	1832	114 50	1843	408 00	1854	128 14	1865	455 90	1876	111 62
1821	37 50	1833	154 40	1844	347 39	1855	427 66	1866	645 36	1877	41 15
1822	150 00	1834	154 80	1845	415 80	1856	377 74	1867	606 30	1878	72 72
1823	195 11	1835	300 77	1846	511 50	1857	373 55	1868	572 06	1879	73 62
1824	258 00	1836	321 12	1847	120 25	1858	318 22	1869	592 77	1880	85 5
1825	72 50	1837	983 90	1848	186 13	1859	274 56	1870	471 46	1881	90 41
1826	76 60	1838	902 80	1849	346 36	1860	408 12	1871	264 29	1882	144 79
1827	185 48	1839	871 95	1850	252 34	1861	363 23	1872	317 91	1883	144 41
1828	146 97										

Oyster Bay Academy.

1803	375 00	1812	80 00	1818	95 40	1824	29 37	1828	61 24	1832	117 29
1808	80 00	1813	150 00	1819	63 80	1825	45 50	1829	108 00	1833	160 25
1809	80 00	1814	80 00	1820	25 52	1826	42 60	1830	298 36	1834	160 25
1810	100 00	1815	30 00	1821	20 00	1827	64 57	1831	115 75	1835	71 6
1811	75 00	1817	66 50	1823	48 87						

Packer Collegiate Institute (Brooklyn).

Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
\$825 64	1861	\$1,049 16	1866	\$703 20	1871	\$773 06	1876	\$680 42	1880	\$338 64
612 45	1862	435 61	1867	430 28	1872	974 46	1877	638 28	1881	452 06
727 75	1863	644 97	1868	598 06	1873	1,015 48	1878	467 48	1882	666 71
790 25	1864	701 69	1869	547 52	1874	869 67	1879	456 43	1883	601 83
819 82	1865	714 18	1870	831 84	1875	694 48				

Painted Post Union School, Academic Department.

29 49	1880	81 08	1881	91 48	1882	75 22	1883	54 69
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Palatine Bridge Union School, Academic Department.

16 11	1863	42 69	1874	5 15	1876	5 58	1880	19 08	1882	32 28
38 89	1865	9 79	1875	15 78	1879	19 63	1881	27 52	1883	9 65
45 27	1873	22 96								

Palmyra Classical Union School.

106 19	1862	250 93	1867	288 07	1872	525 25	1876	195 33	1880	306 25
225 58	1863	367 54	1868	190 69	1873	510 80	1877	185 31	1881	346 23
299 70	1864	362 69	1869	357 47	1874	442 56	1878	259 71	1882	338 15
319 67	1865	352 20	1870	417 89	1875	299 89	1879	269 93	1883	370 40
255 67	1866	343 99	1871	528 59						

Palmyra High School.

229 38	1834	229 38	1835	214 80	1836	141 12	1837	91 61
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Parker Union School, Academic Department (Clarence).

140 24	1879	142 33	1880	128 78	1881	152 58	1882	152 61	1883	145 20
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Parma Institute.

190 69	1869	162 89	1870	53 58
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Peekskill Academy.

216 63	1844	182 05	1849	111 42	1854	80 74	1859	96 57	1864	111 18
151 64	1845	189 06	1850	122 83	1855	130 74	1860	107 40	1865	74 35
122 18	1846	137 16	1851	122 75	1856	134 23	1861	105 79	1866	51 75
70 22	1847	123 04	1852	97 42	1857	109 86	1862	118 86	1867	36 46
90 83	1848	138 27	1853	132 32	1858	97 02	1863	111 37		

Penfield Seminary.

100 24	1862	143 33	1864	91 13	1866	121 77	1868	60 67	1869	18 10
134 01	1863	170 77	1865	172 19	1867	72 93				

Penn Yan Academy.

182 58	1864	224 18	1868	368 37	1872	248 80	1876	133 94	1880	262 33
271 54	1865	340 46	1869	235 29	1873	109 04	1877	133 83	1881	241 19
289 45	1866	526 64	1870	150 01	1874	144 09	1878	181 80	1882	198 69
126 22	1867	649 06	1871	171 79	1875	131 53	1879	196 31	1883	159 19

Perry Centre Institute.

189 31	1844	114 74	1845	110 57
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Perry Academy : (now) Perry Union School, Academic Department.

235 21	1850	215 86	1864	156 74	1869	248 87	1874	149 23	1879	176 69
323 52	1860	171 84	1865	156 53	1870	112 51	1875	147 31	1880	138 32
249 27	1861	216 88	1866	143 07	1871	118 93	1876	128 36	1881	154 38
128 17	1862	186 78	1867	244 31	1872	152 04	1877	123 54	1882	190 65
85 35	1863	172 63	1868	117 02	1873	212 36	1878	114 27	1883	194 76

Peterboro' Academy.

128 07	1854	26 34	1856	34 51	1858	27 17	1860	42 96	1862	43 39
134 09	1855	86 42	1857	69 57	1859	73 85	1861	28 21	1864	67 45

Phelps Union and Classical School.

176 58	1863	72 39	1868	203 69	1872	145 14	1876	55 81	1880	143 09
90 88	1864	58 33	1869	276 02	1873	114 79	1877	66 92	1881	164 38
123 51	1865	74 34	1870	198 23	1874	61 75	1878	*134 77	1882	213 37
66 21	1866	112 63	1871	165 18	1875	73 66	1879	157 06	1883	141 94
120 74	1867	145 86								

Phoenix Union School, Academic Department.

108 10	1879	225 76	1880	219 86	1881	206 34	1882	192 16	1883	223 10
176 60										

* Of this sum \$30.88 was for the year 1876-7, but not included in the apportionment of that year.

Phipps Union Seminary (Albion).											
Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
1839	\$513 56	1846	\$131 49	1852	\$605 53	1858	\$310 46	1863	\$232 75	1868	\$200 00
1841	393 29	1847	427 86	1853	619 31	1859	233 48	1864	215 96	1870	541 00
1842	289 10	1848	335 04	1854	612 60	1860	255 97	1865	203 49	1871	112 00
1843	344 91	1849	450 52	1855	449 82	1861	248 62	1866	301 37	1872	62 00
1844	346 84	1850	560 52	1856	370 08	1862	230 17	1867	156 80	1874	31 00
1845	338 98	1851	650 57	1857	335 11						

Pike Seminary.											
1860	200 48	1864	216 05	1868	121 35	1872	145 14	1876	122 78	1880	76 00
1861	245 09	1865	271 97	1869	171 95	1873	160 70	1877	144 13	1881	42 00
1862	215 07	1866	270 93	1870	144 65	1874	118 36	1878	145 44	1882	115 00
1863	209 76	1867	266 18	1871	145 36	1875	163 10	1879	147 34	1883	116 00

Plattsburgh Academy : (now) Plattsburgh High School.											
1829	162 40	1839	276 60	1848	324 40	1857	318 63	1867	25 52	1876	217 00
1830	162 40	1840	253 46	1849	365 75	1858	310 46	1868	39 00	1877	221 00
1831	78 45	1841	100 40	1850	399 73	1859	195 01	1869	36 20	1878	273 00
1832	116 96	1842	97 34	1851	368 25	1860	128 88	1870	112 51	1879	171 00
1833	126 06	1843	87 94	1852	383 95	1861	75 82	1871	270 90	1880	104 00
1834	286 50	1844	89 19	1853	329 95	1862	116 97	1872	179 69	1881	92 00
1836	41 90	1845	66 02	1854	272 08	1863	215 33	1873	160 70	1882	106 00
1837	53 10	1846	171 45	1855	308 00	1864	143 98	1874	146 26	1883	135 00
1838	212 74	1847	260 07	1856	299 17	1866	70 01	1875	215 71		

Pompey Academy.											
1812	90 00	1824	99 88	1836	127 48	1848	90 41	1860	53 70	1872	30 00
1813	200 00	1825	126 87	1837	108 78	1849	125 95	1861	54 66	1873	11 00
1814	260 00	1826	102 14	1838	352 11	1850	116 13	1862	20 75	1874	16 00
1815	230 00	1827	112 89	1839	305 84	1851	81 83	1863	60 12	1876	11 00
1816	200 00	1828	110 23	1840	220 82	1852	65 41	1864	78 37	1877	5 00
1817	91 00	1829	87 72	1841	163 36	1853	165 85	1865	64 57	1878	31 00
1818	199 76	1830	87 72	1842	145 43	1854	157 98	1866	70 01	1879	19 00
1819	185 60	1831	48 12	1843	94 53	1855	104 15	1867	61 99	1880	14 00
1820	15 72	1832	54 96	1844	98 59	1856	47 94	1868	99 68	1881	31 00
1821	22 50	1833	39 90	1845	95 48	1857	98 87	1869	117 64	1882	46 00
1822	50 00	1834	39 90	1846	57 16	1858	75 67	1870	42 86	1883	82 00
1823	79 26	1835	146 78	1847	89 49	1859	140 10	1871	33 04		

Port Byron Free School and Academy.											
1859	87 12	1864	83 85	1868	56 34	1872	76 02	1876	44 65	1880	133 00
1860	273 87	1865	109 57	1869	67 87	1873	109 04	1877	97 80	1881	195 00
1861	199 24	1866	85 23	1870	69 65	1874	92 63	1878	83 11	1882	162 00
1862	154 90	1867	32 82	1871	72 68	1875	73 66	1879	112 88	1883	132 00
1863	103 94										

Port Henry Union School, Academic Department.											
1878	135 05	1879	117 79	1880	124 01	1881	70 76	1882	68 15	1883	52 00

Port Jervis Union School, Academic Department.											
1868	34 67	1871	46 25	1874	66 90	1877	97 80	1880	219 40	1882	286 00
1869	40 72	1872	82 94	1875	73 66	1878	93 49	1881	306 61	1883	300 00
1870	96 43	1873	86 09	1876	111 62	1879	161 96				

Portville Union School, Academic Department.											
1882	7 18	1883	25 74								

Poughkeepsie Collegiate School.											
1838	389 91	1840	365 74	1841	512 22						

Poughkeepsie Female Academy.											
1836	92 71	1844	279 42	1849	208 31	1854	243 94	1858	190 18	1862	133 00
1837	140 16	1845	261 46	1850	221 09	1855	201 64	1859	128 76	1863	209 00
1838	366 97	1846	274 32	1851	245 50	1856	159 15	1860	134 25	1864	239 00
1839	238 36	1847	240 49	1852	303 72	1857	164 80	1861	125 19	1865	150 00
1843	95 61	1848	255 27	1853	298 19						

Poughkeepsie High School.											
1875	105 22	1877	231 63	1879	255 21	1881	334 12	1882	235 97	1883	249 00
1876	100 46	1878	244 13	1880	329 10						

Prattsville Academy.											
1849	29 10	1850	87 10	1851	49 10	1852	40 18				

Princetown Academy.											
1854	312 44										

Prospect Academy.											
1850	116 13	1853	105 87	1857	36 61	1860	100 24	1863	144 79	1866	82 00
1851	227 09	1854	207 12	1858	38 81	1861	105 79	1864	123 93	1867	164 00
1852	143 26	1856	28 76	1859	98 58	1862	132 06	1865	130 10	1868	134 00

APPROPRIATIONS MADE TO ACADEMIES BY THE REGENTS. 483

Pulaski Academy.

Yrs.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
1	\$118 36	1863	\$133 65	1868	\$411 70	1872	\$497 60	1876	\$373 93	1880	\$152 63
1	136 35	1864	171 30	1869	221 72	1873	637 07	1877	313 99	1881	172 95
1	168 26	1865	230 89	1870	750 05	1874	602 08	1878	353 20	1882	175 76
1	169 27	1866	310 50	1871	588 05	1875	526 12	1879	230 66	1883	185 98
1	132 06	1867	408 39								

Putnam Union School, Academic Department (Cambridge).

2	14 35	1883	13 65
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Red Creek Union Academy.

5	305 76	1852	345 15	1858	291 56	1864	246 07	1870	37 50	1878	57 13
7	304 82	1853	162 33	1859	302 96	1865	315 02	1871	99 11	1879	39 26
5	321 74	1854	147 44	1860	293 56	1866	91 32	1872	76 02	1880	119 24
3	290 66	1855	190 56	1861	149 83	1867	185 97	1873	28 70	1881	148 65
3	308 18	1856	295 29	1862	190 56	1868	112 68	1874	66 90	1882	158 48
1	439 86	1857	309 48	1863	172 63	1869	63 36	1877	30 89	1883	109 29

Red Hook Academy.

3	172 68	1832	100 34	1835	64 37	1837	39 35	1839	75 84	1841	98 65
1	172 68	1833	136 09	1836	70 90	1838	68 82	1840	75 82	1842	70 22
1	142 49	1834	136 08								

Rensselaerville Academy.

4	63 76	1849	92 05	1854	49 15	1859	35 96	1876	122 78	1880	52 47
5	159 44	1850	118 36	1855	44 31	1860	51 91	1877	51 47	1881	27 52
6	188 60	1851	126 84	1856	116 97	1863	18 56	1878	77 91	1882	61 63
7	170 59	1852	106 98	1857	18 30	1875	63 13	1879	34 35	1883	74 17
8	151 57	1853	81 16	1858	58 21						

Rensselaer Institute (Troy).

5	83 64	1847	103 48	1849	96 89	1850	145 15	1851	108 43	1852	112 71
6	102 87	1848	103 71								

Rhinebeck Academy : (now) Rhinebeck Union School, Academic Department.

0	138 20	1844	156 64	1848	138 27	1852	78 33	1856	86 29	1880	42 93
1	94 00	1845	156 88	1849	205 89	1853	58 23	1877	56 62	1881	39 31
2	125 37	1846	97 16	1850	127 29	1854	63 19	1878	57 13	1882	25 11
3	143 41	1847	97 88	1851	122 75	1855	53 17	1879	44 17		

Richburgh Academy.

0	76 16	1853	74 11	1856	103 54	1859	51 12	1862	47 16	1865	107 63
1	198 45	1854	96 55	1857	58 59	1860	16 11	1863	35 26	1866	127 85
2	210 12	1855	39 88	1858	93 14	1861	42 31	1864	27 34		

Ridgebury Academy.

9	189 60	1841	230 27	1843	52 60	1844	105 85	1845	88 51	1846	42 89
0	165 02	1842	205 61								

Riga Academy.

6	142 88	1849	220 42	1851	198 45	1853	227 61	1859	94 66	1861	162 22
7	279 65	1850	225 65	1852	105 07	1856	97 79	1860	159 31	1863	68 38
8	260 59										

Rochester High School ; Rochester Collegiate Institute.

9	240 89	1834	466 20	1838	725 18	1842	327 82	1846	380 05	1849	288 24
0	240 00	1835	340 56	1839	547 55	1843	370 85	1847	232 10	1850	330 50
3	318 46	1836	445 23	1840	552 07	1844	413 54	1848	265 90	1851	130 93
3	466 20	1837	372 47	1841	393 29	1845	283 64				

Rochester Female Academy.

8	375 30	1845	144 23	1852	34 40	1864	76 55	1872	48 38	1878	31 17
9	295 75	1846	148 59	1858	120 30	1865	66 53	1873	80 35	1879	19 63
0	166 66	1847	114 65	1859	121 18	1866	51 75	1874	25 73	1880	23 85
1	94 51	1848	95 73	1860	110 98	1868	73 67	1875	42 09	1881	15 72
2	103 25	1849	104 16	1861	84 63	1869	76 92	1876	44 65	1882	21 52
3	111 53	1850	96 03	1862	115 08	1870	91 08	1877	25 74	1883	12 87
4	133 41	1851	58 88	1863	90 95	1871	72 68				

Rochester (Free) Academy.

2	292 43	1866	203 96	1872	179 69	1875	1,004 89	1878	1,262 18	1881	1,277 53
3	295 14	1867	437 56	1873	241 05	1876	1,439 90	1879	1,305 49	1882	1,215 93
4	371 79	1868	299 03	1874	730 73	1877	1,297 15	1880	1,426 10	1883	926 46
5	219 15	1871	105 72								

Rogersville Union Seminary.

4	147 47	1862	175 46	1866	161 34	1870	348 24	1874	138 94	1879	44 17
9	132 55	1863	94 67	1867	240 66	1871	376 62	1876	44 65	1880	19 08
3	180 79	1864	151 27	1868	277 36	1872	269 53	1877	56 62	1881	19 65
1	169 27	1865	66 53	1869	144 79	1873	143 49	1878	25 97	1882	3 59

Schenectady Academy; Schenectady Lyceum and Academy.

Yr.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
\$310 00	1823	\$121 95	1829	\$57 75	1838	\$238 62	1844	\$470 55	1850	\$397 50	
400 00	1824	141 00	1831	46 21	1839	405 48	1845	475 68	1851	362 11	
232 00	1825	226 56	1832	179 41	1840	381 76	1846	580 08	1852	363 94	
78 62	1826	133 19	1833	311 61	1841	336 27	1847	520 13	1853	358 19	
37 50	1827	80 64	1836	271 43	1842	347 52	1848	523 83	1854	198 35	
166 75	1828	110 23	1837	109 40	1843	494 32	1849	518 32	1855	259 26	

Schenectady Union School; Schenectady Union Classical Institute.

197 50	1861	250 38	1866	240 49	1872	158 95	1876	312 53	1880	391 10
218 76	1862	317 15	1869	176 47	1873	875 48	1877	231 63	1881	452 05
260 51	1863	315 57	1870	192 87	1874	329 34	1878	275 29	1882	416 07
246 15	1864	246 05	1871	198 22	1875	336 72	1879	274 84	1883	308 90
229 19	1865	207 41								

Schenectady Young Ladies' Seminary.

231 05

Schenectady Union School, Academic Department.

82 50 1883 112 77

Schoharie Academy: (now) Schoharie Union School, Academic Department.

87 17	1846	148 59	1854	133 40	1862	101 88	1869	683 27	1877	272 81
99 64	1847	190 16	1855	101 93	1863	131 79	1870	166 08	1878	212 96
66 98	1848	260 59	1856	185 99	1864	149 44	1871	236 86	1879	220 85
101 90	1849	411 77	1857	161 14	1865	133 06	1872	214 24	1880	257 56
255 21	1850	397 50	1858	176 58	1866	91 32	1874	185 26	1881	240 47
140 28	1851	360 06	1859	178 00	1867	207 84	1875	242 01	1882	280 10
173 05	1852	202 48	1860	162 89	1868	580 72	1876	295 59	1883	186 89
122 84	1853	202 91	1861	163 98						

Schuylerville Academy: (now) Schuylerville Union School, Academic Department.

29 42	1845	78 24	1851	257 77	1856	166 82	1861	239 80	1879	68 71
104 10	1846	171 45	1852	95 52	1857	162 97	1862	47 26	1880	52 47
116 58	1847	167 79	1853	151 75	1858	238 67	1863	70 53	1881	74 60
152 50	1848	202 09	1854	186 06	1859	174 20	1864	80 14	1882	101 09
128 95	1849	251 91	1855	158 35	1860	191 53	1865	62 83	1883	62 60
104 93	1850	225 55								

Seneca Falls Academy: (now) Seneca Falls Free Academy.

176 10	1846	231 46	1854	163 25	1862	124 52	1870	91 08	1877	190 45
310 47	1847	195 76	1855	159 55	1863	51 97	1871	52 86	1878	192 19
212 49	1848	191 45	1856	143 81	1864	63 80	1872	138 22	1879	161 92
247 02	1849	205 89	1857	150 15	1865	135 00	1873	109 04	1880	152 62
197 36	1850	194 29	1858	168 81	1866	106 54	1874	102 92	1881	259 78
192 31	1851	208 67	1859	160 94	1867	40 11	1875	105 22	1882	309 54
172 53	1852	191 02	1860	87 71	1869	58 82	1876	117 20	1883	268 15
169 12	1853	208 20	1861	134 01						

Seward Female Seminary (Rochester).

259 84	1841	128 05	1843	44 10	1847	215 32	1849	191 36	1851	206 63
204 85	1842	36 14	1846	94 30	1848	207 41	1850	218 85	1853	114 69

Seymour Smith Academy (Pine Plains).

68 71 1880 76 31 1881 90 41 1882 125 43 1883 120 34

Sherburne Union Academy.

182 16	1842	266 85	1845	187 11	1848	170 18	1851	81 83	1854	89 92
358 84	1843	404 00	1846	63 59	1849	150 19	1852	135 62	1855	68 69
312 88	1844	223 33	1847	184 57	1850	46 90	1853	100 57	1856	92 04

Sherburne Union School, Academic Department.

60 67	1871	185 01	1874	144 09	1877	30 89	1880	85 85	1882	111 09
117 64	1872	214 24	1875	105 22	1878	20 78	1881	102 20	1883	150 16
133 94	1873	160 70	1876	41 65	1879	63 80				

Sherman Academy (Moriah).

46 31	1876	150 69	1878	150 63	1880	147 86	1882	129 13	1883	112 59
105 22	1877	108 10	1879	137 42	1881	165 09				

Sherman Union School, Academic Department.

30 88	1876	100 46	1878	77 91	1880	62 00	1882	66 63	1883	86 69
121 01	1877	72 06	1879	83 43	1881	55 03				

Silver Creek Union School, Academic Department.

14 31 1881 66 83 1882 108 15 1883 121 34

Sinclairville Union School, Academic Department.

72 12

Skaneateles Union School, Academic Department.

Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
1871	\$59 47	1874	\$66 90	1876	\$69 29	1878	\$150 63	1880	\$114 47	1882	\$134 47
1872	82 94	1875	73 66	1877	190 45	1879	152 15	1881	145 44	1883	163 15
1873	74 61										

Smithville Union School, Academic Department.

1879	53 99	1880	66 77	1881	35 38	1882	69 55	1883	52 25
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Sodus Academy.

1854	270 81	1859	195 01	1864	176 79	1869	117 64	1874	509 48	1879	284 11
1855	206 08	1860	207 64	1865	136 97	1870	133 94	1875	405 11	1880	186 11
1856	145 72	1861	188 67	1866	304 42	1871	548 41	1876	379 51	1881	133 11
1857	128 17	1862	200 00	1867	346 41	1872	504 51	1877	236 78	1882	140 11
1858	131 94	1863	219 04	1868	468 05	1873	539 50	1878	244 13	1883	221 11

Spencer Union School, Academic Department.

1877	36 03	1879	4 91	1880	28 62	1881	50 38	1882	94 56	1883	31 11
1878	10 39										

Spencertown Academy.

1849	31 52	1853	42 35	1857	80 56	1861	81 11	1864	29 16	1867	32 11
1850	33 50	1854	50 91	1858	102 81	1862	96 22	1865	48 92	1872	41 11
1851	45 00	1855	152 90	1859	26 51	1863	66 82	1866	27 40	1873	22 11
1852	36 31	1856	95 87	1860	78 76						

S. S. Seward Institute (Florida, Orange Co.).

1848	170 18	1854	242 23	1859	187 41	1864	164 03	1869	72 40	1874	73 11
1849	121 11	1855	288 07	1860	187 95	1865	129 14	1870	32 14	1875	62 11
1850	136 22	1856	241 61	1861	186 90	1866	133 94	1871	33 04	1876	44 11
1851	272 10	1857	205 09	1862	139 61	1867	102 10	1872	6 91	1878	36 11
1852	326 64	1858	195 98	1863	87 24	1868	82 34	1873	5 74	1879	31 11
1853	282 31										

Spring Mills Academy (Allegany Co.).

1862	124 53	1863	51 97	1864	109 36
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Stamford Seminary.

1876	39 07	1877	61 77
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Starkey Seminary (Eddytown).

1848	79 77	1854	238 72	1860	232 70	1866	103 50	1872	193 51	1878	51 9
1849	138 08	1855	274 68	1861	171 04	1867	145 86	1873	172 10	1879	53 9
1850	185 35	1856	270 37	1862	122 63	1868	169 02	1874	149 23	1880	71 5
1851	157 53	1857	186 77	1863	180 06	1869	190 04	1875	131 53	1881	109 0
1852	210 12	1858	217 32	1864	173 15	1870	156 37	1876	89 29	1882	172 1
1853	247 03	1859	208 30	1865	152 62	1871	165 18	1877	113 23	1883	125 0

Steuben Academy.

1827	120 96	1828	116 35	1829	50 48	1830	60 48
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Stillwater Academy.

1838	217 57	1841	236 38	1844	149 53	1847	192 96	1850	133 99	1852	70 0
1839	352 04	1842	204 41	1845	185 82	1848	188 79	1851	77 74	1853	100 1
1840	291 65	1843	155 33	1846	248 61	1849	135 65				

Sullivan County Academy (Bloomingburgh).

1831	58 30	1832	53 80
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Susquehannah Seminary (Binghamton).

1858	364 79	1859	318 09	1860	193 33
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Syracuse Academy.

1835	366 19	1840	280 48	1841	270 92	1842	294 33	1843	254 24	1844	215 6
1839	291 94										

Syracuse High School.

1861	278 60	1865	178 05	1869	393 67	1873	763 34	1877	1,451 58	1881	1,411 11
1862	298 09	1866	143 07	1870	803 63	1874	895 50	1878	1,532 28	1882	1,461 6
1863	167 06	1867	273 45	1871	931 64	1875	1,157 46	1879	1,354 57	1883	1,225 0
1864	180 43	1868	320 70	1872	1,036 68	1876	1,506 87	1880	1,354 56		

Temple Grove Seminary (Saratoga Springs).

1880	19 08
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Ten Broeck Free Academy (Franklinville).

1868	86 63	1871	548 41	1874	591 79	1877	288 25	1880	405 41	1882	123 5
1869	350 09	1872	656 56	1875	478 77	1878	212 96	1881	251 57	1883	95 5
1870	396 46	1873	723 16	1876	273 17	1879	402 45				

APPROPRIATIONS MADE TO ACADEMIES BY THE REGENTS. 487

Tonawanda Union School.

Yr.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
	\$10 39	1879	\$24 54	1880	\$38 16						

Troupsburgh Academy.

186 78	1863	152 21	1864	191 37	1865	\$17 61
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Troy Academy.

22 78	1846	85 73	1854	56 17	1862	124 52	1870	\$58 93	1877	\$61 77
51 64	1847	95 09	1855	53 17	1863	107 66	1871	19 82	1878	41 55
66 98	1848	194 11	1856	72 86	1864	109 35	1872	62 20	1879	39 45
169 87	1849	186 52	1857	45 76	1865	93 92	1873	45 91	1880	52 47
283 69	1850	91 56	1858	64 32	1866	36 53	1874	66 90	1881	55 03
116 90	1851	92 06	1859	22 73	1867	61 99	1875	52 61	1882	50 22
151 79	1852	87 88	1860	46 54	1868	69 34	1876	33 49	1883	32 17
148 98	1853	116 45	1861	68 76	1869	63 35				

Troy Female Seminary.

1,113 61	1844	540 37	1850	589 55	1856	377 44	1862	266 12	1868	394 37
969 04	1845	554 10	1851	587 16	1857	477 95	1863	284 01	1869	398 19
857 31	1846	640 08	1852	592 16	1858	411 36	1864	333 53	1870	712 56
726 87	1847	562 11	1853	557 56	1859	409 01	1865	367 85	1871	442 69
581 57	1848	574 32	1854	484 46	1860	333 56	1866	532 73	1872	393 94
521 04	1849	540 11	1855	358 55	1861	382 63	1867	320 88		

Troy High School.

184 89	1866	255 71	1870	594 68	1874	344 78	1878	550 58	1881	626 74
207 90	1867	251 60	1871	647 52	1875	394 89	1879	466 25	1882	559 54
182 26	1868	290 36	1872	615 09	1876	312 53	1880	610 34	1883	514 70
232 41	1869	393 67	1873	528 02	1877	396 35				

Trumansburgh Academy: (now) Trumansburgh Union School, Academic Department.

65 97	1862	216 96	1866	246 58	1870	96 44	1874	66 90	1881	51 10
174 20	1863	196 76	1867	185 97	1871	33 04	1875	68 40	1882	43 04
136 04	1864	200 48	1868	117 01	1872	48 38	1879	3 80	1883	70 77
158 62	1865	228 93	1869	117 64	1873	74 61	1880	81 08		

Ulster Free Academy (Rondout).

90 62	1881	23 59
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Unadilla Academy.

78 33	1857	56 75	1862	103 76	1867	189 61	1874	66 90	1879	93 26
95 28	1858	40 75	1863	178 20	1868	238 36	1875	82 61	1880	42 93
70 21	1859	49 22	1864	195 01	1869	31 67	1876	72 55	1881	35 38
68 69	1860	84 13	1865	236 75	1872	48 38	1877	108 10	1882	89 67
80 53	1861	72 29	1866	152 21	1873	57 39	1878	119 46	1883	73 12

Union Literary Society: (now) Union Academy of Belleville.

189 00	1841	297 82	1850	169 72	1859	357 88	1868	164 68	1876	122 78
189 00	1842	307 50	1851	196 40	1860	312 46	1869	294 12	1877	102 95
166 46	1843	255 02	1852	164 28	1861	303 28	1870	117 86	1878	109 07
101 10	1844	136 44	1853	169 39	1862	275 45	1871	132 15	1879	107 98
45 69	1845	161 78	1854	207 12	1863	282 15	1872	96 75	1880	109 70
45 69	1846	151 45	1855	195 00	1864	291 61	1873	109 04	1881	86 48
70 80	1847	229 31	1856	273 20	1865	299 37	1874	108 07	1882	68 15
70 00	1848	249 95	1857	289 32	1866	782 35	1875	110 49	1883	48 25
42 40	1849	205 89	1858	335 69	1867	499 56				

Union Hall Academy (Jamaica).

310 00	1815	300 00	1826	433 94	1838	475 92	1849	356 07	1860	232 73
275 00	1816	300 00	1827	362 90	1839	344 62	1850	366 23	1861	209 80
250 00	1817	246 50	1829	247 00	1840	330 06	1851	286 41	1862	209 41
200 00	1818	149 82	1830	247 00	1841	230 27	1852	305 63	1863	194 91
100 00	1819	237 80	1831	260 41	1842	205 61	1853	342 31	1864	180 43
100 00	1820	184 74	1832	268 52	1843	521 02	1854	347 55	1865	158 49
100 00	1821	127 50	1833	201 46	1844	512 26	1855	374 48	1866	249 62
100 00	1822	337 50	1834	301 46	1845	627 51	1856	285 71	1867	240 66
120 00	1823	304 87	1835	369 10	1846	391 48	1857	265 51	1868	225 36
200 00	1824	364 25	1836	209 95	1847	377 52	1858	277 48	1869	90 50
150 00	1825	380 62	1837	184 42	1848	390 88	1859	259 42	1870	101 79

Union Village Academy (Greenwich).

184 40	1844	91 81	1849	181 67	1854	337 02	1859	249 94	1864	105 71
222 21	1845	73 36	1850	214 39	1855	232 67	1860	220 17	1866	79 15
191 06	1846	114 30	1851	175 94	1856	153 40	1861	165 75	1867	80 22
178 47	1847	111 86	1852	269 34	1857	227 06	1862	184 67	1868	86 68
99 65	1848	156 89	1853	321 13	1858	271 66	1863	176 34		

Washington Free Academy.

ra.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
	\$312 53	1877	\$180 24	1880	\$186 01	1881	\$121 13	1882	\$103 15	1883	\$109 77
	267 66	1879	215 94								

Waterford Academy.

270 90	1840	100 68	1842	155 75	1844	175 76	1846	148 59	1847	151 01
209 55	1841	135 44	1843	134 81	1845	163 81				

Waterford Union School.

66 07	1874	72 04	1876	33 49	1878	36 36	1880	42 93	1882	33 70
179 69	1875	57 87	1877	51 47	1879	73 62	1881	36 45	1883	19 30
120 53										

Waterloo Academy.

214 68	1843	449 78	1844	314 23	1845	316 43	1846	291 47		
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Waterloo Union School, Academic Department.

89 72	1862	91 33	1867	94 80	1872	82 93	1876	94 84	1880	76 31
52 39	1863	142 93	1868	86 68	1873	71 61	1877	113 25	1881	84 62
49 22	1864	113 00	1869	95 02	1874	102 92	1878	145 44	1882	93 26
80 55	1865	133 05	1870	117 87	1875	89 44	1879	112 88	1883	151 81
116 37	1866	118 72	1871	79 29						

Wartown High School, (formerly) Black River Literary and Religious Institute, (and later) Jefferson County Institute.

159 35	1845	253 85	1853	621 07	1861	213 35	1869	190 04	1877	396 35
365 96	1846	165 74	1854	598 65	1862	249 14	1870	337 52	1878	322 04
466 22	1847	204 15	1855	343 35	1863	267 72	1871	383 22	1879	328 83
557 02	1848	265 90	1856	371 99	1864	331 71	1872	340 12	1880	419 72
306 41	1849	266 44	1857	258 20	1865	250 45	1873	407 50	1881	452 05
250 00	1850	323 80	1858	244 49	1866	140 03	1874	313 91	1882	376 62
233 32	1851	339 60	1859	151 38	1867	237 02	1875	341 98	1883	296 96
230 44	1852	452 71	1860	187 95	1868	273 03	1876	401 83		

Waterville Union School, Academic Department.

36 02	1876	66 97	1878	83 11	1880	95 39	1882	141 30	1883	151 81
47 35	1877	92 65	1879	98 16	1881	132 93				

Watkins Academy : (now) Watkins Academic Union School.

88 16	1865	37 18	1870	75 01	1874	72 04	1878	51 94	1881	90 41
126 40	1866	63 93	1871	79 29	1875	84 18	1879	31 35	1882	78 91
118 80	1867	76 57	1872	145 13	1876	61 39	1880	71 54	1883	73 99
69 26	1868	30 34	1873	177 92	1877	56 62				

Waverly Institute : (now) Waverly Union School, Academic Department.

83 44	1863	213 47	1868	368 47	1872	138 22	1876	251 14	1880	257 56
142 00	1864	209 59	1869	384 62	1873	132 01	1877	257 37	1881	241 54
123 51	1865	207 40	1870	417 89	1874	205 84	1878	228 55	1882	311 04
169 27	1866	213 09	1871	237 86	1875	257 80	1879	240 48	1883	173 84
177 34	1867	185 97								

Webster Academy.

100 70	1860	119 93	1863	70 53	1866	91 32	1869	36 20	1871	46 25
91 20	1861	151 64	1864	52 86	1867	113 04	1870	26 79	1872	96 75
22 72	1862	103 76	1865	113 49						

Weedsport Union School, Academic Department.

269 00	1876	223 24	1878	119 46	1880	81 08	1882	71 74	1883	115 29
254 10	1877	113 25	1879	98 16	1881	109 34				

Westchester Union School No. 1, Academic Department.

31 17	1879	44 17	1880	52 47	1881	27 52	1882	28 70	1883	22 52
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Westchester Union School No. 3, Academic Department.

15 58	1879	19 63	1880	23 85	1882	28 70	1883	23 30		
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Westfield Academy : (now) Westfield Union School, Academic Department.

235 39	1846	348 82	1854	189 57	1862	290 55	1870	182 16	1877	154 42
199 82	1847	299 22	1855	157 33	1863	298 86	1871	224 65	1878	129 85
173 61	1848	305 79	1856	187 91	1864	318 91	1872	207 33	1879	456 43
213 41	1849	314 88	1857	214 25	1865	428 29	1873	258 27	1880	438 80
260 72	1850	346 15	1858	219 26	1866	457 06	1874	277 88	1881	723 09
204 87	1851	376 43	1859	191 16	1867	375 57	1875	336 72	1882	503 91
232 12	1852	275 07	1860	119 93	1868	203 69	1876	267 89	1883	265 54
237 98	1853	211 73	1861	264 49	1869	90 50				

West Hebron Union School, Academic Department.

171 79	1873	63 13	1875	26 30	1878	15 58	1880	42 93	1882	32 28
34 56	1874	61 75	1877	20 59	1879	30 26	1881	39 31	1883	35 39

Westport Union School, Academic Department.

Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
1871	\$33 04	1873	\$68 87	1876	\$61 39	1878	\$93 49	1880	\$33 30	1882	\$3 9
1872	13 82	1875	36 83	1877	51 47	1879	68 71	1881	23 59	1883	1 6

West Town Academy.

1839	113 75	1841	70 50	1843	81 27	1845	84 48	1846	62 88	1847	53 9
1840	187 33	1842	170 51	1844	88 91						

West Winfield Academy.

1851	306 87	1858	293 50	1864	213 24	1869	312 22	1874	432 26	1879	215 94
1853	185 27	1859	217 69	1865	313 06	1870	385 70	1875	324 19	1880	152 63
1854	168 51	1860	198 69	1866	328 77	1871	409 66	1876	275 08	1881	155 33
1855	157 33	1861	216 88	1867	339 11	1872	490 69	1877	514 74	1882	146 58
1856	105 46	1862	235 83	1868	290 36	1873	418 98	1878	394 76	1883	66 12
1857	399 19	1863	211 60								

Whitehall Academy : (now) Whitehall Union School, Academic Department.

1849	169 56	1854	149 20	1859	62 49	1863	124 37	1876	27 91	1880	104 79
1850	140 69	1855	115 22	1860	80 55	1864	93 41	1877	46 33	1881	152 58
1851	151 39	1856	90 12	1861	84 63	1874	5 12	1878	83 11	1882	79 9
1852	114 62	1857	137 32	1862	94 33	1875	36 83	1879	93 25	1883	77 9
1853	100 57	1858	149 31								

Whitesborough Academy.

1818	109 78	1823	67 10	1833	45 69	1838	59 57	1842	200 00	1846	160 5
1819	127 60	1824	94 12	1834	45 69	1839	222 72	1843	230 03	1847	152 39
1820	74 68	1825	54 57	1835	53 23	1840	248 69	1844	366 89	1848	111 58
1821	27 00	1831	8 54	1836	28 00	1841	189 12	1845	399 88	1849	31 2
1822	93 75	1832	32 20	1837	30 73						

Whitestown Seminary.

1845	552 50	1852	338 10	1858	554 95	1864	718 40	1870	653 62	1876	95 7
1846	502 92	1853	305 24	1859	556 70	1865	729 83	1871	799 49	1877	365 47
1847	464 22	1854	408 99	1860	441 34	1866	614 92	1872	594 35	1878	34 5
1848	393 54	1855	489 72	1861	493 72	1867	605 30	1873	596 89	1879	146 30
1849	472 30	1856	461 72	1862	601 85	1868	628 39	1874	530 04	1880	309 5
1850	216 62	1857	514 56	1863	714 67	1869	647 07	1875	408 11	1881	154 8
1851	368 25										

Whitney's Point Union School, Academic Department.

1868	108 34	1871	185 01	1874	102 92	1877	149 28	1880	57 23	1882	53 9
1869	90 50	1872	345 56	1875	168 36	1878	81 94	1881	51 10	1883	30 4
1870	101 79	1873	143 49	1876	161 85	1879	44 17				

Williamsville Academy.

1868	8 68	1869	58 82								
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Wilson Collegiate Institute : (now) Wilson Union School, Academic Department.

1846	228 60	1852	368 67	1858	267 77	1864	258 81	1871	72 68	1877	72 46
1847	394 30	1853	407 59	1859	308 65	1865	209 36	1872	248 80	1878	98 49
1848	393 54	1854	331 79	1860	196 90	1866	152 51	1873	216 79	1879	88 34
1849	319 72	1855	276 98	1861	186 90	1867	83 87	1874	200 69	1881	31 45
1850	361 77	1856	280 54	1862	126 40	1868	156 01	1875	184 14	1882	111 19
1851	384 61	1857	164 82	1863	148 50	1869	58 82	1876	167 43	1883	95 29

Windsor Academy : (now) Windsor Union School, Academic Department.

1849	84 78	1855	110 79	1861	54 66	1868	95 34	1873	68 87	1878	36 38
1850	93 80	1856	74 78	1862	51 97	1869	113 12	1874	36 02	1879	29 45
1851	73 65	1857	100 71	1863	87 24	1870	80 36	1875	89 44	1880	36 18
1852	105 07	1858	69 85	1864	45 56	1871	66 07	1876	100 46	1881	31 45
1853	93 52	1859	58 69	1865	33 26	1872	48 38	1877	56 62	1882	32 36
1854	93 03	1860	85 92	1867	61 99						

Woodhull Academy : (now) Woodhull Union School, Academic Department.

1868	117 01	1871	211 43	1874	195 55	1877	72 06	1880	38 16	1882	25 11
1869	303 17	1872	172 78	1875	147 31	1878	25 97	1881	43 24	1883	12 57
1870	235 73	1873	120 53	1876	111 62	1879	14 72				

Yates Academy : (now) Yates Union School, Academic Department (Yates Center, Orleans Co.).

1842	41 30	1851	313 70	1860	89 50	1871	138 76	1879	19 63	1874-5	73 46
1843	295 64	1852	320 91	1861	112 85	1872	103 67	1880	23 85	1877	149 28
1844	395 52	1853	220 56	1862	96 22	1873	252 53	1881	47 17	1878	140 24
1845	430 29	1854	193 08	1863	57 21	1874	319 05	1882	17 94	1879	132 15
1846	260 04	1855	179 48	1864	67 45	1875	226 23	1883	6 43	1880	167 46
1847	153 81	1856	111 21	1865	43 34	1876	267 80	1882	89 81	1881	175 09
1848	223 36	1857	91 56	1866	72 40	1877	257 37	1873	86 09	1882	226 45
1849	295 50	1858	83 11	1870	117 57	1878	57 13	1874	66 61	1883	291 71
1850	386 33	1859	91 66								

APPROPRIATIONS MADE TO ACADEMIES BY THE REGENTS. 491

Yates Polytechnic Institute (Chittenango).

Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
1834	\$212 49	1837	\$216 05	1860	\$134 25	1863	\$61 97	1867	\$61 99	1870	\$230 37
1845	223 40	1838	211 30	1861	105 79	1865	107 62	1869	190 01	1871	264 29
1856	193 67	1859	133 53	1862	67 92						

Yates County Academy and Female Seminary (Penn Yan).

1829	219 30	1831	170 94	1833	172 87	1834	172 87	1835	106 16	1836	146 45
1830	219 30	1832	128 34								

Total Appropriations made to Academies under Apportionments made by the Regents.

ACADEMIES.	Given on the basis of scholars allowed under rules of the Regents.		ACADEMIES.	Given on the basis of scholars allowed under rules of the Regents.	
	No. of years in which money was granted.	Total amount granted.		No. of years in which money was granted.	Total amount granted.
Academy of Dutchess Co.	65	\$13,712 24	Carthage Union Sch'l (Ac. Dep.)	12	\$571 06
Addison Academy (& Un. Sch.)	22	1,739 14	Cary Collegiate Institute	37	5,721 66
Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn	13	2,253 37	Castle Un. School (Ac. Dep.)	10	535 66
Afton Union School, Ac. Dep.	12	1,817 62	Catskill Academy	11	1,126 50
Albany Academy	67	20,612 13	Catskill Free Academy	17	2,352 45
Albany Female Academy	40	20,714 76	Cayuga Academy	52	6,774 85
Albany Female Seminary	37	5,735 22	Cayuga Lake Academy	19	1,948 25
Albany High School	16	20,239 40	Cazenovia Seminary (etc.)	67	31,131 63
Albion Academy & Un. Sch.	43	11,821 46	Chamberlain Inst. (& R. A. A.)	34	9,181 12
Alexander Classical School (C. S.)	6	929 90	Champlain Acad. & Un. Sch.	31	3,638 44
Alfred University (Ac. Dep. U.)	41	25,607 43	Chateaugay Un. Sch. (Ac. Dep.)	2	75 47
Almond Academy	1	15 44	Cherry Valley Academy	54	9,349 34
Amenia Seminary	29	12,707 63	Chester Academy (& Un. Sch.)	36	3,564 91
Ames Academy	31	3,748 26	Chili Seminary	6	69 85
Amsterdam Fem. Sem. (& Acad.)	39	4,301 30	Cincinnati Academy	26	3,301 36
Andes Collegiate Institute	7	921 65	Clarence Academy (& Un. Sch.)	20	2,433 87
Angelica Academy	12	1,392 77	Clarkson Academy	20	1,748 62
Angola Union School (Ac. Dep.)	8	668 71	Claverack Academy (& H. B. I.)	46	20,124 40
Arcade Academy (& Un. Sch.)	16	1,725 68	Clermont Academy	3	178 21
Argyle Academy	41	4,651 93	Clinton Academy	35	6,482 34
Astoria Institute	6	983 11	Clinton Grammar School	67	7,314 44
Attica Union School (Ac. Dep.)	17	1,742 72	Clinton Liberal Institute	47	12,261 67
Auburn Academy (& High Sch.)	62	20,061 02	Clinton Seminary	4	1,260 89
Auburn Female Seminary	11	3,271 97	Clover Street Seminary	10	2,150 37
Augusta Academy	34	2,321 42	Clyde High School	3	256 21
Aurora Academy	46	10,960 94	Cobleskill Un. School (Ac. Dep.)	11	1,314 30
Avon Academy (& Un. Sch.)	5	531 34	Coate Academy	7	249 05
Bainbridge Un. School (Ac. Dep.)	9	1,495 46	Cook Academy	10	2,628 41
Balt Sem. Bary	19	3,067 25	Columbia Academy	1	475 00
Baldwinsville Acad. (& Un. Sch.)	16	3,691 87	Cooperstown Un. Sch'l (Ac. Dep.)	11	1,962 34
Ballston Academy	15	1,150 64	Cornig Free Academy	24	6,426 20
Batavia Female Academy	5	835 66	Cortlandtville Academy	23	9,080 47
Batavia Union School (Ac. Dep.)	23	5,329 97	Coxsackie Acad. (& Un. Sch.)	26	1,979 89
Bath-on-the-Hudson Union Sch.	1	25 74	Crown Point Un. Sch'l (Ac. Dep.)	1	9 65
Bethany Academy	15	1,614 61	Cuba Union School (Ac. Dep.)	1	53 25
Binghamton Acad. (& Cent. H. S.)	41	12,851 40	Danville Seminary	24	3,364 81
Bloomington Grove Academy	3	235 45	DeLancy Institute	6	984 09
Boonville Union School (Ac. Dep.)	3	145 30	Delaware Academy	61	14,597 60
Bridge Hampton Lit. & Com. Inst.	7	225 06	Delaware Literary Institute	46	18,809 00
Bridge-water Academy	10	1,613 42	Deport Academy (& Un. Sch.)	16	1,313 40
Brockport Collegiate Institute	25	8,915 18	De Ruyter Institute (& Un. Sch.)	39	6,412 46
Brooklyn Academy (& Un. Sch.)	31	4,359 24	Dryden Un. School (Ac. Dep.)	11	1,279 44
Brooklyn Colleg. & Poly. Inst.	26	14,307 25	Dundee Academy	12	2,111 03
Brooklyn Female Seminary	7	615 22	Dundee Preparatory School	2	198 59
Buffalo Central School	21	22,566 26	Dundee Un. School (Ac. Dep.)	10	2,076 18
Buffalo Female Academy	19	4,234 42	East B. Somfield Academy	38	5,457 97
Buffalo High Sch. Assn. (& L. & S. A.)	11	1,657 68	East Genesee Conference Sem.	7	1,167 23
Cambridge Wash. Academy	64	10,269 15	East Hamburg Friend's Inst.	6	325 16
Cambridge Un. School (Ac. Dep.)	9	350 26	East Springfield Academy	1	9 65
Camden Union School (Ac. Dep.)	5	171 58	Edgerton High School	12	1,853 49
Canajoharie Acad. & Un. Sch.	46	6,686 76	Elizabeth Un. Sch'l (Ac. Dep.)	16	1,643 54
Canandaigua Academy	70	17,001 30	Elmington Acad. & Un. Sch.	27	4,011 89
Canastota Un. School (Ac. Dep.)	6	114 07	Ennara Academy (& Free Acad.)	33	12,154 43
Canastota Un. School (Ac. Dep.)	12	442 74	Erasmus Hall	62	14,204 16
Candor Free Academy	13	925 11	Essex County Academy	5	75 09
Canisteo Academy	11	722 51	Evans Academy	14	728 57
Canton Academy (& Un. Sch.)	43	5,852 31	Fairfield Academy	74	21,235 86

TABLE—(Continued)

ACADEMIES	Given on the basis of scholars allowed under rules of the Regents.		ACADEMIES	Given with less of scholars allowed under rules of the Regents.	
	No. of years in which money was granted.	Total amount granted.		No. of years in which money was granted.	Total amount granted.
Fairport Un. School (Ac. Dep.)	10	\$637 41	Kinderhook Academy	45	\$9,444 41
Fuller Seminary, etc.	45	13,000 02	Kingsborough Academy	24	1,341 30
Farmer's Hall Academy	32	6,153 97	Kingston Acad. (a Free Acad.)	74	17,305 00
Fayetteville Acad. & Un. Sch.	18	2,674 48	Knoxville Academy	13	453 30
Fighting High School	7	254 40	Laurelton Academy	9	300 40
Fonda Academy	3	214 46	Lawrenceville Academy	77	4,000 00
Forestville Free Academy	17	5,795 12	Leavenworth Inst. (a Un. Sch.)	21	4,000 00
Fort Livingston Acad. Dep.	47	5,994 41	Leopoldville Un. Sch. (Ac. Dep.)	20	2,000 00
Fort Edward Coll. Inst. (etc.)	23	19,632 79	Le Roy Academy Institute	19	3,200 00
Fort Edward Un. Sch. (Ac. Dep.)	8	259 40	Le Roy Female Seminary	13	1,200 00
Fort Plain Acad. & Coll. Inst.	24	5,563 30	Lewiston Acad. (a L. H. S. & A.)	19	2,624 22
Franklin Academy (Malone)	33	10,019 41	Liberty Normal Institute	27	1,674 00
Franklin Acad. (H. & Un. Sch.)	20	11,961 73	Limestone Un. School (Ac. Dep.)	4	100 00
Franklin Academy	37	2,304 10	Lake Union School (Ac. Dep.)	9	400 00
Frederick's Academy	17	1,475 55	Little Falls Acad. (a Un. Sch.)	20	8,700 00
Friendship Academy	24	4,942 31	Liverpool Un. School (Ac. Dep.)	2	140 00
Friendship Un. School (Ac. Dep.)	1	145 49	Lockport Un. School (Ac. Dep.)	24	17,150 00
Gaines Academy	13	2,460 95	Lewistown Academy	77	12,000 00
Galway Academy	20	4,371 36	Lyons Union School (Ac. Dep.)	22	1,400 00
Gaines and Woodruff Seminary	30	2,607 56	Macedon Academy	60	1,600 00
Gaines and Woodruff Seminary	8	734 40	McFarville Un. Sch. (Ac. Dep.)	16	1,400 00
Gaines Valley Acad. & H. Un. Sch.	23	3,103 74	Mallison Un. School (Ac. Dep.)	2	40 00
Gaines Wesleyan Seminary	45	36,215 30	Manlius Academy (a Un. Sch.)	20	1,200 00
Gaines Acad. Dep. & L. C. (H. S.)	42	9,624 24	Marathon Academy & Un. Sch.	7	310 00
Gaines Academy	6	797 25	Marion College Institute	27	2,100 00
Gaines Union School (etc.)	26	10,400 00	Marshall Seminary of Easton	13	720 00
Gena Academy	6	1,003 22	Masena Un. School (Ac. Dep.)	13	720 00
Glenfield Acad. & Coll. Inst.	42	3,737 73	Massena Academy & Un. Sch.	20	1,200 00
Glen Falls Academy	39	2,490 56	Merhamville Academy	23	1,200 00
Gouverville Un. Sch. (a Un. Sch.)	24	4,114 34	Methua Academy & Free Acad.	31	4,000 00
Gouverville West's Sem. (a H. S.)	43	11,806 19	Mendon Academy	11	1,000 00
Gowanda Un. School (Ac. Dep.)	3	424 19	Mexico Academy (a R. O. A.)	24	12,000 00
Grammar School of Colum. Coll.	21	13,737 00	Millbury Academy	61	12,000 00
Grammar School of Med. Univ., City of New York	21	1,903 00	Millville Academy	17	1,200 00
Grammar School of the Univ. of City of New York	16	9,630 70	Milwau Academy	60	1,200 00
Grammar School N. Y. Cent. Coll.		354 73	Montgomery Academy	73	11,000 00
Granville Academy	30	4,296 36	Monticello Academy	14	1,000 00
Greenbush and Schroeder Acad.	14	474 26	Mora & Institute (a Un. Sch.)	43	6,000 00
Greene Union School (Ac. Dep.)		900 00	Morish Academy	4	200 00
Greenville Academy	64	2,999 46	Mount Morris Union School	20	2,000 00
Greenwich Un. School (Ac. Dep.)	12	623 37	Mount Pleasant Academy	27	1,200 00
Griffith Inst. (a Springville A. S.)	31	9,800 00	Munro Congregate Inst. (a M. Ac.)	43	12,000 00
Grison Academy (a Un. Sch.)	43	10,000 51	Naples Academy (a Un. Sch.)	20	2,000 00
Half Moon Academy	19	2,021 67	Nassau Academy	6	200 00
Hamburg Un. School (Ac. Dep.)	13	900 71	Newark Union School & Acad.	27	1,000 00
Hamilton Academy	36	8,000 51	New Berlin Academy	21	1,000 00
Hamilton Female Seminary	6	960 00	Newburgh Academy	43	7,000 00
Hamilton-Groveland Academy	12	2,085 00	New Lots Un. School (Ac. Dep.)	2	100 00
Hawes & Union School (Ac. Dep.)	1	49 00	New Paltz Academy	60	1,000 00
Hartwick Seminary	62	6,414 56	New Roch. Union School	3	100 00
Haverhill Un. School (Ac. Dep.)	16	8,709 56	New York Central Academy	3	100 00
Hempstead Seminary	10	1,201 79	N. Y. Conf. Sem. & Coll. Inst.	20	1,200 00
Herkimer Academy	9	1,340 73	N. Y. Free Academy	17	10,200 00
Hobart Hall Academy	19	2,645 01	N. Y. Inst. for Deaf & Dumb	20	26,000 00
Holland Pat. Un. Sch. (Ac. Dep.)	11	774 60	Nichols Union School	10	600 00
Hollex Academy (Un. Sch.)	31	4,000 30	North Granville Ladies Sem.	11	2,000 00
Homer Un. Sch. & Portland Acad.	64	25,874 03	North Heron Institute	4	0 00
Horsick Falls Un. Sch. (Ac. Dep.)	15	900 00	North Salem Academy	47	4,000 00
Hornell Free Academy	10	1,326 67	North Tarrytown Union School	4	100 00
Horseheads Un. School (Ac. Dep.)	6	325 00	Norwich Academy & Un. Sch.	41	13,000 00
Houghton Sem. (Clinton)	2	156 45	Nunda Literary Inst.	17	1,000 00
Hutchinsonville Academy	3	350 01	Nunda Un. School (a N. Acad.)	13	2,000 00
Hudson Academy	74	9,040 21	Ogdenburg (Free) Acad. (etc.)	27	7,000 00
Hungerford Collegiate Institute	13	2,091 52	Olean Un. School (a Olean Acad.)	23	2,000 00
Huntington Un. School (Ac. Dep.)	21	2,347 60	Oswego Institute (etc.)	13	2,000 00
Hyon Union School (Ac. Dep.)	11	1,638 29	Oswego Seminary	14	1,200 00
Hughant of Inst. & U. A. (Dep.)	15	3,400 04	Oswego Un. School (Ac. Dep.)	9	1,000 00
Ithaca Academy (a High School)	36	21,000 00	Otsego Academy	47	11,000 00
Ives Seminary (etc.)	21	2,276 93	Outart Female Seminary	49	11,700 00
Jamesville Acad. & J. C. (S. & P. U.)	47	16,445 27	Owego High School	25	4,000 00
Jefferson Academy	11	1,024 51	Orr Academy	35	4,000 00
Johnstown Acad. (a J. Un. Sch.)	75	11,943 37	Orr Un. School (Ac. Dep.)	11	300 00
Johnville Academy	19	4,771 44	Oxford Academy (a Free Acad.)	26	14,000 00
Jordan Academy (a High School)	40	6,852 40	Oxford Academy	27	25,000 00
Kearsville Academy (a Un. Sch.)	46	7,121 30	Oyster Bay Academy	27	1,000 00

TABLE—(Continued).

ACADEMIES.	Given on the basis of scholars allowed under rules of the Regents.		ACADEMIES.	Given on the basis of scholars allowed under rules of the Regents.	
	No. of years in which money was granted.	Total amount granted.		No. of years in which money was granted.	Total amount granted.
Deeble Institute	38	\$18,811 81	Sherman Un. School (Ac. Dep.)	10	\$736 10
East Un. Sch'l (Ac. Dep.)	9	333 98	Silver Creek Un. Sch'l (Ac. Dep.)	4	348 63
Bridge Un. Sch. (Ac. Dep.)	14	310 38	Sinclairville Un. Sch'l (Ac. Dep.)	1	12 12
Classical Union School	27	8,735 68	Skaneateles Un. Sch'l (Ac. Dep.)	13	1,328 29
High School	5	906 29	Smithville Un. Sch'l (Ac. Dep.)	3	277 94
Union School (Ac. Dep.)	6	881 74	Sodus Academy	20	7,481 41
Institute	3	407 16	Spencer Un. School (Ac. Dep.)	7	277 93
Academy	29	3,374 34	Spencerstown Academy	21	1,223 91
Seminary	10	1,065 19	S. & Seward Institute	31	8,290 79
Academy	21	3,348 33	Spring M. A. Academy	3	285 45
Academy (A Un. Sch.)	30	3,166 43	Stamford Seminary	2	100 00
Academy Institute	3	414 82	Starkes Seminary	38	3,499 84
Academy	17	760 03	Stephen Academy	4	338 27
Union & Classical School	26	3,356 31	Stewart Academy	14	2,945 27
Union School (Ac. Dep.)	7	1,341 92	Sullivan County Academy	2	112 14
Union Seminary	53	11,145 15	Susquehanna Seminary	22	1,982 74
Academy	24	4,040 14	Syracuse High School	25	19,121 49
Acad. (A High Sch.)	53	9,674 59	Temple Grove Seminary	3	19 00
Academy	71	6,900 20	Ten Broeck Free Academy	16	5,914 86
Academy (Free School) & Acad.	25	2,732 67	Tonawanda Union School	3	73 00
ry Un. School (Ac. Dep.)	6	574 45	Tonawanda Academy	4	647 97
Un. School (Ac. Dep.)	16	2,301 71	Troy Academy	46	3,711 33
Un. School (Ac. Dep.)	3	32 92	Troy Female Seminary	36	14,049 78
Union Collegiate School	3	1,267 47	Troy High School	22	4,990 41
Union Female Academy	27	5,092 79	Tremansburgh Acad. (A H. Sch.)	22	2,462 79
Union High School	9	2,094 90	Union Free Academy	2	114 21
Academy	6	200 43	Union Academy	30	2,921 49
Academy	1	312 44	Union Acad. of Belleville (etc.)	53	10,297 06
Academy	18	2,116 12	Union Acad. Academy	66	10,332 41
Academy	26	8,174 52	Union V. Age Academy	29	3,100 92
Union School (Ac. Dep.)	2	26 00	Union Academy & Free Acad.	67	19,419 47
Academy	36	8,999 00	Union Female Academy	24	9,531 84
Academy	14	1,424 34	Union Academy (A Un. Sch.)	44	4,076 48
Academy	27	2,214 15	Walkill Acad. (A Free Acad.)	41	6,673 61
Institute	8	436 94	Walton Academy (A Un. Sch.)	30	3,945 37
Union School (etc.)	23	2,304 72	Walworth Academy	36	3,342 08
Academy	17	1,405 71	Warrensburgh Academy	22	2,295 47
Academy	8	1,040 35	Warsaw Union School (Ac. Dep.)	29	3,990 33
Academy	13	2,242 56	Warsaw Institute	29	3,081 52
High Sch. & Coll. Inst.	23	8,131 67	Washington Acad. (etc.) (Salem)	73	3,783 08
Female Academy	40	7,630 07	Waterford Academy	10	1,446 70
(Free) Academy	20	14,531 94	Waterford Union School	12	713 32
Union Seminary	24	3,472 71	Waterloo Academy	6	1,614 50
Academy (A Free Acad.)	36	11,136 76	Watertown Un. School (Ac. Dep.)	27	2,420 20
Academy	25	2,994 66	Watertown High School (etc.)	47	18,997 61
Academy (A Un. Sch.)	14	2,280 56	Waterville Un. School (Ac. Dep.)	10	945 60
Un. School (Ac. Dep.)	11	444 64	Watkins Academy (A Un. Sch.)	21	1,763 36
Female Institute	29	18,340 03	Waverly Institute (A Un. Sch.)	26	5,591 49
Institute (A Un. Sch.)	15	498 28	Webster Academy	15	1,277 34
Free Academy	51	15,964 72	Woodsport Un. School (Ac. Dep.)	10	1,484 66
Academy	12	1,185 64	Westchester Un. Sch. No. 1 (etc.)	6	305 36
Un. School (Ac. Dep.)	10	1,245 40	Westchester Un. Sch. No. 2 (etc.)	5	131 08
Un. School (Ac. Dep.)	13	2,072 15	Westfield Academy (A Un. Sch.)	64	12,410 06
Seminary	1	74 68	West Hutton Un. Sch. (Ac. Dep.)	12	309 42
Un. Sch. (Ac. Dep.)	12	1,198 48	Westport Un. Sch. (Ac. Dep.)	12	497 44
Academy	6	501 92	Westtown Academy	9	915 86
Academy	31	4,776 40	West Winfield Academy	22	8,454 04
Academy (Acad. & Un. Sch.)	2	710 00	Whitehall Acad. (A Un. Sch.)	26	2,373 38
Academy (Acad. & Un. Sch.)	34	9,354 16	Whitesboro Academy	27	3,290 84
Academy (Acad. & Un. Sch.)	1	201 06	Whitestown Seminary	37	18,187 49
Academy (Acad. & Un. Sch.)	2	193 27	Whitney & P. Un. Sch. (etc.)	10	1,674 81
Academy (Acad. & Un. Sch.)	46	9,577 23	Williams Academy	2	67 70
Acad. & Un. Sch.	32	4,397 32	Windsor Un. Inst. (A Un. Sch.)	26	7,891 04
Acad. & Free Acad.	45	7,394 39	Windsor Academy (A Un. Sch.)	33	2,301 63
Academy	12	1,923 54	Windsor Acad. (A Un. Sch.)	16	1,447 24
Academy	8	491 20	Yates Academy (A Un. Sch.)	50	4,106 40
Acad. (A Un. Sch.)	34	4,844 80	Yates Polytechnic Institute	15	2,417 24
Academy	10	1,231 04	Yates County Acad. & Fem. Sem.	8	1,416 00

Total, \$1,996,734 18.

CHAPTER XXI.

FINANCIAL CONDITION AND OPERATION OF THE ACADEMIES
NEW YORK REPORTING TO THE REGENTS OF
THE UNIVERSITY.

I. PROPERTY AND INVESTMENTS.

(a) *Value of Academic Buildings and Grounds.*

YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Value reported.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Value reported.	YEARS.	Academies reporting	Val rpor
1827.....	42	\$253,900 00	1846.....	153	\$1,073,328 00	1865.....	197	\$1,300,000 00
1828.....	41	223,353 57	1847.....	154	1,045,995 00	1866.....	193	2,000,000 00
1829.....	53	314,762 00	1848.....	154	1,099,498 00	1867.....	190	2,000,000 00
1830.....	57	319,093 10	1849.....	158	1,176,543 00	1868.....	192	2,000,000 00
1831.....	55	329,476 00	1850.....	164	1,258,298 00	1869.....	194	2,000,000 00
1832.....	63	360,426 00	1851.....	166	1,288,673 00	1870.....	191	2,000,000 00
1833.....	66	391,500 00	1852.....	168	1,428,548 00	1871.....	190	2,000,000 00
1834.....	62	380,825 00	1853.....	166	1,428,777 00	1872.....	198	2,000,000 00
1835.....	62	394,967 00	1854.....	170	1,577,998 00	1873.....	199	4,000,000 00
1836.....	67	460,503 00	1855.....	161	1,584,822 00	1874.....	217	4,000,000 00
1837.....	72	445,403 00	1856.....	173	1,743,829 00	1875.....	215	4,000,000 00
1838.....	103	772,274 00	1857.....	179	2,007,546 00	1876.....	219	4,000,000 00
1839.....	116	862,689 00	1858.....	177	2,009,076 00	1877.....	223	4,000,000 00
1840.....	124	921,919 00	1859.....	182	2,085,042 00	1878.....	226	4,000,000 00
1841.....	129	952,236 00	1860.....	186	2,192,837 00	1879.....	226	4,000,000 00
1842.....	139	967,352 00	1861.....	197	2,249,508 00	1880.....	230	4,000,000 00
1843.....	147	1,032,057 00	1862.....	200	2,296,911 00	1881.....	79	2,000,000 00
1844.....	144	999,662 00	1863.....	208	2,362,872 00	1882.....	62	2,000,000 00
1845.....	151	1,029,413 00	1864.....	198	2,384,609 00	1883.....	60	2,000,000 00

(b) *Value of Libraries and Apparatus belonging to Academies.*

YEARS.	Academies reporting	Value of Library & Apparatus reported	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	VALUE REPORTED.		YEARS.	Academies reporting	VALUE REPORTED.	
					Library	Apparatus			Library	Ap
1827.....	33	\$10,072 37	1838.....	101	\$29,646 00	\$28,271 00	1861.....	199	\$135,210 00	\$31,000 00
1828.....	41	14,147 21	1839.....	124	36,964 00	34,733 00	1862.....	201	141,522 00	11,000 00
1829.....	47	18,714 10	1840.....	124	45,744 90	40,801 00	1863.....	211	151,812 00	12,000 00
1830.....	49	19,711 54	1841.....	128	46,401 00	44,896 00	1864.....	199	149,665 00	12,000 00
1831.....	47	20,364 33	1842.....	138	51,779 00	49,496 00	1865.....	198	167,743 00	12,000 00
1832.....	57	22,718 90	1843.....	147	54,957 00	52,653 00	1866.....	193	144,898 00	11,000 00
1833.....	59	24,176 01	1844.....	144	57,034 00	53,115 00	1867.....	192	142,993 00	11,000 00
1834.....	56	21,785 00	1845.....	150	61,063 00	56,826 00	1868.....	195	149,709 00	12,000 00
1835.....	55	25,873 00	1846.....	153	64,549 00	59,661 00	1869.....	199	140,351 00	13,000 00
1836.....	63	32,927 06	1847.....	154	65,817 00	61,474 00	1870.....	192	166,656 00	12,000 00
1837.....	66	38,517 00	1848.....	158	68,081 00	64,129 00	1871.....	193	163,467 00	13,000 00
			1849.....	164	75,522 00	70,018 00	1872.....	190	162,564 00	13,000 00
			1850.....	166	77,983 00	77,233 00	1873.....	199	164,596 00	13,000 00
			1851.....	168	77,983 00	79,191 00	1874.....	216	193,454 00	13,000 00
			1852.....	168	84,231 00	82,839 00	1875.....	215	210,442 00	16,000 00
			1853.....	166	82,827 00	84,074 00	1876.....	218	218,713 00	16,000 00
			1854.....	171	88,432 00	90,052 00	1877.....	222	228,793 00	16,000 00
			1855.....	162	89,642 00	90,679 00	1878.....	224	232,179 00	17,000 00
			1856.....	175	107,112 00	108,523 00	1879.....	234	249,368 00	18,000 00
			1857.....	180	107,001 00	108,937 00	1880.....	236	249,118 00	18,000 00
			1858.....	179	111,434 00	101,693 00	1881.....	74	98,896 00	16,000 00
			1859.....	182	115,347 00	105,923 00	1882.....	62	97,603 00	16,000 00
			1860.....	186	123,563 00	108,753 00	1883.....	79	97,725 00	16,000 00

Total value of Buildings, Lots, Libraries and Apparatus.

RS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.
	109	\$630,187 00	1854.....	171	\$1,756,482 00	1869.....	201	\$3,350,152 00
	116	954,406 00	1855.....	161	1,765,145 22	1870.....	195	3,729,729 00
	124	1,003,504 60	1856.....	170	1,934,466 00	1871.....	194	3,913,835 00
	129	1,043,413 00	1857.....	178	2,215,518 00	1872.....	199	4,206,136 00
	139	1,068,627 00	1858.....	178	2,222,267 00	1873.....	200	4,369,106 00
	147	1,140,267 00	1859.....	182	2,322,202 00	1874.....	217	5,129,275 00
	144	1,099,751 00	1860.....	191	2,426,143 00	1875.....	218	5,391,496 00
	151	1,147,102 00	1861.....	199	2,497,674 00	1876.....	219	5,567,978 00
	153	1,197,795 00	1862.....	202	2,562,825 00	1877.....	223	5,711,799 00
	154	1,214,296 00	1863.....	206	2,636,345 00	1878.....	226	5,835,335 00
	154	1,222,219 00	1864.....	199	2,657,266 00	1879.....	236	5,700,342 00
	156	1,316,447 00	1865.....	197	2,829,690 00	1880.....	236	5,906,162 00
	164	1,418,041 00	1866.....	195	2,747,475 00	1881.....	79	2,368,029 00
	166	1,445,822 00	1867.....	195	2,758,783 00	1882.....	83	2,447,628 00
	167	1,596,638 00	1868.....	205	3,095,680 00	1883.....	80	2,460,631 00
	166	1,595,682 00						

Value of Real Estate owned other than Academic Buildings and Grounds.

RS.	Academies reporting.	Value reported.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Value reported.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Value reported.
	19	\$20,494 25	1831.....	17	\$32,515 00	1835.....	16	\$21,337 00
	19	27,018 42	1832.....	16	18,545 00	1836.....	19	44,222 00
	19	34,265 00	1833.....	17	40,046 00	1837.....	25	66,332 00
	19	33,290 00	1834.....	16	19,722 00			

e) Other Personal Estate besides Library and Apparatus.

RS.	Academies reporting.	Value reported.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Value received.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Value received.
	31	\$109,303 32	1881.....	46	\$106,369 81	1835.....	45	\$145,522 00
	36	115,797 69	1832.....	46	156,365 75	1836.....	46	164,712 00
	46	125,930 99	1833.....	48	154,110 03	1837.....	48	176,530 00
	46	128,622 52	1834.....	43	139,130 00			

(f) Other Academic Property.

RS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.
	70	\$230,841 00	1864.....	107	\$335,525 00	1869.....	149	\$632,423 00
	76	250,865 00	1855.....	104	345,823 00	1870.....	148	613,951 00
	84	259,428 00	1856.....	114	366,690 00	1871.....	139	639,795 00
	83	727,965 00	1857.....	116	391,155 00	1872.....	146	686,857 00
	92	264,210 00	1858.....	114	399,684 00	1873.....	154	761,090 00
	101	263,163 00	1859.....	117	372,493 00	1874.....	162	911,091 00
	98	238,337 00	1860.....	154	536,706 00	1875.....	152	981,164 00
	99	344,876 00	1861.....	148	431,402 00	1876.....	149	924,284 00
	101	249,557 00	1862.....	150	413,706 00	1877.....	153	924,861 00
	103	252,474 00	1863.....	151	415,400 00	1878.....	150	969,431 00
	104	244,842 00	1864.....	155	393,411 00	1879.....	64	891,962 00
	94	289,617 00	1865.....	151	439,456 00	1880.....	46	1,504,464 00
	105	276,619 00	1866.....	153	460,937 00	1881.....	66	859,354 00
	102	268,628 00	1867.....	154	470,257 00	1882.....	68	824,031 00
	104	378,929 00	1868.....	154	590,594 00	1883.....	66	863,540 00
	101	378,811 00						

(g) *Total Value of Academic Property.*

YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.
1839.....	103	\$1,163,064 00	1851.....	167	\$2,492,807 00	1869.....	241	\$4,440,000 00
1840.....	134	1,214,271 00	1852.....	161	2,110,794 31	1870.....	193	4,380,000 00
1841.....	130	1,263,132 00	1853.....	170	2,739,165 00	1871.....	194	4,380,000 00
1842.....	129	1,271,368 00	1854.....	172	2,515,754 00	1872.....	199	4,380,000 00
1843.....	139	1,332,857 00	1855.....	174	2,621,875 00	1873.....	200	4,380,000 00
1844.....	147	1,365,170 00	1856.....	182	2,694,685 00	1874.....	217	4,380,000 00
1845.....	144	1,374,063 00	1857.....	191	2,822,843 00	1875.....		4,380,000 00
1846.....	151	1,391,974 00	1858.....	199	2,929,063 00	1876.....		4,380,000 00
1847.....	153	1,447,293 00	1859.....	202	2,966,621 00	1877.....		4,380,000 00
1848.....	154	1,466,760 00	1860.....	206	3,051,745 00	1878.....		4,380,000 00
1849.....	154	1,467,061 00	1861.....	190	3,050,677 00	1879.....		4,380,000 00
1850.....	154	1,602,064 00	1862.....	197	3,269,151 00	1880.....		4,380,000 00
1851.....	166	1,694,660 00	1863.....	195	3,214,537 00	1881.....		4,380,000 00
1852.....	167	1,711,414 00	1864.....	193	3,279,040 00	1882.....		4,380,000 00
1853.....	166	1,874,567 00	1865.....	205	3,492,274 00	1883.....		4,380,000 00

II. RECEIPTS.

(a) *Receipts from Tuition.*

YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.
1839.....	79	\$23,459 00	1845.....	151	\$30,706 00	1865.....	136	\$44,710 00
1840.....	29	25,045 87	1846.....	154	216,034 00	1866.....	137	44,710 00
1841.....	67	34,811 72	1847.....	154	215,949 00	1867.....	138	44,710 00
1842.....	55	41,913 16	1848.....	153	230,034 00	1868.....	138	44,710 00
1843.....	85	49,902 95	1849.....	154	227,516 00	1869.....	139	44,710 00
1844.....	54	50,732 65	1850.....	163	240,406 00	1870.....	140	44,710 00
1845.....	54	51,053 14	1851.....	163	257,144 00	1871.....	140	44,710 00
1846.....	62	60,445 01	1852.....	167	265,262 00	1872.....	140	44,710 00
1847.....	64	69,232 72	1853.....	163	294,354 00	1873.....	140	44,710 00
1848.....	63	73,472 00	1854.....	169	313,430 00	1874.....	140	44,710 00
1849.....	60	74,121 00	1855.....	161	227,030 00	1875.....	140	44,710 00
1850.....	63	86,631 00	1856.....	173	304,154 00	1876.....	140	44,710 00
1851.....	71	102,155 00	1857.....	174	324,257 00	1877.....	140	44,710 00
1852.....	58	131,497 00	1858.....	177	341,290 00	1878.....	140	44,710 00
1853.....	112	163,911 00	1859.....	182	367,171 00	1879.....	140	44,710 00
1854.....	121	181,776 00	1860.....	189	390,664 00	1880.....	140	44,710 00
1855.....	124	177,664 00	1861.....	186	405,444 00	1881.....	140	44,710 00
1856.....	140	174,024 00	1862.....	195	382,923 00	1882.....	140	44,710 00
1857.....	117	186,708 00	1863.....	199	339,362 00	1883.....	140	44,710 00
1858.....	115	185,563 00	1864.....	194	340,026 00			

(b) *Amount of Money appropriated to Academies upon the basis of attendance of Students allowed to Participate in the Distribution of Literature Funds.*

YEARS.	Number of academies.	Amount.	YEARS.	Number of academies.	Amount.	YEARS.	Number of academies.	Amount.
1793.....	10	\$3,750 00	1803.....	10	\$3,750 00	1813.....	20	\$2,500 00
1794.....	12	3,750 00	1804.....	11	2,500 00	1814.....	20	3,110 00
1795.....	12	3,650 00	1805.....			1815.....	20	3,970 00
1796.....			1806.....			1816.....	22	4,010 00
1797.....			1807.....			1817.....	23	4,364 00
1798.....			1808.....	15	1,500 00	1818.....	23	3,778 50
1799.....			1809.....	15	1,750 00	1819.....	26	4,041 10
1800.....			1810.....	17	2,300 00	1820.....	31	5,125 00
1801.....			1811.....	26	000 00	1821.....		2,576 64
1802.....								

The stated amount apportioned from 1830 to 1884, inclusive, has been as follows:

1830 to 1834.....	\$10,000 annually.
1835 to 1838.....	12,000 annually.
1839 to 1884.....	40,000 annually.

Since 1838 the sum of \$12,000 has been paid annually from the income of the Literature Fund, and \$28,000 from that of the United States Deposit Fund.

In addition to this, a large part of the money resulting from the special tax under the act of 1872, viz.: \$89,077.24, was distributed upon the same basis as the regular appropriation of \$40,000.

The above is exclusive of the moneys granted for the purchase of books and apparatus, and for the instruction of common school teachers.

(c) Interest or Income from Permanent Funds.

YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.
1825.....	25	\$6,923 00	1830.....	31	\$9,249 10	1835.....	31	\$9,531 00
1826.....	24	6,750 98	1831.....	27	8,630 59	1836.....	34	12,898 00
1827.....	27	8,011 19	1832.....	33	10,991 05	1837.....	37	14,651 00
1828.....	29	8,901 11	1833.....	34	10,317 03	1838.....	54	17,529 00
1829.....	32	9,111 58	1834.....	32	9,275 00			

(d) Interest, Rents or other Income of Personal Property.

YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.
1839.....	64	\$21,925 00	1844.....	88	\$22,875 00	1849.....	88	\$27,716 00
1840.....	66	19,216 00	1845.....	86	22,212 00	1850.....	89	30,985 00
1841.....	68	20,873 00	1846.....	92	22,747 00	1851.....	82	25,616 00
1842.....	75	21,557 00	1847.....	89	23,627 00	1852.....	93	49,084 00
1843.....	97	25,656 00	1848.....	94	27,209 00	1853.....	84	60,611 00

(e) Interest or Income of Real and Personal Property, including Room-Rent accrued during the year.

YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.
1854.....	101	\$36,292 00	1860.....	108	\$28,951 00	1865.....	113	\$48,393 00
1855.....	87	21,303 00	1861.....	107	30,690 00	1866.....	106	36,538 00
1856.....	99	23,364 00	1862.....	111	31,186 00	1867.....	105	56,812 00
1857.....	102	32,431 00	1863.....	114	37,983 00	1868.....	98	53,836 00
1858.....	99	28,586 00	1864.....	110	31,915 00	1869.....	81	58,679 00
1859.....	103	31,044 00						

(f) Productive Funds Reported.

YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.
1878.....	37	\$569,371 00	1881.....	29	\$381,175 00
1879.....	42	588,974 00	1882.....	35	606,731 00
1880.....	43	600,542 00	1883.....	31	664,892 00

(g) Income from other Sources.

YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.
1854.....	64	\$78,033 00	1864.....	96	\$201,751 00	1874.....	205	\$534,435 00
1855.....	60	72,782 00	1865.....	113	250,374 00	1875.....	210	774,645 00
1856.....	66	123,582 00	1866.....	126	198,027 00	1876.....	217	701,944 00
1857.....	68	179,589 00	1867.....	113	196,210 00	1877.....	221	655,523 00
1858.....	77	172,140 00	1868.....	122	244,835 00	1878.....	221	725,521 00
1859.....	73	153,990 00	1869.....	128	250,805 00	1879.....	233	671,287 00
1860.....	96	153,135 00	1870.....			1880.....	234	657,746 00
1861.....	82	99,367 00	1871.....	190	598,192 00	1881.....	231	643,576 00
1862.....	84	180,336 00	1872.....	196	601,810 00	1882.....	253	735,391 00
1863.....	103	152,312 00	1873.....	192	532,063 00	1883.....	248	808,321 00

(h) Total Annual Revenue of Academies.

YEARS.	Amount.	YEARS.	Amount.	YEARS.	Amount.	YEARS.	Amount.
1839.....	\$221,290 00	1851.....	\$322,133 00	1862.....	\$560,448 00	1873.....	\$992,483 00
1840.....	236,643 00	1852.....	371,246 00	1863.....	683,524 00	1874.....	1,146,595 00
1841.....	234,945 00	1853.....	393,339 00	1864.....	678,239 00	1875.....	1,157,051 00
1842.....	267,619 00	1854.....	471,189 00	1865.....	837,995 00	1876.....	1,124,719 00
1843.....	251,159 00	1855.....	320,413 00	1866.....	229,724 00	1877.....	1,068,331 00
1844.....	249,189 00	1856.....	509,609 00	1867.....	771,299 00	1878.....	1,046,565 00
1845.....	261,177 00	1857.....	593,667 00	1868.....	792,067 00	1879.....	1,031,135 00
1846.....	271,113 00	1858.....	595,125 00	1869.....	798,313 00	1880.....	1,054,776 00
1847.....	278,422 00	1859.....	578,412 00	1870.....	1,011,404 00	1881.....	1,035,229 00
1848.....	285,873 00	1860.....	597,429 00	1871.....	1,053,466 00	1882.....	1,198,664 00
1849.....	294,200 00	1861.....	591,455 00	1872.....	1,048,630 00	1883.....	1,254,990 00
1850.....	310,923 00						

III. EXPENDITURES.

(a) Salaries paid to Teachers.

The amount paid to teachers has in an irregular way been reported from the earliest period, but in a manner that did not admit of summary or comparison. The premises were often let to a teacher who collected his own tuition bills, and hired his assistant teachers, and no money value was set opposite his name in this column. This custom has been continued to the present time, but the value of services is now always given.

ARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount reported.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount reported.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount reported.
.....	69	\$45,629 96	1848.....	154	\$215,191 00	1866.....	190	\$519,481 00
.....	37	47,523 84	1849.....	156	232,375 00	1867.....	189	523,121 00
.....	36	48,334 36	1850.....	164	247,321 00	1868.....	196	536,948 00
.....	34	52,674 50	1851.....	166	265,256 00	1869.....	185	556,402 00
.....	58	66,924 00	1852.....	169	290,078 00	1870.....	.....	518,995 00
.....	60	84,341 00	1853.....	166	306,599 00	1871.....	184	553,725 00
.....	58	93,062 00	1854.....	169	331,016 00	1872.....	195	564,514 00
.....	65	107,826 00	1855.....	162	248,662 00	1873.....	192	577,499 00
.....	98	140,153 00	1856.....	174	350,190 00	1874.....	213	768,245 00
.....	110	170,699 00	1857.....	179	396,937 00	1875.....	211	780,740 00
.....	119	184,419 00	1858.....	179	411,515 00	1876.....	217	779,646 00
.....	126	187,658 00	1859.....	183	410,614 00	1877.....	219	769,962 00
.....	139	196,183 00	1860.....	191	453,079 00	1878.....	219	732,448 00
.....	147	200,496 00	1861.....	198	436,920 00	1879.....	233	731,556 00
.....	144	192,232 00	1862.....	203	424,718 00	1880.....	223	731,604 00
.....	151	202,730 00	1863.....	202	423,422 00	1881.....	231	679,580 00
.....	154	209,356 00	1864.....	200	473,535 00	1882.....	236	799,841 00
.....	153	210,525 00	1865.....	197	568,477 00	1883.....	248	833,150 00

(b) Fuel and other Incidental Expenses.

ARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.
.....	73	\$10,397 00	1849.....	148	\$38,357 00	1860.....	173	\$53,223 00
.....	90	19,946 00	1850.....	156	42,293 00	1861.....	179	52,324 00
.....	106	21,732 00	1851.....	159	42,535 00	1862.....	180	51,091 00
.....	113	21,767 00	1852.....	160	41,395 00	1863.....	192	53,992 00
.....	125	23,846 00	1853.....	161	45,817 00	1864.....	185	75,496 00
.....	135	26,634 00	1854.....	163	53,679 00	1865.....	181	94,477 00
.....	134	25,216 00	1855.....	160	42,500 00	1866.....	186	108,131 00
.....	141	29,099 00	1856.....	164	59,244 00	1867.....	179	89,403 00
.....	142	30,996 00	1857.....	165	45,659 00	1868.....	176	96,518 00
.....	146	31,954 00	1858.....	170	53,204 00	1869.....	168	83,254 00
.....	149	39,697 00	1859.....	172	48,433 00			

(c) Repairs of Buildings and of other Academic Property.

ARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.
.....	67	\$9,674 00	1849.....	127	\$16,155 00	1860.....	149	\$35,192 00
.....	80	11,293 00	1850.....	124	18,917 00	1861.....	147	30,531 00
.....	83	11,114 00	1851.....	123	15,824 00	1862.....	153	24,970 00
.....	89	11,637 00	1852.....	129	24,630 00	1863.....	117	26,922 00
.....	104	11,767 00	1853.....	136	31,973 00	1864.....	149	33,150 00
.....	106	12,268 00	1854.....	140	20,059 00	1865.....	156	43,418 00
.....	98	9,153 00	1855.....	132	15,718 00	1866.....	141	51,868 00
.....	111	16,900 00	1856.....	140	43,259 00	1867.....	148	54,214 00
.....	116	12,242 00	1857.....	133	39,293 00	1868.....	146	43,127 00
.....	117	11,323 00	1858.....	130	26,105 00	1869.....	133	51,228 00
.....	126	15,019 00	1859.....	101	20,156 00			

(d) Rent accrued on Property leased to Academies.

ARS.	Amount.	YEARS.	Amount.	YEARS.	Amount.	YEARS.	Amount.
.....	\$609 00	1858.....	\$465 00	1862.....	\$565 00	1866.....	\$332 00
.....	939 00	1859.....	591 00	1863.....	303 00	1867.....	208 00
.....	250 00	1860.....	952 00	1864.....	545 00	1868.....	967 00
.....	450 00	1861.....	915 00	1865.....	619 00	1869.....	1,160 00

(e) Other Annual Expenditures.

YEARS.	Amount.	YEARS.	Amount.	YEARS.	Amount.	YEARS.	Amount.
1851.....	\$32,856 00	1859.....	\$24,539 00	1862.....	\$40,449 00	1865.....	73,75 00
1855.....	25,501 00	1860.....	49,052 00	1863.....	49,322 00	1867.....	78,75 00
1856.....	56,139 00	1861.....	49,793 00	1864.....	61,005 00	1868.....	94,02 00
1857.....	91,646 00	1862.....	41,532 00	1865.....	78,403 00	1869.....	5,96 00

(f) Total Annual Expenditures.

YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.
1838.....	95	\$166,010 00	1844.....	115	\$236,080 00	1849.....	150	\$256,74 00
1839.....	110	200,861 00	1845.....	152	257,165 00	1850.....	164	216,67 00
1840.....	119	225,150 00	1846.....	154	251,616 00	1851.....	166	222,57 00
1841.....	127	250,416 00	1847.....	155	263,498 00	1852.....	168	265,47 00
1842.....	136	244,902 00	1848.....	154	277,861 00	1853.....	166	24,1 00
1843.....	148	290,120 00						

(g) General Balance of Receipts and Expenditures.

YEARS.	Excess of income over expenditures.	Excess of expenditures over income.	YEARS.	Excess of income over expenditures.	Excess of expenditures over income.
1838.....		\$0,036 00	1846.....	\$9,827 00	
1839.....	\$12,125 00		1847.....	14,921 00	
1840.....	11,091 00		1848.....	8,012 00	
1841.....	4,529 00		1849.....		\$1,14 00
1842.....		7,303 00	1850.....		5,78 00
1843.....	1,030 00		1851.....		10,39 00
1844.....	13,109 00		1852.....	5,444 00	
1845.....	4,612 00		1853.....	98,964 00	

IV. DEBTS.

YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	Interest accrued on debt.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	Interest accrued on debt.
1827.....	25	\$21,971 00		1856.....	108	\$390,329 00	\$13,32 00
1828.....	31	28,423 00		1857.....	112	334,370 00	17,0 00
1829.....	32	40,611 00		1858.....	104	295,128 00	15,82 00
1830.....	37	46,259 00		1859.....	104	279,184 00	15,62 00
1831.....	35	44,225 00		1860.....	113	329,603 00	14,27 00
1832.....	45	51,960 00		1861.....	119	323,681 00	16,67 00
1833.....	47	65,480 00		1862.....	113	307,634 00	13,97 00
1834.....	40	72,175 00		1863.....	108	293,427 00	14,78 00
1835.....	41	71,278 00		1864.....	107	268,022 00	12,58 00
1836.....	43	87,283 00		1865.....	109	264,704 00	30,15 00
1837.....	41	98,870 00		1866.....	103	274,567 00	16,0 00
1838.....	65	151,892 00	\$5,786 00	1867.....	95	211,643 00	8,00 00
1839.....	75	174,372 00	6,126 00	1868.....	96	219,025 00	8,25 00
1840.....	87	171,270 00	7,860 00	1869.....	87	272,256 00	8,57 00
1841.....	97	182,109 00	9,313 00	1870.....	86	380,163 00	
1842.....	106	187,623 00	11,137 00	1871.....	75	394,993 00	
1843.....	111	207,088 00	10,707 00	1872.....	79	389,838 00	
1844.....	105	171,500 00	9,190 00	1873.....	80	426,098 00	
1845.....	108	165,400 00	8,446 00	1874.....	79	451,654 00	
1846.....	106	179,907 00	9,022 00	1875.....	84	567,168 00	
1847.....	105	169,000 00	9,006 00	1876.....	70	481,882 00	
1848.....	105	154,800 00	8,901 00	1877.....	73	368,495 00	
1849.....	105	151,770 00	7,761 00	1878.....	70	412,317 00	
1850.....	107	169,710 00	8,100 00	1879.....	78	450,306 00	
1851.....	109	160,000 00	8,700 00	1880.....	70	528,046 00	
1852.....	111	200,000 00	9,000 00	1881.....	41	241,499 00	
1853.....	112	111,200 00	0,180 00	1882.....	45	224,747 00	
1854.....	117	200,800 00	10,200 00	1883.....	41	185,871 00	
1855.....	108	200,110 00	12,124 00				

Appropriations made to Academies and rate of Distribution per Scholar since the adoption of a uniform rate of Distribution throughout the State.

YEARS ENDING IN—	Money granted.	Rate.	YEARS ENDING IN—	Money granted.	Rate.	YEARS ENDING IN—	Money granted	Rate.
1846.....	\$40,000 00	\$2 85	1850.....	.....	\$1 89	1872.....	.....	\$6 91
1847.....	2 83	1850.....	.....	1 79	1873.....	.....	5 74
1848.....	2 65	1851.....	.....	1 78	1874.....	.....	5 11
1849.....	2 42	1852.....	.....	1 87	1875.....	.....	5 28
1850.....	2 23	1853.....	.....	1 85	1876.....	\$40,000 00	5 59
1851.....	2 02	1854.....	.....	1 82	1877.....	.....	5 18
1852.....	1 91	1855.....	.....	1 95	1878.....	.....	5 19
1853.....	1 78	1856.....	\$40,000 00	3 04	1879.....	.....	4 92
1854.....	1 76	1857.....	.....	3 65	1880.....	.....	4 91
1855.....	2 22	1858.....	40,477 67	4 33	1881.....	.....	4 15
1856*.....	40,000 00	1 92	1859.....	40,000 00	4 52	1882.....	.....	4 05
1857.....	1 83	1870.....	.....	5 37	1883.....	.....	.....
1858.....	1 94	1871.....	.....	6 00			

* The report presented in this year was for only two-thirds of a year.

Appropriated by Regents from Literature Fund.

YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS	Academies reporting	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting	Amount.
1838.....	65	\$10,948 00	1849.....	148	\$38,908 00	1860.....	179	\$39,307 00
1839.....	98	35,453 00	1850.....	157	38,972 00	1861.....	180	38,794 00
1840.....	114	38,651 00	1851.....	161	39,347 00	1862.....	183	39,003 00
1841.....	121	38,384 00	1852.....	162	38,960 00	1863.....	180	37,637 00
1842.....	125	37,371 00	1853.....	160	38,460 00	1864.....	180	37,876 00
1843.....	137	38,796 00	1854.....	157	38,224 00	1865.....	184	37,340 00
1844.....	141	37,831 00	1855.....	157	40,050 00	1866.....	183	36,148 00
1845.....	140	38,199 00	1856.....	162	38,906 00	1867.....	172	36,237 00
1846.....	147	38,438 00	1857.....	164	40,610 00	1868.....	173	35,852 00
1847.....	149	38,446 00	1858.....	173	38,950 00	1869.....	167	37,574 00
1848.....	149	39,630 00	1859.....	172	39,669 00			

Receipts from Regents for Education of Teachers.

YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.
1864.....	82	\$15,190 00	1860.....	87	\$15,372 00	1865.....	86	\$15,017 00
1865.....	74	16,149 00	1861.....	90	16,740 00	1866.....	85	14,886 00
1866.....	73	15,944 00	1862.....	90	17,100 00	1867.....	82	14,301 00
1867.....	76	12,810 00	1863.....	87	16,200 00	1868.....	81	13,096 00
1868.....	95	14,160 00	1864.....	91	16,107 00	1869.....	85	14,636 00
1869.....	88	15,735 00						

CHAPTER XXII.

STATISTICS OF ATTENDANCE AT ACADEMIES.

In 1788, the Regents reported 79 students in the two Academies then existing, and in 1789, 150 students at the time of visitation. In

1790, the number of academics was 3 ; in 1791, it was 5 ; in 1792 it was 7 ; and in 1793 and 1794 it was 10 at the date of reports, but some of these had but just been incorporated, and no statement of attendance was given.

The report of 1795 was much more extended than those of previous years, and had it been sustained in this manner, we might date from this period the beginning of very satisfactory returns. The statement of attendance was however fragmentary and defective for some years after, but enables us to present the following tables, in which the years are those to which the reports refer, and preceding those in which the reports to the Legislature were made.

Several changes have been made in the headings of the classification of attendance, which will render it proper to divide the whole series into periods, having common resemblance, as follows :

(I) *Period during which the Apportionment was based upon the Total number attending.*

YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Number attending.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Number attending.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Number attending.
1794.....	7	394	1802.....	7	400	1810.....		
1795.....	8	451	1803.....			1811.....		
1796.....	6	363	1804.....	16	*978	1812.....	23	1,78
1797.....	11	*622	1805.....	11	*983	1813.....		1,76
1798.....	4	332	1806.....	10	*651	1814.....		
1799.....	9		1807.....	19	*1,400	1815.....		
1800.....		191	1808.....			1816.....	19	1,74
1801.....	5	331	1809.....			1817.....		1,75

* Probably the number attending during the year. The other returns are generally those of students attending in the term in which the report is made, but of this there is uncertainty.

(II) *Period during which the Apportionment was made upon the number of Students pursuing Classical or Higher English Studies throughout the State.*

YEARS	Attending at date of report.		Pursuing classical studies.		YEARS	Attending at date of report.		Pursuing classical studies.			
	Academies reporting.	Number of students.	Academies reporting.	Number of students.		Academies reporting.	Number of students.	Claimed	Allowed	Per report allowed	Per report allowed
1818.....	32	2,172	2	81	1821.....	36	2,475	.....	.....	.....	.....
1819.....	33	2,215	3	95	1822.....	31	2,416	.....	.....	.....	.....
1820.....	31	2,170	2	72	1823.....	33	2,410	.....	.....	.....	.....
1821.....	30	2,117	1	41	1824.....	44	3,650	.....	.....	.....	.....
1822.....	35	2,821	2	76	1825.....	47	3,121	.....	.....	.....	.....
1823.....	38	3,667	3	101	1826.....	49	3,833	.....	.....	.....	.....

Attending at date of report		Claimed as pursuing classical studies.		Sex of students claimed, etc.		Allowed as pursuing classical or higher English studies.			Total attending during the year.	
Number of academies.	Number of students.	Number of academies.	Number of students.	M.	F.	Number of academies.	Number of students.	Per cent of those claimed.	Number of academies.	Number of students.
38	2,475					38	675	100		
34	2,446					34	719	100		
33	2,440					33	709			
44	3,651	41	1,377			41	1,240	90.05		
47	3,424	44	1,740			44	1,632	91.98		
49	3,623	53	2,120			53	2,030	95.75		

Period during which the Apportionment was made upon number of students pursuing Classical or Higher English dies by Senatorial Districts.

57	4,303	57	3,432			57	2,220	94.99		
57	4,188	58	2,447			58	2,399	96.46		
64	4,636	64	3,025			64	3,000	99.17		
67	5,506	67	3,502			67	3,394	96.80		
63	6,296	64	3,792			64	3,741	96.02		
63	5,548	66	4,080			66	4,017	98.72		
69	5,186	69	4,680			69	4,563	99.41		
73	6,391	74	5,984			74	5,940	99.25		
103	10,111	106	7,122			106	7,070	99.27		
116	10,881	118	8,937			118	8,842	99.74		
127	11,477	127	10,238			127	10,186	99.29		
131	11,306	131	10,733			131	10,560	98.39		
142	12,142	142	11,374	6,278	5,096	142	11,277	99.15		
149	11,581	149	11,669	6,611	5,156	149	11,596	99.34		
146	11,803	146	12,279	6,519	5,760	146	12,257	99.73	141	22,782
149	12,606	153	13,513	6,955	6,563	153	15,481	99.73	152	25,173

Period during which the Apportionment was made upon number of Students pursuing Classical or Higher English dies throughout the State, as shown by the Reports made by trustees of Academies.

153	12,775	153	1,405	7,092	6,923	153	13,998	99.63	153	22,077
161	13,058	160	14,282	7,007	7,275	160	14,262	99.80	160	23,836
156	13,994	156	15,156	7,271	7,677	156	15,043	99.53	154	27,077
150	14,925	166	16,513	8,265	8,348	163	16,514	99.76	159	28,941
163	15,477	165	17,933	8,985	9,348	166	17,912	99.94	166	31,540
168	16,214	168	19,648	9,374	10,294	168	19,532	99.56	168	33,015
168	18,369	168	20,977	9,976	11,001	170	20,910	99.84	170	35,077
169	18,494	169	22,675	10,194	12,481	169	22,671	99.98	169	37,406
173	19,600	173	22,824	10,913	11,911	173	22,788	99.84	173	38,734
161	14,885	165	18,318	8,930	9,398	165	18,071	98.38	164	29,867
162	16,230	176	21,384	10,311	11,073	176	20,860	97.60	173	35,973
180	17,374	183	22,028	11,005	10,933	183	21,633	98.21	187	36,498
174	17,354	181	20,812	10,715	10,087	181	20,671	98.89	180	35,009
180	18,069	185	21,301	11,873	13,468	185	21,175	99.12	185	36,733
190	18,976	192	22,367	11,623	11,904	192	22,335	98.97	191	36,951
		200	23,111	11,416	11,693	200	22,685	98.11	199	37,939
		204	21,854	10,686	11,168	204	21,314	97.62	201	35,924
		207	22,179	11,446	11,733	207	21,548	97.10	207	35,193
		204	23,015	11,514	12,511	204	23,917	95.25	204	36,892
		212	21,948	9,826	12,122	212	20,443	94.22	210	36,133
		198	14,992	7,175	7,817	198	13,140	87.65	190	30,464
		199	11,896	5,677	6,219	195	10,806	90.84	196	31,431
		190	9,456	4,772	5,184	190	9,298	93.30	196	32,736
		161	9,135	4,416	4,719	160	8,840	96.77	165	30,131
		180	8,145	3,408	4,337	173	7,456	91.54	184	30,313

(V.) Attendance at academies since the adoption of the Regent Preliminary Examinations in writing, as prescribed by the Regents.

YEARS ENDING IN—	Academic scholars who have passed the preliminary examina- tions,	Scholars that have not passed the prelimina- ry examination but have pursued higher studies	Preparatory scholars pursuing elementary studies	Whole number of scholars during the year	Number claimed to have pursued class- ical or higher Eng- lish studies 4 months or more in the year.	Sex of scholars claimed in preceding column.		Average age of scholars claimed.	Number allowed by the Regents	Number rejected by the Regents.	Percentage of change from the preceding year.
						M	F.				
1871	7,265	1,017	30,775	6,069	1,085	3,604	17.2	6,049	360	4	
1872	4,617	6,226	10,228	6,123	2,729	3,394	17.3	5,783	380	4	
1873	4,702	5,963	6,886	23,597	7,363	3,206	4,007	16.7	6,967	29	4
1874	5,794	7,343	7,906	31,463	8,012	3,648	4,364	17.3	7,820	133	9
1875	5,594	6,964	7,114	30,154	8,354	3,761	4,593	17.2	7,577	179	9
1876	5,743	7,497	7,602	31,771	7,454	3,386	4,068	17.4	7,134	310	9
1877	6,348	7,231	7,544	36,220	8,071	3,544	4,527	17.3	7,721	150	9
1878	6,524	7,516	7,169	30,390	8,074	3,533	4,541	17.3	7,698	379	9
1879	6,743	7,653	7,522	30,439	8,483	3,741	4,744	17.2	7,712	337	9
1880	6,781	7,584	8,525	31,099	8,578	3,707	4,871	17.2	7,836	247	9
1881	7,541	8,002	8,017	31,114	9,709	4,274	5,435	16.9	9,640	90	9
1882	7,824	8,369	9,229	34,267	10,175	4,353	5,822	17.0	9,874	9	9
1883	7,645	8,208	8,606	32,126							

CHAPTER XXIII.

TEACHERS, TEACHING, ATTENDANCE, ETC.

Number of Teachers in Academies.

YEARS	Academies reporting.	Number reported.	YEARS	Academies reporting.	NUMBER REPORTED.			Number that fail to make teaching profession.
					Male.	Female.	Total	
1877	44	121	1877	182	482	679	96	9
1878	50	116	1878	177	479	670	949	9
1879	51	117	1879	181	481	512	993	9
1880	57	124	1880	192	521	531	1,052	9
1881	56	125	1881	200	518	565	1,083	9
1882	54	127	1882	204	516	583	1,099	9
1883	60	125	1883	206	512	577	1,089	9
1884	63	127	1884	210	519	597	1,116	9
1885	63	129	1885	212	479	649	1,128	9
1886	63	129	1886	197	501	620	1,121	9
1887	63	129	1887	210	471	620	1,091	9
1888	63	129	1888	219	450	631	1,081	9
1889	63	129	1889	219	437	593	1,030	9
1890	63	129	1890	219	443	616	1,059	9
1891	63	129	1891	219	461	679	1,140	9
1892	63	129	1892	219	462	721	1,183	9
1893	63	129	1893	219	469	669	1,038	9
1894	63	129	1894	219	495	626	1,121	9
1895	63	129	1895	219	501	651	1,152	9
1896	63	129	1896	219	499	617	1,116	9
1897	63	129	1897	219	494	624	1,078	9
1898	63	129	1898	219	464	577	1,041	9
1899	63	129	1899	219	480	577	1,057	9
1900	63	129	1900	219	504	624	1,128	9
1901	63	129	1901	219	500	624	1,124	9
1902	63	129	1902	219	526	769	1,295	9
1903	63	129	1903	219	526	780	1,306	9
1904	63	129	1904	219				9
1905	63	129	1905	219				9
1906	63	129	1906	219				9

SCHOOLS OR OTHER INSTITUTIONS AT WHICH THE PRINCIPALS OF NEW YORK ACADEMIES WERE EDUCATED.

Regent's Report of 1863 (referring to 1862), introduced a table of the Colleges or other institutions at which the Principals of Academies were educated, and this has been continued down to the present time. A summary of these returns for the whole period would be of great interest if they could be made complete; but from the small number of names returned without mentioning the place of education, in former years, we have deemed it sufficient to present only the last five years; still incomplete but instructive enough.

Location	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	Place of education.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
State, etc.	5	4	6	4	3	<i>New Eng. Colleges.</i>					
Amherst	1	1	1	1	1	Amherst	7	11	7	10	11
Boston Univ.	5	11	12	15	13	Boston Univ.					1
Bowdoin	5	4	2	4	1	Bowdoin	9	4	3	3	3
Brown Univ.	16	27	28	23	29	Brown Univ.	2	4	3	8	4
Dartmouth	1	3	2	2	3	Dartmouth	2	4	3	4	4
Harvard	4	9	7	9	9	Harvard	3	3	2	4	3
Middlebury	6	9	11	10	11	Middlebury	8	8	4	3	3
Trinity	1	1	1	1	1	Trinity					1
Tufts	1	1	1	1	1	Tufts	3	3	2		1
Univ. of Vermont	1	1	1	1	1	Univ. of Vermont	3	2	1	2	3
Wesley	1	1	1	1	1	Wesley				1	1
Wesleyan Univ.	3	10	10	13	12	Wesleyan Univ.	7	8	8	11	14
Williams	15	14	16	17	18	Williams	5	6	6	7	8
Yale	1	1	1	1	1	Yale	6	8	6	7	7
Total New Eng.	70	100	98	107	108	Total New Eng.	52	63	42	62	60
N. J. Colleges	17	26	27	24	30	<i>N. J. Colleges.</i>					
Princeton	9	20	21	1	2	Princeton	2			1	1
Rutgers						Rutgers	2				
Penn. Colleges						<i>Penn. Colleges.</i>					
La Fayette						La Fayette	1	1	1	3	3
Univ. of Pa.						Univ. of Pa.					
Western Colleges						Western Colleges	8	8	3	1	1
Southern Colleges						Southern Colleges	1	1	1	1	1
European Univ.						European Univ.	2	3	2	7	2
State	107	116	115	137	140						

METHODS OF TEACHING.

7, Jonathan Ware, of Albany, addressed a memorial to the Regents relating to an improved mode of teaching the languages, and is referred to the Regents for examination. Their committee making inquiries, and observing the result in different schools in French classes, reported, that in their opinion, "the method of teaching practiced by him is superior to the ordinary method pursued in the generality of schools in this State. The method adopted by Mr. Ware resembles that of Duffief: it consists in giving the proper names of things, and short familiar sentences at first instances, and leaves grammatical instruction until the pupil is proficient in the art of speaking and understanding the language."

This is the natural course, and its advantages are illustrated by the examinations referred to."

They had however no pecuniary patronage to bestow for rewarding individuals for discovering new and successful modes of instruction, however meritorious, and therefore simply reported as above.

Upon the 11th of April 1817, the Senate committee reported to the effect, that it appeared that Mr. Ware's method was a new and valuable improvement in the education of youth, and they recommended him as deserving of encouragement and patronage.¹

About the year 1834, as the question of instruction of common School Teachers by Academies came up for discussion, we find Regent's Reports beginning to embrace articles and extracts from returns made by academies, in which "Methods of Teaching" form an important part. This information does not admit of condensation or classification, and our limits do not allow of its admission in these pages. But to the student of educational history we would commend the Regents' Reports for many years following the date above mentioned, as well worthy of his careful examination, and feel confident in assuring him that he will be well rewarded by the study.

Average Attendance in the several Terms of the Year.

YEARS.	Number.	YEARS.	Number.	YEARS.	Number.	YEARS.	Number.
1861.....	22,238	1867.....	20,724	1873.....	17,553	1879.....	21,299
1862.....	20,676	1868.....	19,948	1874.....	20,942	1880.....	20,441
1863.....	20,066	1869.....	19,032	1875.....	19,664	1881.....	20,121
1864.....	21,536	1870.....	19,545	1876.....	20,844	1882.....	20,623
1865.....	21,686	1871.....	*9,182	1877.....	21,323	1883.....	21,582
1866.....	21,885	1872.....	21,129	1878.....	21,611		

* Academic and preparatory students.

Number of Students Gratuitously Instructed.

YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Number.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Number.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Number.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Number.
1838.....	31	151	1842.....	41	298	1846.....	41	251	1850.....	53	337
1839.....	36	156	1843.....	47	295	1847.....	53	257	1851.....	45	324
1840.....	41	213	1844.....	44	221	1848.....	47	213	1852.....	54	351
1841.....	45	269	1845.....	39	297	1849.....	57	435	1853.....	57	359

Students pursuing Classical Studies, preparing for College, and entering College.

YEARS.	Pursuing classical studies.	Preparing for College.	Entering College this year.	YEARS.	Pursuing classical studies.	Preparing for College.	Entering College this year.
1874.....		1,659	315	1879.....	6,525	1,726	410
1875.....		1,828	381	1880.....	6,511	1,852	475
1876.....	6,060	1,772	395	1881.....	7,249	2,168	524
1877.....	6,135	1,775	380	1882.....	7,367	2,413	606
1878.....	6,301	1,884	397	1883.....	7,096	2,232	608

¹ Senate Journal, 1817, p. 324.

Frequency of Certain Exercises in Academies.

YEARS.	COMPOSITION.							DECLAMATION.					
	Daily.	3 dys.	1 wk.	10 dys.	2 wks.	3 wks.	4 wks.	Daily.	1 wk.	10 dys.	2 wks.	3 wks.	4 wks.
1843.....	1	.....	10	2	122	3	2	.....	11	1	121	2	2
1853.....	.....	2	12	1	127	8	.....	3	3	.....	129	3	1
1863.....	2	2	9	7	140	19	8	3	7	5	129	21	10

15 days, 1 in 1863.
18 days, 1 in 1863.

3 days, 1 in 1863.
15 days, 1 in 1863.
18 days, 1 in 1863.

Spelling (1863).				Reading (1863).				Writing (1863).			
Daily	94	1 week	13	Daily.....	86	1 week.....	15	Daily... ..	106	1 week.....	10
1 day.....	44	2 weeks.....	6	2 days	50	2 weeks.....	6	2 days	32	2 weeks.....	5
3 days.....	19	18 days.....	1	3 days	7	18 days.....	1	3 days.....	13	18 days.....	1
5 days.....	3	4 weeks.....	1	4 days	1	4 weeks.....	2	5 days.....	3	4 weeks.....	1
				5 days	4						

NUMBER OF TERMS, AND WEEKS OF VACATION.

From an early period, there has been a class of information reported which could not well be summarised for any given year, much less for a series of years. We deem it sufficient to present these conditions as they existed at intervals of ten years, so far as they can be shown from reports.

Number of Academic Terms and Weeks of Vacation in a Year.

YEARS.	ACADEMIES HAVING—				WEEKS OF VACATION IN ACADEMIES.										
	1 tm.	2 tms.	3 tms.	4 tms.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1843.....	1	27	97	15	1	9	2	23	48	41	3	14	1	.....	1
1853.....	1	21	129	16	.....	.....	.....	4	22	52	15	62	3	4	1
1863.....	.....	22	60	22	.....	1	.....	.....	2	22	9	121	10	25	6

5½ weeks, 1 in 1843.
6½ weeks, 1 in 1843.
7½ weeks, 1 in 1853; 1 in 1863.
8½ weeks: 1 in 1843; 1 in 1853.

9½ weeks, 1 in 1853.
10½ weeks, 1 in 1863.
11½ weeks, 1 in 1863.

14 weeks, 1 in 1863.
15 weeks, 1 in 1863.
22 weeks, 1 in 1843.

CHAPTER XXIV.

TEXT-BOOKS USED IN ACADEMIES.¹

In 1835, there was begun a series of reports upon the Text-books used in Academies, and these have since been continued through a period of nearly fifty years. Before 1858, the total number of

¹ The Regents, by a resolution adopted February 27, 1827, decided that they did not consider it proper as a corporate body, to express any opinion on the merits of books prepared for the use of Common Schools. This rule has since been invariably followed with respect to text-books used in Academies and Colleges; but as to books for reference and library use, the Regents have published extended lists of such as deserved confidence.

TABLE—(Continued).

[illegible]

TABLE — (Continued).

SUBJECTS AND AUTHORS.		NUMBER OF ACADEMIES.								
		1873-4.	1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-1.	1881-2.
Zoology.										
Hodge		5	5	9	8	4	7	9	12	14
Stearns					7	17	20	14	13	14
Townsend										
Other authors										
V. ENGLISH LANGUAGE.										
English Literature.										
Collier		7	7	6	7	7	7	4	11	5
Hart		11	8	10	9	7	9	9	11	5
Kellogg										
Stoddard		51	17	52	51	11	66	54	12	5
Other authors										
Rhetoric.										
Hart		10	49	37	63	70	78	73	80	73
Hill							8	17	16	3
Kellogg										
Quackenbush		46	70	70	65	66	77	66	81	54
Other authors										
VI. HISTORY.										
History (General).										
Anderson		47	42	85	50	48	58	44	53	41
Quackenbush					4	6	8	11	15	11
Swinton			16	21	36	43	62	65	65	65
Other authors										
American History.										
Anderson		51	64	39	41	63	47	46	54	48
Barnes		16	21	34	30	45	44	46	50	48
Harrison										
Quackenbush		21	17	9	9	13	19	19	21	21
Il. Smith				1	8	26	33	33	26	31
Swinton		14	23	17	16	9	12	16	14	14
Other authors										
History of England.										
Anderson									51	9
Latimer										
Other authors										
History of Greece.										
Anderson									15	14
Smith									11	21
Other authors										
History of Rome.										
Anderson									14	11
Leighton									10	11
Smith									19	
Other authors										
VII. SOCIAL SCIENCE.										
Civil Government.										
Allen		12	11	14	17	14	15	19	20	11
Southam						5	19	11	17	11
Townsend		24	33	44	40	55	66	61	62	62
Yost		11	15	19	16	16	16	19	35	19
Other authors										
Political Economy.										
Allen						2	2	8	13	11
Chapin										
Weyland										
Other authors										
Teaching — Principles of.										
De Graff									11	11
Page		50	43	43	56	51	46	51	37	46
Other authors										
VIII. PHILOSOPHY.										
Mental Philosophy.										
Haven		15	20	22	21	34	20	25	23	15
Other authors										

* Charles Backus' edition.

TABLE — (Continued).

SUBJECTS AND AUTHORS.	NUMBER OF ACADEMIES.									
	1873-4.	1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-1.	1881-2.	1882-3.
<i>Moral Philosophy.</i>										
Authors.	24	24	25	17	26	18	8	19	20	14
IX. ANCIENT LANGUAGES.										
<i>Greek Grammar.</i>										
Authors.	28	21	18	16	20	20	12	14	9	8
	35	51	57	58	49	82	94	102	114	109
	71	73	67	63	63	84	47	96	37	29
<i>Latin Grammar.</i>										
Authors.	21	37	44	45	51	77	81	107	108	105
	130	130	135	148	140	137	123	114	123	115
										8
X. MODERN LANGUAGES.										
<i>French.</i>										
Authors.	81	82	64	65	58	47	39	37	34	24
	9	7	9	11	8	10	11	13	18	22
	26	25	27	25	35	32	20	33	32	25
										35
<i>German.</i>										
Authors.	20	25	18	20	23	19	21	31	24	22
	21	22	24	28	23	33	34	29	26	20
	22	31	37	42	38	43	38	33	46	41
	6	5	6	9	14	16	17	11	12	14
	44	32	35	26	25	27	15	16	14	8
	12	19	16	17	16	20	16	16	20	24
										9

GLISH DICTIONARIES — The following is a list of the principal ones mentioned as in use in Academies since 1835, viz.: Bolles, 3, Davie, Fowler, Gallaudet, Johnson, Oswald, Reid, Richardson, Walker, Webster, Worcester.

The two last mentioned have far exceeded all the others in number of Academies where used. Their relative strength since 1838 is given as follows:

YEARS.	Webster.	Worcester.	YEARS.	Webster.	Worcester.	YEARS.	Webster.	Worcester.
1838	13		1862	161	39	1873	156	37
1839	19		1863	160	38	1874	159	34
1840	21		1864	159	46	1875	165	37
1841	26		1865	156	41	1876	161	31
1842	28		1866	160	29	1877	162	31
1843	36		1867	167	26	1878	161	21
1844	43		1868	175	31	1879	173	28
1845	63		1869	159	31	1880*		
1846	28		1870	140	30	1881	218	42
1847	34		1871	153	22	1882	223	33
1848	71		1872	156	28	1883	203	36
1849	32							

* Not reported.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE PURCHASE OF BOOKS AND APPARATUS — ACADEMIC LIBRARIES.

In the earlier years after the creation of a Board of Regents, there being no school apparatus procurable in the country, the Regents adopted the custom of importing from abroad, and of delivering the apparatus thus purchased by their committees, as a deposit in the College and the Academies "for their use respectively during the pleasure of this Regency, as the said committee shall deem most eligible, so as the value of the Books and Apparatus to be deposited in the College shall be as near as may be equal to an half, and the Books and Apparatus deposited in each of the Academies shall be as may be equal to an eighth part of the sum to be expended by the said committee.¹"

As a record of the state of knowledge in the physical sciences nearly a century ago, we here present a list of apparatus which the Regents were requested, over the signatures of Win. Samuel Johnson, John Kemp, and Samuel Bard, in May, 1790, as a Committee appointed by the Trustees of Columbia College, to purchase for that Institution. We may assume that these articles were the best of their kind known to science at that period. Those marked with a star could be constructed in New York; the rest were to be imported from London. The numbers were put in upon revision in the order of greatest need, to be purchased in this order, provided the money held out, and those marked "0" were probably such as could be dispensed with, or made nearer home.

A List of some of the most necessary Things for Compleating the Philosophical Apparatus of Columbia College.

1. An Electrical Machine, the glass cylinder nine inches diameter and fifteen inches long. Another glass cylinder of the same size, adapted to the machine in case of an accident to the former; both hung in such a manner as to turn exactly round without jolting. A common discharger.

2. A universal discharger.

3. A quadrant electrometer.

¹ Minutes of Regents, April 17, 1790. Mr. Rodgers, Mr. Moore, Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Clarkson were appointed a Committee for this purpose, and the sum of £750 [\$1,875] was appropriated for this first purchase. With this sum they bought a bill of exchange upon London for £475 sterling.

4. Four brass tubes for showing the properties of positive and negative electricity. A brass hoop with a wire fixed to its circumference to go into a stand.

5. Two brass plates, one to hang to the conductor, the other to go into a stand, with a glass cylinder for placing occasionally between them.

6. Three light glass balls.

10. One ivory ball, one boxwood ball.

7. The spiral tube.

8. The luminous word FRANKLIN. An electrical vane. A combination of flyers.

9. The apparatus, Fig. 49, Adams' Electricity, consisting of a syringe, a stand, an exhausted tube, and brass caps, the Leyden vacuum, two Leyden phials and two small wires with brass knobs.

10. A Leyden jar with movable coatings.

11. Two coated jars such as they may stand one above another. Jar and apparatus, Fig. 58, Adam's Electricity, so constructed that the supporter of the fly and bells may unscrew, and the wires in Fig. 50, 51, 52 of Adam's Electricity may be put in their place.

10. Two oval boards, three feet by two, coated.

12. An electrophorus. A tube such as is used for barometers, with a brass cap and wire going into the upper end of the tube.


*1. A small powder-house and tinder-house united. Mr. Volta's inflammable air lamp.

13. An electrical pistol.

14. A luminous conductor.

15. A glass tube exhausted of air and hermetically sealed. An electrical sock. A self-moving wheel.

16. Two electrical batteries, consisting each of thirty feet square of coated glass, constructed in such a manner that the force of both may be united, to be made of green glass. One large coated jar with a wire round the outside, and rising with a gentle bend as high as the knob on the inside wire, and terminating in knob.

17. Six dozen glass tubes of the following dimensions: One rough tube, two feet long, and one and one-half inches diameter. Four smooth tubes, three feet long, two and one-half inches diameter. Three smooth tubes, three feet long, three inches diameter, closed at one end. Three smooth tubes, eighteen inches long, one and one-half inch diameter. Four smooth tubes, eighteen inches long, one inch diameter. Three smooth tubes, three feet long, one-fourth inch diameter, closed at one end. Three smooth tubes, eighteen inches long, and one-fourth inch diameter. Six smooth tubes, three feet long, and one-fourth inch diameter, bent in the shape of an . Six smooth tubes, eighteen inches long, and one-fourth inch diameter, bent in the same manner. Two smooth tubes, twelve inches long, and three inches diameter. Two smooth tubes, eighteen inches long, and one-third of an inch diameter. Twelve smooth tubes, eighteen inches long, from one-fourth to one-eighth of an inch diameter. Six smooth tubes, eighteen inches long, from

one-eighth to one-sixteenth of an inch diameter. Seventeen capillary tubes, eighteen inches long. Six capillary syphons. One tourmaline. Six pounds brass filings, sold by pin makers. 1. Three glass funnels of different sizes for conveying air from one vessel to another. Nine cylindrical jars, ten inches long and two and one-half inches diameter. Three cylindrical jars, open at both ends. Three glass syphons, Fig. 13, Vol. 1, Priestly on Air. One transfer and syphon for admitting air, Fig. 14, Vol. 1, Priestly on Air. Four tapering tubes, Fig. 17, Vol. 1, Priestly on Air. Twenty-four round-bottomed phials, marked *a*, Vol. 2, Priestly on Air. Six glass phials with ground stoppels, and several holes in them, marked *b*, Vol. 2, Priestly on Air. Twelve glass phials, with thin round bottoms, and perforated ground stoppels, drawn out into tubes, marked *c*, Vol. 2, Priestly on Air. Twelve long, round-bottomed phials, twelve inches long, marked *d*, Vol. 2, Priestly on Air. Six measures, each holding twice the preceding, the largest marked according to the lesser measured, marked *f*, Vol. 2, Priestly on Air. Dr. Mooth's apparatus for impregnating water with fixed air, as improved by Mr. Parker. Six glass vessels, represented Figs. 2 and 3, Vol. 3, Priestly on Air, of each. Glass bulb and thermometer, Fig. 2, Vol. 5, Priestly on Air. A endiometer of the simplest construction. Mr. Woulfe's apparatus, Fig. 4, Vol. 3, Priestly on Air. A double convex lens, seven feet focal length, for a scioptic ball. A double concave, three inches diameter. A small achromatic lens. 1. A small mortar, chase five and one-half inches long, diameter three and one-half inches, length of chamber two inches, diameter three-fourths of an inch, with a hollow brass ball weighing twenty-three thousand grains, three and one-half inches diameter. A quadrant adapted to the same for elevating it. A small speaking trumpet, such as would be formed by the revolution of a logarithmic curve round its axis. A hydrometer, best kind. 0. A model of locks and a small boat. 0. A vessel to show the distance to which, and the velocity wherewith water spouts from orifices in the sides of vessels, made of white iron, and so constructed that it may be converted into a jet d'eau, and that a model of pipes for conducting water may be occasionally joined to it. *1. A model of the different kinds of fountains. *2. A model of the different kinds of mill wheels for measuring their relative forces and velocities, according to Mr. Smeaton. *0. A model of Barker's mill, improved. *3. A model of the mechanical paradox. 4. A hydrostatical bellows. 5. A model of Valone's pile engine. *6. A model for shewing the manner Mr. Blakey applies the force of steam. *0. Model of the Hungarian machine for raising water from mines. An Archimedes screw. *7. A model of Ferguson's machine for showing that the pressure of fluids on the bottoms of vessels is proportional to their altitude. 8. Ferguson's Universal Dialling Cylinder. Smeaton's air-pump improved, with one large receiver for same. Six receivers for same of different sizes, one open at the top and another with a brass cap and stop-cock. A jar with six small glass images of differ-

ent specific gravities. *0. A model of De la Hire's pump. A condenser, and vessel for holding condensed air. The air-gun improved, with a rifle barrel to unscrew. Six pillars of solid varnished glass, one and one-half inches diameter, and fourteen inches long. A reflecting telescope, with four magnifiers, and a micrometer adapted to the same. 2. An astronomical clock, with a gridiron pendulum. 3. An astronomical quadrant, three and one-half feet radius, movable round its perpendicular axis which is always directed to the zenith. Have a movable index and nonus, carrying a telescope for measuring the altitude. The quadrant to be furnished with a horizontal graduated circle for finding the azimuth. 5. A clock that rings seconds. 6. An orrery.

Many of the older academies received globes and large wall maps, which were imported from England. At a later period the Regents discontinued these purchases, and on the 9th of March, 1830, they decided that they did not, under the Revised Statutes, possess the power of making any other disposition of their funds, than in the payment of teachers.

This decision did not remain long in force; for the Legislature, on the 22d of April, 1834,¹ removed the restriction, in an act entitled "A law providing for the distribution of the revenues of the Literature Fund." Under this act, the sum of \$12,000 was to be divided among the academies, in proportion to attendance, as then provided by law, and exclusively applied towards paying the salaries of tutors.

Any excess of the income from the Literature Fund above this sum was to be distributed at the discretion of the Regents, among academies subject to their visitation and under such rules and regulations as they might prescribe, for the purchase of text-books, maps and globes, or philosophical or chemical apparatus, such sum not to exceed \$250 to any one academy in one year. But no part of this excess thus distributed was to be paid over, unless the Trustees of the academy or school should give an equal sum of money for the same object.

The Regents by resolution passed February 5, 1839, authorized the committee on appropriations for the purchase of books and apparatus, upon request to designate the particular books and apparatus to be purchased.

They further decided (March 15, 1839) that the contributions raised by the Trustees to enable them to obtain an appropriation

¹ Chapter 140, Laws of 1834.

must be made in actual money, and with special reference to some intended application to the Regents for a like appropriation.

It was also resolved (June 7, 1839) that no Academy should thereafter be allowed to participate in the distribution, unless it should have at the time of making its report next preceding, a library worth at least \$150, and apparatus of at least equal value. But if it did not have this, they should raise by contribution a sum equal to half the deficiency (if over \$100), so as to become entitled to a like amount, when it should be deemed to have complied with the above resolution. Whenever the applications exceeded the amount appropriated, preference was to be given to the academies which had received the least amount for these purposes; and applications from academies which had received appropriations made before the Regents' Annual Report was adopted, were to be reserved until that time, for the purpose of ascertaining whether other applications would be made from academies that had not received appropriations.

It was decided February 20, 1845, that academies could not purchase geological and mineralogical specimens with the moneys granted for books and apparatus. A failure to report the manner in which these grants were applied, was by a resolution of February 25, 1848, to lead to a suspension of payment for this object, and by further resolution (February 23, 1849), the annual apportionment was to be withheld in case of such neglect.

The law directing an uncertain surplus to be applied for the purchase of books and apparatus, which had continued since 1834, was made definite in 1851,¹ by an act providing that the sum of \$3,000 should be distributed annually from the income of the Literature Fund, for the purchase of text-books, maps and globes, or philosophical or chemical apparatus, among such academies as applied for the same, and complied with the rules.

The sum granted by the State for this object down to and including 1882 was \$154,609.29. The limit allowed to any one institution was formerly \$250, but this has since been reduced.

In the case of Academic Departments of Union Schools, it has been held, that money raised by voluntary tax upon the tax payers of a district will satisfy the requirement as to raising a sum equal to that allowed by the Regents.

The Regents, in their report made January 10, 1884, called the attention of the Legislature to the great utility which this aid to

¹ Chap. 536, Laws of 1851.

Academies had rendered, by stimulating local efforts and presenting a strong motive for increasing these facilities for education. Although the limit of allowance had been reduced from \$250 to \$150, the applications were largely in excess of the means provided, having during the previous year reached the sum of \$4,013.98. It was recommended that the appropriation be increased from the \$3,000 to \$5,000 or \$6,000.

In accordance with this request the Legislature in 1884, after granting the customary allowance of \$3,000, from the Literature Fund, in the annual act for the support of government, made a further grant of \$3,000 from the revenues of the United States Deposit Fund in the Supply Bill, to meet deficiencies, and provide for the institutions that had applied but not received.

A donation *by will*, for the purchase of apparatus, was declared (February 25, 1853) a conformity to the law, the same as a donation from a living person.

More liberal provision having been made for the purpose of aiding in the purchase of books and apparatus by Academies, it was thought proper to revive the former and somewhat intricate rules for distribution, since the regulations for giving preferences had become unnecessary. A new series of ordinances was adopted July 9, 1884.

Under these, the rights of Academies and of Academic Departments admitted by the Regents were regarded as equal, and as before, an equal amount was required to be raised by the Trustees or Boards of Education, and actually paid to their treasurers for this object. These values must be in money, and not in form of books or apparatus. The standard required for admission since July, 1882, must be maintained, viz.; \$500 worth of Library and \$500 for apparatus; but in Academies received before that time these values might be \$150 for each.

No institution could receive two years in succession, nor more than \$150, in a year. A smaller amount might be assigned if the applications exceeded the appropriation. The time for applying is to close with the calendar year, and apportionment is made upon the amount asked for at that time. The trustees must state beforehand what books and apparatus they propose to purchase, or may if they prefer, send a list. Musical instruments, chemicals or laboratory articles of a perishable nature may not be included.

A detailed statement must be made in the next annual reports, of the articles purchased, with prices, and until it appears that all of

the moneys raised and received have been expended for these objects, no further applications will be received. In case the whole sum appropriated is not granted, applications received after December 31, will be considered, but not otherwise.

Amount received from the Regents and the total amount received and raised for Books and Apparatus under the act of 1834.

YEARS.	Received from Regents.	Total sum received and raised.	YEARS.	Received from Regents.	Total sum received and raised.
1835.....	\$1,852 00	\$3,704 00	1860.....	\$2,500 00	\$5,000 00
1836.....	1,183 00	2,366 00	1861.....	2,500 00	5,000 00
1837.....	2,110 00	4,220 00	1862.....	2,500 00	5,000 00
1838.....	2,475 00	4,950 00	1863.....	5,500 00	11,000 00
1839.....	4,049 15	8,098 30	1864.....	3,000 00	6,000 00
1840.....	3,597 14	7,194 28	1865.....	3,201 00	6,402 00
1841.....	4,337 00	8,674 00	1866.....	3,000 00	6,000 00
1842.....	3,373 00	6,746 00	1867.....	3,000 00	6,000 00
1843.....	1,455 88	2,911 76	1868.....	3,000 00	6,000 00
1844.....	3,423 03	6,846 06	1869.....	5,500 00	11,000 00
1845.....	1,861 00	3,722 00	1870.....	4,444 46	8,888 92
1846.....	2,708 50	5,417 00	1871.....	3,755 54	7,511 08
1847.....	2,602 38	5,204 76	1872.....	4,552 46	9,104 92
1848.....	2,900 27	5,800 54	1873.....	5,643 92	11,287 84
1849.....	1,554 60	3,059 20	1874.....	3,356 04	6,712 08
1850.....	2,979 45	5,958 90	1875.....	6,000 00	12,000 00
1851.....	2,532 31	5,064 62	1876.....	3,000 00	6,000 00
1852.....	2,669 65	5,339 30	1877.....	3,000 00	6,000 00
1853.....	3,119 00	6,238 00	1878.....	3,000 00	6,000 00
1854.....	2,926 07	5,852 14	1879.....	4,424 37	8,848 74
1855.....	2,500 00	5,000 00	1880.....	3,000 00	6,000 00
1856.....	2,452 21	4,904 42	1881.....	3,000 00	6,000 00
1857.....	2,712 85	5,425 70	1882.....	3,000 00	6,000 00
1858.....	4,240 21	8,480 42	1883.....	3,000 00	6,000 00
1859.....	2,798 22	5,596 44	1884.....	3,000 00	6,000 00

Of the above sums evidences were produced showing expenditures for the objects specified, excepting in certain years, and in small amounts, the whole being \$1,419.45. The details of this deficiency are show in the Academic Report of 1883, p. 269.

Statement of Moneys apportioned to Academies by the Regents for the purchase of Books and Apparatus—an equal amount being in all cases raised by Academies by contribution from sources other than their corporate property, and expended for the same objects.

When granted.	NAME OF ACADEMIES.*	Amounts granted before and since 1874.	Total
Before 1874	Academy at Little Falls.....	\$645 00	\$645 00
Jan. 11, 1884	Adams Collegiate Institute.....	150 00	150 00
Before 1874	Addison Academy and Union School.....	200 00	
Jan. 15, 1875	do do.....	250 00	
Jan. 12, 1877	do do.....	100 00	
Jan. 10, 1879	do do.....	100 00	
Jan. 13, 1882	do do.....	22 19	
Jan. 11, 1884	do do.....	27 81	700 00
Jan. 9, 1874	Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn.....	250 00	
Jan. 15, 1875	do do.....	250 00	500 00

* The names of extinct and non-reporting academies are placed by themselves at the end of this principal list.

TABLE — (Continued).

NAME OF ACADEMIES.	Amounts granted before and since 1874.	Total.
Alton Union School, Acad. Dept.	\$50 00	
do do	150 00	
do do	18 00	\$218 00
Albany Academy	935 00	
do	225 00	
do	150 00	
do	60 47	1,370 47
Albany Female Academy	1,000 00	1,100 00
Albany High School	250 00	
do	250 00	
do	200 00	
do	200 00	1,100 00
Albion Academy	477 00	
do	250 00	727 00
Alfred Academy (Acad. Dept. of University)	1,554 95	1,554 95
Amelia Seminary	1,006 90	1,006 90
Amsterdam Academy	200 00	250 00
Angola Union School, Acad. Dept.	32 40	
do do	4 03	
do do	50 00	86 43
Antwerp Liberal Literary Institute (now Ives Sem.)	351 00	351 00
Arare Academy	272 00	272 00
Attica Union School, Acad. Dept.	237 70	
do do	10 50	
do do	34 93	283 13
Auburn Academic High School	705 00	705 00
Aurora Academy	375 00	
do	71 00	
do	15 40	
do	10 00	
do	8 56	479 56
Avon Union School, Acad. Dept.	150 00	150 00
Bainbridge Union School, Acad. Dept.	250 00	
do do	45 51	295 51
Baldwinsville Academy	212 00	
do	150 00	
do	75 00	
do	85 29	
do	60 12	502 41
Batavia Union School, Acad. Dept.	1,675 00	1,675 00
Binghamton Academy	1,354 50	1,354 50
Brookfield Academy	297 00	
do	225 74	522 74
Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute	1,750 00	1,750 00
Buffalo Central School	250 00	
do	250 00	500 00
Buffalo Female Academy	756 71	756 71
Cambridge Washington Acad. and Union School	749 56	
do do	209 55	959 11
Canajoharie Academy	530 00	530 00
Canarigua Academy	500 00	500 00
Canastota Union School, Acad. Dept.	250 00	
do do	50 00	
do do	50 00	
do do	30 00	
do do	64 98	
do do	36 52	631 47
Candor Free Academy	215 00	
do	126 00	
do	98 00	439 00
Canastota Academy	350 00	
do	72 00	422 00
Canton Academy	407 95	
Canton Union School, Acad. Dept.	95 00	
do do	39 50	512 45
Carr Collegiate Seminary	562 00	562 00
Carthage Union School, Acad. Dept.	66 25	
do do	71 94	
do do	8 06	
do do	43 55	189 75
Castle Union School, Acad. Dept.	70 00	
do do	21 00	91 00
Catskill Free Academy	250 00	
do	250 00	500 00
Cayuga Lake Academy	1,147 00	1,147 00
Cazenovia Seminary (formerly Oneida Conf. Sem.)	1,500 00	
do	100 00	
do	40 00	1,640 00
Chamberlain Inst. (formerly Randolph Acad.)	500 00	500 00
Chester Academy and Union School	755 00	
do	50 00	805 00
Chish Seminary	150 00	150 00
Cleburne Academy	274 00	274 00

TABLE—(Continued).

When granted.	NAME OF ACADEMIES.	Amounts granted before and since 1874.	Total.
Before 1874	Clarence Classical Union School.....	\$650 00	
Jan. 15, 1875	do do	250 00	\$200 00
Before 1874	Claverack Academy and Hudson River Institute.....	1,503 50	
Jan. 9, 1880	do do	32 22	1,535 72
Before 1874	Clinton Grammar School.....	735 87	735 87
Before 1874	Clinton Liberal Institute.....	737 75	737 75
Jan. 11, 1884	Clyde High School.....	150 00	150 00
Jan. 14, 1876	Colgate Academy (formerly Gram. Sch. Madison U.).....	250 00	
Jan. 13, 1881	do do	215 49	465 49
Jan. 10, 1879	Cobleskill Union School, Acad. Dept.....	50 00	50 00
Jan. 14, 1876	Cooperstown Union School, Acad. Dept.....	150 00	150 00
Jan. 9, 1874	Cook Academy	250 00	
Jan. 15, 1875	do	250 00	
Jan. 12, 1877	do	25 00	
Jan. 10, 1879	do	160 00	
Jan. 13, 1881	do	55 45	
Jan. 12, 1883	do	91 00	815 45
Before 1874	Corning Free Academy.....	75 00	75 00
Before 1874	Cortland Academy (now Homer Union School).....	1,174 50	1,174 50
Before 1874	Coxsack Academy.....	25 00	25 00
Before 1874	Danville Seminary.....	654 25	654 25
Before 1874	Deerpark Union School (Port Jervis).....	60 00	60 00
Before 1874	Delaware Academy.....	794 19	
July 8, 1879	do	50 00	
Jan. 13, 1882	do	9 94	
Jan. 12, 1883	do	150 00	
Jan. 11, 1884	do	22 43	1,030 56
Before 1874	Delaware Literary Institute.....	2,498 31	
Jan. 11, 1874	do do	100 00	2,598 31
Before 1874	Deposit Union School, Acad. Dept.....	215 00	
Jan. 12, 1877	do do	46 00	261 00
Before 1874	De Ruyter Institute.....	549 00	
Jan. 10, 1879	do Union School, Acad. Dept.....	39 50	588 50
Jan. 11, 1878	Dryden Union School, Acad. Dept.....	125 00	
Jan. 10, 1879	do do	50 00	
Jan. 13, 1881	do do	100 00	
Jan. 11, 1884	do do	16 67	291 67
Jan. 11, 1884	Dundee Preparatory School.....	50 00	50 00
Before 1874	Dunkirk Union School, Acad. Dept.....	250 00	
Jan. 12, 1877	do do	250 00	
Jan. 11, 1878	do do	247 85	
Jan. 10, 1879	do do	147 00	894 85
Jan. 15, 1875	East Hamburg Friends' Institute.....	40 00	40 00
Jan. 12, 1883	East Springfield Academy.....	63 78	63 78
Jan. 9, 1880	Egberts High School, Cohoes.....	60 00	60 00
Before 1874	Elizabethtown Union School, Acad. Dept.....	32 50	32 50
Before 1874	Ellington Academy.....	49 00	49 00
Before 1874	Elmira Academy.....	216 19	216 19
Before 1874	do Free Academy.....	1,540 00	1,540 00
Before 1874	Evans Academy (formerly Peterboro' Academy).....	22 50	22 50
Before 1874	Fairfield Academy.....	1,570 00	1,570 00
Jan. 15, 1875	Fairport Union School, Acad. Dept.....	240 00	240 00
Before 1874	Falley Seminary.....	1,150 00	
Jan. 9, 1880	do do	3 53	1,153 53
Jan. 11, 1878	Flushing High School.....	250 00	
Jan. 13, 1882	do do	150 00	400 00
Before 1874	Forestville Free Academy.....	171 00	
Jan. 13, 1881	do do	150 00	321 00
Before 1874	Fort Covington Free Academy	234 50	
Jan. 10, 1879	do do	00 00	
Jan. 9, 1880	do do	4 53	
Jan. 11, 1881	do do	27 71	356 74
Before 1874	Fort Edward Collegiate Institute (formerly Washington Co. Sem. and Coll. Inst.)	290 00	
Jan. 13, 1882	do do	150 00	
Jan. 12, 1883	do do	126 02	566 02
Jan. 9, 1874	Fort Edward Union School, Acad. Dept.....	140 00	
Jan. 15, 1875	do do	250 00	
Jan. 14, 1876	do do	79 94	469 94
Before 1874	Fort Plain Seminary.....	275 00	
Jan. 14, 1876	do do	150 00	425 00
Before 1874	Franklin Academy, Malone.....	600 00	
Jan. 15, 1875	do do	250 00	
July 8, 1879	do do	250 00	1,100 00
Jan. 9, 1880	Franklin Academy and Union School, Plattsburgh	100 00	100 00
Before 1874	Friends' Academy (now Oakwood Seminary).....	450 00	
Jan. 9, 1874	do do	138 02	
Jan. 15, 1875	do do	150 00	738 02
Before 1874	Friendship Academy.....	194 40	
Jan. 15, 1875	do do	250 00	444 40
Jan. 13, 1882	Fulton Union School, Acad. Dept.....	150 00	150 00
Before 1874	Genesee and Wyoming Seminary.....	314 00	314 00
Before 1874	do Conference Seminary (Pike).....	177 72	177 72
Before 1874	do Valley Seminary	80 00	80 00
Before 1874	do Wesleyan Seminary	1,886 00	1,886 00

TABLE — (Continued).

NAME OF ACADEMIES.	Amounts granted before and since 1874.	Total.
eva Classical and Union School	\$414 25	
do do	220 00	
do do	67 08	\$701 33
ertsville Academy and Coll Institute.	303 00	
do do	50 00	403 00
as Falls Academy	364 00	
do do	100 00	
do do	87 00	
do do	150 00	
do do	43 13	742 13
ertsville Union Seminary	421 72	
do Union School, Acad. Dept.	150 00	
do do	100 00	671 72
vernons Wesleyan Seminary	705 00	
do do	104 40	809 40
anda Union School, Acad. Dept.	250 00	
do do	38 19	288 19
umar School of Madison University (now Colgate Academy, Rich see)	250 00	250 00
nville Academy	162 50	
do do	75 00	237 50
ne Union School Acad. Dept.	201 00	
nwich Union School, Acad. Dept.	110 00	201 00
do do	250 00	
do do	100 00	
do do	30 24	480 24
ith Institute (formerly Springville Academy)	607 00	
do do	103 31	760 31
on Academy	635 00	
do and Union School	50 00	
do do	50 00	
do do	100 00	835 00
burgh Union School, Acad. Dept.	105 00	
do do	250 00	
do do	113 00	468 00
ock Union School, Acad. Dept.	50 00	50 00
wick Seminary	262 00	
do do	51 00	313 00
elling Union School Acad. Dept.	200 00	
ey Union School Acad. Dept.	125 00	225 00
do do	60 00	
do do	28 00	253 00
and Patent Union School, Acad. Dept.	100 00	
do do	43 33	
do do	31 00	
do do	75 65	250 00
er Union School (see Cortland Academy)	100 00	100 00
eh Free Academy	250 00	
do do	70 00	320 00
hthon Seminary	100 00	
do do	100 00	200 00
son Academy	150 00	
do do	250 00	
do do	100 00	600 00
ford Collegiate Institute (now Almas' Coll Institute)	1 191 51	
do do	117 75	1 309 27
ington Union School Acad. Dept.	100 00	
do do	1 40 00	250 00
Union School Acad. Dept.	250 00	
do do	50 55	300 55
and University, Acad. Dept. (formerly Le Roy Female Seml and Col and Collegiate Institute)	1,025 00	1,025 00
and Academy	976 87	
do High School	200 00	
do do	50 00	1,226 87
Seminary (see Answer 311 311 Inst.)	125 00	125 00
stown Union School and Collegiate Institute	500 00	500 00
stown Academy and Union School, Academic Department	715 00	
do do	250 00	
do do	250 00	
do do	65 32	
do do	63 50	
do do	150 00	
do do	65 00	1,554 82
an Academy	631 50	
do do	1 50 00	781 50
do do	50 00	831 50
eville Academy	1 50 00	
erbrook Academy	1 00 00	1 50 00
do do	1 50 00	
ston Academy	1 50 00	
do do	1 50 00	
do do	1 50 00	
do do	1 50 00	
ingburgh Academy	322 00	

TABLE—(Continued).

When granted.	NAME OF ACADEMIES.	Amounts granted before and since 1871.	Dec.
Jan. 11, 1884	Lansingburgh Academy	\$56 08	F
Before 1871	Lawrenceville Academy	125 00	
Jan. 12, 1883	Lawrenceville Academy	27 35	181
Before 1871	Leavenworth Institute	230 77	
Jan. 13, 1882	do do	100 00	181
Before 1871	Le Roy Academic Institute	250 00	
Jan. 11, 1879	do do do	100 00	
Jan. 11, 1881	do do do	30 00	181
Before 1871	Liberty Normal Institute	25 00	51
Jan. 10, 1879	Limestone Union School, Acad. Dept.	100 00	
Jan. 13, 1881	do do do	100 00	
Jan. 12, 1881	do do do	100 00	
Jan. 13, 1875	Lisle Union School, Acad. Dept.	40 00	
Jan. 12, 1877	do do do	25 00	
Jan. 13, 1882	do do do	25 00	21
Before 1871	Lockport Union School, Acad. Dept.	25 00	
Jan. 14, 1876	do do do	25 00	
Jan. 11, 1878	do do do	66 76	181
Before 1871	Lowville Academy	70 82	
Jan. 13, 1875	do do	90 30	181
Before 1871	Lyons Union School, Acad. Dept.	100 00	
Jan. 13, 1875	do do do	214 79	
Jan. 9, 1880	do do do	18 12	181
Before 1871	Macedon Academy	67 00	181
Jan. 11, 1884	Madison Union School Acad. Dept.	60 00	
Before 1871	Manlius Academy	20 75	
Jan. 13, 1881	do Union School	25 00	181
Jan. 12, 1883	do do	67 33	181
Before 1871	Marion Collegiate Institute	712 99	181
Before 1871	Marshall Seminary of Easton	25 00	181
Before 1871	Massena Union School, Acad. Dept.	200 00	
Before 1871	Mayville Academy and Union School, Acad. Dept.	65 25	
Jan. 10, 1879	do do do do	30 00	
Jan. 13, 1882	do do do do	30 00	181
Before 1871	Mechanicville Academy	145 00	
Jan. 12, 1883	do do	15 00	181
Before 1871	Medina Academy	321 00	
Before 1871	Mexico Academy (formerly Roma, Oswego Acad.)	600 00	
Before 1871	Middlebury Academy	251 40	181
Before 1871	Montgomery Academy	115 00	
Before 1871	Monticello Academy	26 43	
Before 1871	Moravia Union School, Acad. Dept.	27 00	
Jan. 9, 1871	do do do	140 00	
Jan. 13, 1871	do do do	105 00	
Jan. 11, 1884	do do do	44 82	181
Before 1871	Mount Morris Union School, Acad. Dept.	198 00	
Jan. 14, 1876	do do do	215 00	
Jan. 11, 1878	do do do	335 00	
July 8, 1879	do do do	150 00	
Jan. 13, 1882	do do do	10 71	
Jan. 12, 1883	do do do	90 00	
Before 1871	Myro Collegiate Institute	600 00	
Jan. 13, 1882	do do	145 00	181
Before 1871	Naples Academy	640 00	
Jan. 15, 1875	do do	70 00	
Before 1871	Newark Union School and Academy	210 00	
Jan. 9, 1880	do do do	131 11	
Before 1871	New Berlin Academy	25 00	
Jan. 15, 1875	do do do	3 33	
Jan. 9, 1880	do do do	20 21	
Before 1871	New Paltz Academy	150 00	
Jan. 11, 1881	do do do	35 00	
Jan. 15, 1875	Nichols Union School Acad. Dept.	67 50	
Before 1871	North Granville Ladies' Seminary	1,000 00	
Before 1871	Norwich Academy and Union School	44 00	
Jan. 13, 1882	do do do	130 00	
Before 1871	Nyola Literary Institute	400 00	
Before 1871	do Academy	240 00	
Jan. 11, 1875	Oakwood Seminary (formerly Friends' Acad.)	140 00	
Jan. 13, 1882	Ogdenburg Free Academy	70 00	
Jan. 11, 1883	do do	100 00	
Before 1871	Olean Academy	100 00	
Jan. 10, 1879	do Union School, Acad. Dept.	44 30	
Jan. 11, 1881	do do do	73 00	
Jan. 9, 1880	Oneonta Union School, Acad. Dept.	23 00	
Before 1871	Oranburg Academy	100 00	
Jan. 9, 1871	do do do	14 00	
Jan. 9, 1880	do do do (Free)	150 00	
Jan. 13, 1882	do do do	125 00	
Before 1871	Oswego High School	100 00	
Jan. 11, 1876	do do do	57 43	
Jan. 13, 1882	do do do	50 00	
Jan. 11, 1881	do do do	40 00	
Before 1871	Ovid Academy	200 00	
Jan. 13, 1881	do and Union School	200 00	

PURCHASE OF BOOKS AND APPARATUS.

523

TABLE — (Continued).

Yr. ed.	NAME OF ACADEMIES.	Amounts granted before and since 1874	Total.
1874	Owego Free Academy	\$720 00	
1875	do do	171 86	
1883	do do	150 00	\$1,041 86
1874	Oxford Academy	750 00	750 00
1874	Packer Collegiate Institute	1,750 00	1,750 00
1878	Palatine Bridge Union School, Acad. Dept.	99 74	
1884	do do do	50 00	149 74
1874	Palmyra Classical and Union School	250 00	
1874	do do do	250 00	
1877	do do do	250 00	
1879	do do do	158 39	
1879	do do do	91 61	1,000 00
1874	Peekskill Academy	628 00	628 00
1874	Penn Yan Academy	250 00	
1881	do do	150 00	400 00
1874	Perry Academy and Union School	150 00	
1877	do do do	46 00	
1880	do do do	18 12	
1882	do do do	37 00	253 12
1874	Phelps Union and Classical School	42 50	
1879	do do do	76 75	
1883	do do do	150 00	269 25
1877	Phoenix Union School, Acad. Dept.	100 00	
1879	do do do	70 00	
1881	do do do	111 00	
1884	do do do	58 36	339 36
1874	Pike Seminary (formerly Genesee Conf. Sem.)	70 11	
1875	do do do do	250 00	
1879	do do do do	46 91	367 02
1874	Plattsburgh Academy	250 00	
1879	do High School	250 00	
1880	do do	17 63	517 63
1874	Pompey Academy	15 00	15 00
1874	Port Byron Free School and Academy	607 50	
1875	do do do	50 00	
1880	do do do	11 58	
1883	do do do	40 00	
1884	do do do	26 74	635 82
1874	Port Jervis Union School, Acad. Dept. (see Deer Park Union School)	250 00	250 00
1874	Pulaski Academy	200 00	
1884	do do	150 00	350 00
1874	Randolph Academy (now Chamberlain Inst.)	300 00	300 00
1874	Red Creek Union Seminary	550 00	
1875	do do	28 01	578 01
1874	Rensselaerville Academy	65 00	
1878	do do do	15 00	
1880	do do do	3 53	83 53
1874	Rensselaer Owego Academy (now Mexico Acad.)	500 00	500 00
1875	Rhinbeck Free Academy	250 00	250 00
1874	Rochester Free Academy	250 00	
1877	do do do	250 00	
1881	do do do	133 02	
1882	do do do	116 33	750 27
1874	Rogersville Union Seminary	150 00	150 00
1874	Rome Academy	625 00	
1875	do do	250 00	775 00
1874	Rural Seminary	250 00	250 00
1874	Rushford Academy	355 00	355 00
1877	Rushford Union School, Acad. Dept.	100 00	
1879	do do do	100 00	200 00
1882	Salamanca Union School Acad. Dept.	150 00	150 00
1880	Sandy Creek Union School, Acad. Dept.	64 00	
1882	do do do	50 00	114 00
1878	Sandy Hill Union School Acad. Dept.	220 00	220 00
1874	Saratoga Springs Union School, Acad. Dept.	50 00	
1875	do do do	80 00	
1876	do do do	80 00	
1879	do do do	24 00	
1885	do do do	22 00	236 00
1874	Sauquoit Academy	247 94	247 94
1874	Schenectady Union School, Acad. Dept. (now Schenectady Union Classical Institute).	250 00	
1877	do do	100 00	
1880	do do	28 10	
1883	do do	67 00	445 10
1883	Schenorus Union School Acad. Dept.	40 00	40 00
1874	Schoharie Academy	404 48	
1874	do Union School, Acad. Dept.	250 00	
1877	do do do	65 39	719 87
1874	Seneca Falls Academy	234 50	234 50
1880	Seymour Smith Academy	100 00	
1881	do do	75 00	
1882	do do	12 00	

TABLE—(Continued)

When granted.	NAME OF ACADEMIES.	Amounts granted before and since 1861.	Total.
Jan. 12, 1883	Seymour Smith Academy.	\$33 40	
Jan. 11, 1881	do do	16 65	
Jan. 9, 1874	Sherburne Union School, Acad. Dept.	61 70	
Jan. 15, 1875	do do	125 00	
Jan. 14, 1875	do do	15 00	
Jan. 12, 1877	do do	12 00	
Jan. 11, 1878	do do	66 75	
Jan. 9, 1880	do do	6 35	
Jan. 11, 1883	do do	23 00	
Jan. 14, 1875	Sherman Union School, Acad. Dept.	100 00	
Jan. 12, 1877	do do	100 00	
Jan. 11, 1878	do do	50 00	
Jan. 9, 1880	do do	4 50	
Jan. 13, 1882	Silver Creek Union School, Acad. Dept.	100 00	
Jan. 12, 1883	do do	50 00	
Jan. 11, 1884	do do	100 00	
Jan. 9, 1880	Skauteles Union School, Acad. Dept.	36 00	
Jan. 13, 1881	do do	20 00	
Jan. 13, 1881	Smithville Union School, Acad. Dept.	100 00	
Jan. 13, 1882	do do	71 16	
Before 1874	Sodus Academy	119 25	
Jan. 9, 1874	do do	120 00	
Jan. 14, 1876	Spencer Union School, Acad. Dept.	71 00	
Jan. 13, 1881	do do	75 00	
Jan. 12, 1883	do do	81 00	
Jan. 11, 1884	do do	43 00	
Before 1874	Springville Academy (see Griffith Institute).	1,130 00	1,130 00
Before 1874	Starkey Seminary	300 00	
Jan. 13, 1875	Syracuse High School.	200 00	
Jan. 9, 1880	do do	120 00	
Before 1874	Ten Broeck Free Academy.	750 00	
Jan. 9, 1880	do do	41 29	
Jan. 13, 1882	do do	130 00	
Before 1874	Troy Academy	400 00	
Jan. 11, 1874	do do	60 00	
Jan. 12, 1883	do do	75 00	
Before 1874	Troy Female Seminary	1,476 41	1,476 41
Before 1874	Troy High School	125 00	
Before 1874	Truansburg Academy	461 00	
Jan. 9, 1880	Uster Free Academy	250 00	
Before 1874	Unadilla Academy	99 00	
Jan. 14, 1875	do do	80 00	
Jan. 13, 1882	do do	55 00	
Jan. 11, 1881	do do	35 00	
Before 1874	Union Literary Society of Ellensburg.	300 00	
Before 1874	Union Academy of Belleville.	379 19	
Jan. 9, 1880	do do	11 06	
Before 1874	Utica Academy.	1,121 00	1,121 00
Jan. 8, 1873	do do	200 00	
Before 1874	Vernon Academy	365 00	
Jan. 12, 1877	do Union School, Acad. Dept.	50 00	
Before 1874	Walk H Academy	350 00	
Jan. 10, 1879	do do	200 00	
Jan. 13, 1881	do do	215 50	
Before 1874	Walton Union School, Acad. Dept.	200 00	
Jan. 12, 1877	do do	80 00	
Jan. 13, 1882	do do	80 00	
Jan. 12, 1883	do do	180 00	
Before 1874	Walworth Academy	545 00	
Jan. 12, 1877	do do	60 00	
Jan. 11, 1879	do do	30 00	
Before 1874	Warrenburgh Academy	44 50	
Before 1874	Warsaw Union School, Acad. Dept.	831 00	
Jan. 13, 1881	do do	215 49	
Jan. 11, 1884	do do	26 53	
Before 1874	Warwick Institute	119 50	
Before 1874	Washington Academy.	626 00	
Jan. 13, 1881	do do	100 00	
Jan. 11, 1884	do do	25 56	
Before 1874	Washington County Seminary and Collegiate Institute (see Fort	634 17	
Before 1874	Edwards College Institute	100 00	
Before 1874	Watertown Union School, Acad. Dept.	70 00	
Jan. 11, 1878	do do	75 00	
Jan. 11, 1878	do do	130 00	
Jan. 12, 1877	do do	90 00	
Jan. 11, 1878	do do	70 00	
Jan. 10, 1879	do do	70 00	
Jan. 13, 1881	do do	120 00	
Jan. 13, 1882	do do	22 95	
Jan. 12, 1883	do do	70 00	
Jan. 11, 1884	do do	40 00	
Before 1874	Watkins Academy Union School	300 00	
Before 1874	Waverly Institute and Union School.	100 00	
Jan. 11, 1880	do do	100 00	

TABLE — (Continued).

Yr. ed.	NAME OF ACADEMIES.	Amounts granted before and since 1874.	Total.
1877	Waverly Institute and Union School,	\$95 36	
1879	do do	47 50	
1882	do do	38 25	
1883	Waverly High School.	35 76	\$715 88
1874	Weedsport Union School, Acad. Dept.	100 00	
1875	do do	164 00	
1880	do do	10 07	274 07
1880	Westchester Union School, No. 3, Acad. Dept.	150 00	
1882	do do	66 70	216 70
1874	Westfield Union School, Acad. Dept.	1,060 00	
1884	do do	48 72	1,128 72
1883	West Hebron Union School, Acad. Dept.	68 75	68 75
1874	West Winfield Academy.	830 00	830 00
1874	Whitestown Seminary.	1,279 00	
1879	do	250 00	1,529 00
1874	Whitney's Point Union School, Acad. Dept.	85 88	
1876	do do	75 00	
1880	do do	4 53	165 41
1874	Wilson Union School, Acad. Dept.	771 51	771 51
1874	Windsor Academy.	167 00	
1883	do Union School, Acad. Dept.	84 28	251 28
1874	Woolhull Academy.	253 79	253 79
1874	Yates Academy.	520 80	520 80
1875	Yates Union School, Acad. Dept.	106 40	
1877	do do	87 60	
1879	do do	70 77	
1880	do do	15 41	
1881	do do	24 25	
1884	do do	53 18	354 61
			\$129,149 30

Proportionments to extinct and non-reporting Academies.

of Dutchess County.	\$240 00	Jefferson County Institute.	\$705 00
Female Seminary.	930 00	Jonesville Academy.	125 00
Academy.	101 00	Kingsboro Academy.	448 38
am Female Seminary.	427 75	Knoxville Academy.	118 00
Academy.	25 00	Livingston High School.	355 00
Institute.	250 00	Mendon Academy.	160 00
Female Seminary.	250 00	Melville Academy.	250 00
Academy.	285 00	Maple Academy.	181 00
Academy.	151 00	Mt. Pleasant Academy.	930 00
Academy.	344 00	Nassau Academy.	87 50
Female Academy.	94 25	New York Conf. Sem.	611 00
Academy.	55 00	North Salem Academy.	87 00
ver Lit. and Relig. Inst.	671 00	Ogdensburg Academy.	375 00
t Collegiate Inst.	854 95	Ogish Seminary.	263 71
Female Academy.	1,000 00	Omaha Institute.	250 00
It. and Sci Acad.	100 00	Ontario Female Seminary.	997 00
in Academy.	297 00	Perma Institute.	200 00
alley Academy.	565 00	Philippa Union Seminary.	519 00
Academy.	330 00	Poughkeepsie Fem. Acad.	758 49
t Academy.	51 00	Princeton Academy.	250 00
Academy.	36 00	Prospect Academy.	250 00
Seminary.	169 41	Red Hook Academy.	50 00
reet Seminary.	275 00	Rensselaer Institute.	800 00
ville Academy.	574 12	Rhinebeck Academy.	375 00
y Institute.	150 00	Richburgh Academy.	64 18
Academy.	88 00	Riga Academy.	400 00
omfield Acad.	825 00	Rochester Collegiate Inst.	750 00
Hall.	195 00	Rochester High School.	500 00
ounty Academy.	50 00	Rutgers Female Institute.	250 00
Hall.	115 00	Sag Harbor Institute.	125 00
lie Academy.	303 50	St. Lawrence Academy.	543 00
Academy.	165 00	Sand Lake Academy.	175 00
Academy.	1,081 00	Schenectady Lyceum and Acad.	142 00
Female Seminary.	165 00	Schuylerville Academy.	197 16
Academy.	236 00	Seward Female Seminary.	100 00
Academy.	250 00	Spencertown Academy.	256 30
Academy.	220 00	Stillwater Seminary.	826 00
Academy.	160 00	Susquehanna Seminary.	200 00
ur High School.	100 00	Syracuse Academy.	456 00
th and Scholack Acad.	165 00	Union Village Academy.	237 25
on Academy.	40 00	Utica Female Academy.	150 00
n Academy.	684 50	Waterford Academy.	100 00
Female Seminary.	250 00	Watkins Academy.	250 00
r Academy.	150 00	Whitehall Academy.	179 00
all Institute.	215 00	Whitesboro Academy.	100 00
ville Academy.	100 00		
on Academy.	250 00		
Academy.	500 00		
		Total to extinct Academies.	\$29,210 45

The above deduct \$750.46, returned or not drawn, viz.: Riga returned, 1854, \$200; North Salem, 1856, \$175; Brookfield, 1856, \$175; Geneva W. S., 1863, \$16; Medina, 1863, \$25; Cherry Valley, 1864, \$250; Seminary, \$52.46, and Pompey, \$15. Total actually drawn and applied, \$157,899.29.

Aggregate Number of Volumes reported in Academic Libraries.

YEARS.	Number of academies reporting Libraries.	Number of volumes reported	Increase over report of previous year.	YEARS.	Number of academies reporting Libraries.	Number of volumes reported.	Increase over report of previous year.
1835.....	28	9,947		1860.....	191	115,402	6,888
1836.....	27	10,324	377	1861.....	194	129,255	13,853
1837.....	31	13,068	3,644	1862.....	200	137,130	7,875
1838.....				1863.....	204	143,316	6,186
1839.....				1864.....	194	143,777	446
1840.....				1865.....	198	156,764	12,987
1841.....	126	43,499		1866.....	197	164,529	7,765
1842.....	131	49,046	5,646	1867.....	190	152,101	12,428
1843.....	147	58,926	9,880	1868.....	194	152,722	561
1844.....	144	54,519	4,411	1869.....		155,431	2,709
1845.....	151	59,566	5,047	1870.....			
1846.....	153	61,902	2,336	1871.....	197	162,959	7,528
1847.....	153	63,365	1,463	1872.....	195	167,000	4,041
1848.....	154	65,424	2,059	1873.....	200	177,001	9,991
1849.....	157	67,244	1,820	1874.....	216	183,629	6,628
1850.....	163	72,564	5,320	1875.....	217	170,294	13,335
1851.....	165	71,576	912	1876.....	223	175,233	4,939
1852.....	168	85,504	13,928	1877.....	222	182,304	7,071
1853.....	165	86,724	1,220	1878.....	225	187,011	4,707
1854.....	173	91,296	4,572	1879.....	215	194,009	6,998
1855.....	162	91,311	1,015	1880.....	222	209,773	15,764
1856.....	173	81,003	*8,208	1881.....	236	207,008	2,235
1857.....	181	100,298	19,313	1882.....	250	211,044	3,936
1858.....	177	93,979	*6,337	1883.....	247	217,916	6,872
1859.....	183	99,040	5,061				

* Decrease.

CHAPTER XXVI.

INSTRUCTION OF COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS IN THE ACADEMIES OF
NEW YORK.

[By ALBERT B. WATKINS, Assistant Secretary of the Regents.]

The idea of a special education and training for teachers had taken root in Germany in the sixteenth century, and not long afterward had borne fruit in schools established for this purpose. The history of these teachers' seminaries, as they were called, was undoubtedly known to the men whose duty it was to lay the foundations of our educational system, for in his annual message to the Legislature in 1826, Gov. De Witt Clinton recommends the establishment of "*a seminary for the education of teachers* in those useful branches of knowledge which are proper to engraft on elementary attainments."

¹ The importance of providing means for the preparation of Common School teachers was a favorite theme with Governor De Witt Clinton. In his message of 1819, he said:

"The most durable impressions are derived from the first stages of education: *ignorant and vicious precepts, and injudicious and ill-arranged systems of edu-*

In the report of the Literature Committee of the Senate, to which this portion of the message had been referred, prepared by John C. Spencer, is found the following: "But in the view which the committee have taken, our great reliance for nurseries of teachers must be placed in our Colleges and Academies. In connection with these the committee admit that the establishment of a separate institution for the sole purpose of preparing teachers would be a most valuable auxiliary." The committee, however, did not recommend the adoption of the latter suggestion at that time, as other measures of a more pressing nature would involve as much expense as ought to be incurred, and evidently at this time the sentiment was common that the Academies were the proper instrumentalities through which suitable teachers should be provided.

In 1821, in their annual report to the Legislature, the Board of Regents in speaking of the Academies, had said that "it is to these seminaries that we must look for a supply of *teachers for the common schools*;" and in their annual report in 1823 they say that the distribution of the funds under their direction to the Academies subject to their visitation "*ensures* a supply of competent teachers for the common schools." No legislative action had yet been taken toward giving aid and encouragement to this essential department of education, although the attention of the executive and legislative departments of the State had been turned in this direction, and the question difficult of solution then as now, as to how an adequate supply of competent teachers for the common schools could be secured, perplexed the minds of the prominent educational men of the State, and not infrequently formed the subject of discussion in the educational committees of Senate and Assembly. In 1827 a bill was reported from the literature committee of the Senate, and April 13 of that year became a law, entitled "An act to provide permanent funds for the annual appropriation to Common Schools, to increase the Literature Fund, and to

tion must have a most pernicious influence upon the habits, manners, morals and minds of our youth, and vitiate their conduct through life."

In 1820 he used the following language:

"The education of youth is an important trust, and an honorable vocation, but it is often committed to unskillful hands. Liberal encouragement ought to be dispensed for increasing the number of competent teachers."

In 1825 he again urged this subject as one of first importance to the State.

Various authorities upon the history of Normal School Education of earlier date are cited in the "*Report on Education in Europe*," by A. D. BACHE, chap. ix, pp. 323-361.

F. B. H.

promote the education of teachers."¹ Although the title of the act leads us to expect in the act itself some specific aid to be provided for the education of teachers, no further mention of this subject is made, but the increase in the Literature Fund provided for by this law, and the change made in the basis upon which this fund was to be distributed in requiring scholarship in higher branches of education than before, it was evidently thought, would act directly in promoting the education of teachers. The report of the legislative committee, which accompanied the bill, expressly states that their object in thus increasing the fund is "to promote the education of young men in those studies which will prepare them for the business of instruction which it is hoped may be accomplished to some extent by offering inducements to the trustees of Academies to educate pupils of that description. * * * Competent teachers of Common Schools must be provided; the Academies of the State furnish the means of making that provision." In view of the fact that the Academies were called upon to furnish, and were furnishing at this time, a large number and probably the great majority of teachers for the Common Schools, and considering also the advance in standard of scholarship required of the Academies by the law of 1827, the Regents, in 1828, say: "The Academies have become, in the opinion of the Regents, what it has always been desirable they should be, fit *Seminaries* for imparting instruction in the higher branches of English education, and especially for qualifying teachers of Common Schools." And the same year the Superintendent of Common Schools (Hon. Azariah C. Flagg, Secretary of State), said: "If the required information to fit a person for teaching can be obtained in the Academies, *sound policy and good economy* are in favor of relying upon them for the training of teachers." The annual report of the Superintendent to the Legislature of 1831 reviews the various plans proposed, and recommends the Academies located in different parts of the State as the proper agencies to be employed in this important work.

Public sentiment as well as official opinion was silently exerting its influence in favor of action which should recognize under due form and sanction of law the organized instruction of teachers in those things which pertain exclusively to their calling, and the actual work which the Academies were doing, as shown by their official reports to the Board of Regents, enforced in a practical manner

¹ Chap. 228, Laws of 1827.

which could not be gainsaid the necessity for recognition of this work by the State. Thus we find in the returns of Academies to the Board in 1831, Canandaigua and St. Lawrence Academies report the "Principles of Teaching" among the studies pursued by classes, and St. Lawrence Academy, with evident and justifiable pride, reports "more than eighty district school teachers furnished by this Academy during the year." In the reports of 1832, we find that Lowville and Oxford Academies are added to the number of those instructing classes in the "Principles of Teaching;" the report of that year from Canandaigua also stating that fifty teachers had been furnished by that institution during the last two years; and that from Lowville stating that it had furnished twenty teachers during the last year; while the report of 1834 shows that the Rochester High School had added itself to the small but steadily increasing number of schools who were the pioneers of pedagogical work in this country.

The Board of Regents, in their annual reports to the Legislature, had, from time to time, as we have seen, referred to the Academies as the natural agency for the supply of qualified teachers for the common schools, but the reports made to the Board by the Academies above mentioned indicate that the preparation of teachers was fast becoming a distinctive work and would very soon probably demand special facilities for its accomplishment. In the annual report of the Board for 1832 this subject is ably presented, and its view of the field is so broad that it is deemed proper to quote in full what is said in regard to this matter. After referring to the very satisfactory condition of the Common Schools as shown by the annual report of the State Superintendent, and observing that the school system was "as near perfection, perhaps, with a single exception, as it can be." the report proceeds as follows:

"But there is one topic (the exception above adverted to) connected both with our Common Schools and Academies, which the Regents deem it proper to present to the Legislature; and it was with a view to introduce and give force to the remarks, which they consider due to the occasion, that they referred to the condition of the former. However complete in other respects the system may be, it is manifest that a sufficient supply of competent teachers is indispensable to its efficacy. The truth of this position is too obvious to be disputed; but there has been a contrariety of opinion with regard to the best mode of providing them. With some it has been a favorite theory to provide further education at the public expense by the institution of a State Seminary with branches in the several senatorial districts. This plan does not differ materially from that

which has been adopted in some European countries. In Prussia there is in each province one or more seminaries, supported at the expense of the government, for the preparation of teachers. But there is this essential difference between the elementary schools in that kingdom and in this State. There they are under the absolute control and direction of the government. No one is allowed to act as an instructor without written permission from examiners appointed under the authority of the government; and although the expenses of the schools, between twenty and thirty thousand in number, are paid by the inhabitants of the several parishes, parents who neglect to send their children to school are liable to be fined for their omission to comply with the requirements of the law. In a word, the whole plan is compulsory; presenting the anomaly of a government, founded upon arbitrary power, compelling its subjects to cherish a system, which is at war in principle with the very elements of its own preservation. Although it might seem much more proper with a political organization like ours, the best security of which is a diffused intelligence, to compel parents to educate their children; yet our rule is, in all things not manifestly essential to the operations of government to persuade rather than coerce. Our Common Schools, though assisted by the State, are maintained by voluntary contribution of the inhabitants of the respective districts; and those who are most interested have the selection of teachers. Public opinion in this country would hardly endure a system like that which exists in Prussia. If the State were to establish seminaries for the preparation of teachers, it would be no certainty that the school districts would give them employment, and they could not be forced upon the districts against their wishes. Many individuals would unquestionably be tempted, after receiving their education as teachers, to abandon that calling for the higher rewards of others, and thus the munificence of the public would be expended for individual benefit. It was, therefore, conceived (as the Regents think, wisely) that the Academies should become the nurseries of instructors for Common Schools, leaving it to the interest of individuals to prepare themselves for the business of teaching, to the interest of the Academies to provide the means of their preparation, and to the liberality of the school districts, to offer sufficient wages to secure their services.

“The act of 13th April, 1827, increasing the literature fund virtually adopts the latter plan, by declaring that one of the objects of that increase was “to promote the education of teachers.”

“The Regents had the honor to say in a former report to the Legislature, that they should cheerfully co-operate in promoting the speedy accomplishment of that object. They have now the satisfaction to present a fact, which they consider of immense importance as an evidence that the views adopted by the Legislature, although dissented from at that time by many intelligent individuals, were founded in wisdom. By a reference to the abstract it will appear, that St. Lawrence Academy at Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, in the fourth senatorial district, has sent out during the last year eighty teachers

of Common Schools, and that a part of the course of study consists of lectures upon the principles of teaching. The superiority which the St. Lawrence Academy has acquired in this respect is to be ascribed altogether to the new branch of instruction introduced into it. There is at least an average of more than one academy to each senatorial district equally capable of accomplishing the same result by adopting the same measures. The Canandaigua Academy has introduced a similar course of instruction, but with what success does not appear by the report. There is no doubt that a thousand instructors might readily be prepared annually for the Common Schools, a number exceeding by nearly two hundred the average number supplied by the seminaries of Prussia. It only remains for the school districts to furnish the inducement by offering wages which shall be equal to the average profits of other occupations. The advantages of a regular system of instruction in the principles of teaching need no illustration. Experience is constantly suggesting improved methods for the communication of knowledge, and for the discipline of youthful minds ; and works have recently been published embodying the results of observation and practice. With the aid of these and with such a course of instruction as has been adopted at the St. Lawrence Academy, teachers attain, in a very short time, to qualifications which would otherwise be the fruit of long and painful experience, equally embarrassing to themselves, and fatal to the progress of their pupils. The Regents are decidedly of opinion that the Academies are the proper instruments for accomplishing the great object of supplying the Common Schools with teachers. These institutions have already the advantage of convenient edifices, in some cases of large permanent funds, valuable libraries, and philosophical apparatus, amounting in all to an investment of about half a million of dollars. By engrafting upon the course of studies a department of instruction in the principles of teaching, the respectability and capacities of institutions will be increased, and those who are qualifying themselves for the business of instruction may enjoy the benefit of all the other branches, which enter into the ordinary academic course. In every point of view it is conceived that this is the most advisable method of preparing instructors. Under this impression, the Regents take the liberty of remarking, that in case the condition of the public finances shall at a future day admit of an additional appropriation to the object of promoting the education of teachers, the end may be much more advantageously attained by connecting it with the academies, than by creating a separate establishment for the purpose. When these institutions shall send forth a regular supply of well qualified instructors, an object which they hope to see accomplished by a union of the same munificent policy, which has heretofore guided the councils of the State, with the liberal spirit which has animated the people, our system of elementary instruction will be complete ; and in this department the government will by contributing to close up the sources of ignorance and vice, have done all that properly falls to its province to give strength and duration to our civil liberties."

The work which the Academies were doing at this time in preparing teachers for the schools is shown by the following extracts from the reports made by the Academies to the Regents for the academic year 1883-4. The Cambridge Washington Academy, in speaking of the extent and importance of elementary studies and the attention paid to them at this school, says:

“This practice has arisen, not only from the manifest importance of the subject, but likewise from the circumstance that so large a portion of our students are young men *preparing themselves for teachers*. Of the students that have attended the Academy during the past year, eighteen are now, or have been during the year, employed as teachers in district schools.”

St. Lawrence Academy says:

“We have sent out upwards of sixty teachers, and yet we have not been able to meet near all the calls. Upwards of one hundred might have found employment at good wages in answering the calls actually made for teachers.”

Lowville Academy reports:

“Ten teachers of common schools have been instructed in this Academy during the year.”

The Gouverneur High School says:

“The greater part of our older students, who have left the Academy, either temporarily or finally, have engaged as teachers of common schools, of which this institution has, within the last year, furnished not less than forty-one, most of whom are well qualified and are highly useful in that station.”

Hamilton Academy reports:

“Between forty and fifty of the scholars, who have been instructed in this institution since the last report, have since engaged in teaching either select or common schools.”

The Cortland Academy reports quite fully:

“The trustees, during the past season, have made an effort to instruct teachers of common schools on a plan different from what they have heretofore been accustomed to. A class was formed at the commencement of the last term, and instructed with special reference to preparing them for teaching common schools. The principal objects proposed in the course of instruction adapted were to make them thoroughly acquainted with the branches usually taught in those schools, and with the best modes of instruction and

ie. The result has fully answered our expectations, and four young men from our institution are now engaged in 5. Those who were best qualified have secured good wages; consider the point now fully established, that if the public furnished with good teachers they will employ them at a compensation which will be a fair equivalent for their labor. We greatly desire means of doing much more in this department than we have been able to do. We feel that the importance of the subject presents a strong claim on the munificence of the State. If the young men who formed the class attended a course of mental lectures on chemistry, and were sufficiently acquainted with the other departments of natural science to teach them fully. We have no doubt that a class of *fifty* could be formed next season if we had the means of employing an extra teacher in the department, and with the very best effect on the interests of common school education. We ought to be able to make the tuition of the class gratuitous, or to place it at a very low rate, because the young men who engage in teaching are generally poor and depend on their own exertions for support. Any money which the State may appropriate to this institution for this purpose will be judiciously applied."

Oxford Academy also reports at some length and heads this part of its report "*Teacher's Department.*" It says:

The department for the instruction of teachers has been continued during the last year and a half months of the year, during which time an additional teacher was employed for the purpose of affording to those young men who were about to enter upon the business of teaching during the ensuing winter, advantages for instruction which they could not obtain when classed with the rest of the school. Instruction was given in all the branches required to be taught in Common Schools, and also history, Constitution of the United States and of Great Britain, arithmetic, algebra, geometry and surveying, to those who could spare time to pursue them. A course of lectures on school keeping, and practical illustrations of the duties of teachers, was given during the continuance of the department. It is not believed that two and a half months is a sufficient time to prepare young men properly for the discharge of their duties as teachers, but it is as long and even longer a time than the department has been able to sustain itself. The effect of these instructions to teachers has been to produce greater uniformity in the manner of conducting schools, and it has secured also an improvement in their condition. It may be said that all the teachers in the Academy found a very ready market for their services, and at a compensation, on an average, of \$2 or \$3 per month in advance of those who had not been instructed for the business of teaching. The wages of the teachers obtained at the Academy, varied from \$12 to \$25 per month. The number of teachers instructed at the Academy during the year was thirty-

The Yates County Academy says:

“During the past year, from twenty to thirty individuals have been qualified (in the opinion of the teachers) and sent out from the Academy to become teachers of Common Schools.”

The Fredonia Academy reports:

“A class was first organized in this Academy in 1832, to study the principles of teaching, and again in 1833. In these two years probably about thirty school teachers have received here the benefits to be derived from a systematic course of lectures and recitations upon this subject.”

The Rochester High School reports:

“Great efforts have been made by the principal to qualify young ladies and gentlemen, by a competent course of study, to become teachers in Common Schools. There are about twenty-five young ladies from this institution now engaged in Common Schools and the higher departments, and about the same number of males. The principal, in the August vacation, visited the villages in this and the neighboring counties, to interest the public and teachers of Common Schools in deriving aid from the instruction, lectures and examples intended for a class of teachers. Many of that class are now conducting large schools, and no one remained the time required to be entitled to a place in this report, and no compensation from tuition equalled the expense. Still the success evinces the safety of relying on Academies to qualify teachers for Common Schools. Of the young men educated during the preceding and this year, forty have been or are teaching, and many in valuable select schools, making in all seventy males and females employed as teachers.”

The report from Canandaigua Academy, which among the schools of that day is still active and flourishing, was the first to form classes for the special instruction of teachers, is more full and complete than any of the others, and is as follows:

“About four years since a teachers' department was organized on the following plan: 1st. That those young gentlemen who entered this school to prepare themselves for teachers should enter the classes pursuing those branches in which they wished, or it was deemed necessary to perfect themselves. In those classes the instruction is to be very extended and minute. 2d. The teachers to be organized into a class and receive a specific course of instruction on the following plan: To meet five evenings each week, and spend two or three hours together. On three evenings of each week, Hall's Lectures on School-keeping are recited till the book is finished and thoroughly reviewed. The lessons are short, and the time is filled up by the instructor in further illustration of the sub-

ject, and by prompting inquiry and examination in the class. The remaining evening of the week is devoted to the consideration of a series of subjects; one being discussed each evening. Each member of the class brings in a written subject. So many of these are read as the time will allow. The important hints thrown out by the members are particularly stated by the instructor, enlarged upon and illustrated. Mutual conversation is called forth. This evening exercise is attended with great interest and profit both to the instructor and to the class. The subjects discussed on these evenings are nearly the following, and in the order mentioned :

1. The defects in common schools.
2. The circumstances which restrain and discourage the efforts of the teacher.
3. The best modes of teaching the alphabet, reading and spelling.
4. The best mode of teaching arithmetic, and the best books.
5. The best mode of teaching geography.
6. The best mode of teaching English grammar.
7. The best mode of teaching writing and making of pens.
8. Pestalozzi and his mode of instruction.
9. Government of schools.
10. Best method of arresting the attention of pupils. Substitution of signs, etc., for the ordinary questions in schools.
11. How to teach composition.
12. What plans can the teacher adopt to render his labors more extensively useful to his pupils? This inquiry is intended to embrace the formation of school lyceums, school libraries, the circulation of periodicals relating to education, etc.
13. Construction of school-houses.

This course of instruction is designed to continue one-quarter of each year. Hereafter a teachers' class will be organized both in the summer and winter terms. It is not supposed that a course of instruction is all that is needed; by no means. The course, however, is such as to give to young men a more elevated, enlarged and accurate view of what a teacher should accomplish; prompt thought on the subject of communicating instruction leads to the invention of new methods of teaching and commanding the attention of pupils, and becomes in some degree a substitute for a long and painful experience. It is due to the teachers of this school to say, that this course has been sustained by them at a great sacrifice of time and labor, without any reward except the hope of doing good. The number of teachers who have been through a regular course in the teachers' department during the last four years is about sixty."

We thus find from this Annual Report of the Board of Regents, that the Academies under their visitation were keenly alive to the importance of the preparation of teachers for the common schools and were actively employing all the means at their command to do

this work. In advance of and greatly in need of aid from the State, in advance of Legislative enactment or official recognition, these Academies were slowly and under great difficulties, but courageously and persistently taking the first steps in the solution of a problem which still occupies the ablest minds in the educational ranks.

To these schools and to the men who had them in charge belong the honor and the credit of organizing the first classes in this country for the professional training of teachers. It is greatly to the credit of the State, also, that in its public policy, by successive and timely legislation, it has nourished and fostered the seed thus sown, until by its system of normal schools, teachers' classes and teachers' institutes, in the facilities offered to its teachers for technical instruction in their chosen calling as in many other particulars, it is indeed the Empire State. Although the need of qualified teachers for the Common Schools had been keenly felt by those who were most deeply interested in the success of those schools, and although the attention of the Legislature had from time to time been called to this need by the Regents of the University and by the Superintendents of Common Schools in their annual reports, no legislative action had yet been taken authorizing the organization of a system of instruction and appropriating the necessary funds to carry out the plan which might be formed. It was reserved for the Legislature of 1834 to enact the first law in this country recognizing the need of public aid for the education of teachers for the Common Schools and making provision therefor.

The act was passed May 2, 1834, and is as follows:

SECTION 1. The revenue of the literature fund now in the treasury, and the excess of the annual revenue of said fund hereafter to be paid into the treasury, or portions thereof, may be distributed by the Regents of the University, if they shall deem it expedient, to the Academies subject to their visitation, or a portion of them, to be expended as hereinafter mentioned.

§ 2. The Trustees of Academies, to which any distribution of money shall be made by virtue of this act, shall cause the same to be expended in educating teachers of common schools, in such manner and under such regulations as said Regents shall prescribe."¹

At a special meeting of the Board of Regents, held May 22, 1834, only twenty days after the passage of the act, a certified copy of the above act was presented to the Board, and read, and it was thereupon

¹ Chap. 241, Laws of 1834.

Ordered, That it be referred to Messrs. Dix, Buel and Graham to prepare and report to the Regents at some future meeting a plan for carrying into practical operation the provisions of the said act."

At the annual meeting of the Board, held January 8, 1835, the committee, through Regent John A. Dix, its chairman, presented their report outlining "a plan for the better education of teachers of common schools."

The report is too elaborate to be quoted here in full, as it occupies twenty-eight printed pages of an octavo volume, but the ability shown in devising a plan which covered ground as yet unoccupied, with little light to guide and with no experience to aid, together with the fact that this is the very first outline of a scheme devised for providing a suitable course of instruction for the special preparation of teachers of the common schools in a free government demands that a summary of the report be here given.

The importance of the subject is first mentioned and the fact that it will depend much on the measures adopted by the Regents whether the defect in the public schools, the want of competent teachers, shall be remedied, or whether it shall continue to embarrass the efforts of the Legislature and of individuals to carry out the system of popular instruction to the great results which it is capable of producing. Some account is given of the relations of seminaries for the education of teachers in France to the system of primary instruction there; and a brief outline of the system of public instruction in Prussia, with the standing of the teacher, is given, showing that the vocation of the instructor there is a public office as well as a profession; that he is educated at the expense of the State, his qualifications are determined by a board deriving its authority from the government, his salary cannot be less than a certain sum, and when, through age or infirmity, he becomes incapable of discharging his duties, he is allowed to retire with a pension for his support. Allusion is made to the difference in circumstances between a system of education which is carried into complete execution by a government having the entire control of the system, and a system which is subjected to the control of persons on whose contributions the schools depend for their support. The delay in making provision for the education of teachers is explained by stating that common school instruction in this State existed a long time upon the foundation of voluntary private contribution before it was recognized and reduced to a system by public law. That the result was to put in

requisition the services of a large number of persons, who by long practice had become familiar with the business of teaching; and that it was doubtless to be ascribed in no inconsiderable degree to this circumstance that the necessity of making some provision for the education of teachers was not felt at the time the common school system was established. Reference is made to the fact that the question of creating separate seminaries for the education of teachers had been repeatedly before the Legislature, but after full examination, it had been deemed more advantageous to engraft upon the existing Academies departments of instruction for the purpose. The provisions of the act of May 2, 1834, are mentioned and attention called to the fact that this is the first instance, in which the contributions of the State to this great object have been accompanied with such a delegation of authority as is necessary to insure its execution, and the responsibility thus placed upon the Regents in making such a plan as to secure the highest efficiency in the departments to be created. The sum in the treasury applicable to the object is stated to be \$10,040.76; and the annual excess of the revenue of the Legislature Fund, after distributing \$12,000 to the academies, as required by the act of April 22d, 1834, would amount to about \$3,500. The sum first mentioned could be used at once in the establishment of departments of instruction for common school teachers in the existing Academies, but it would be too small to admit of a general distribution among them; and if it were adequate to the establishment of a department in each, the annual surplus of revenue applicable to the support of these departments would be too small when divided among so great a number to be of any practical utility. The desired end must be attained by selecting a limited number of Academies, but the public convenience would demand that one should be within reach of every county in the State. The least number which could be selected consistently with general convenience would probably be eight, or one in each Senate district, and the committee therefore recommended that one Academy in each Senate district be selected for the purpose in view, and that the selection be made from those which from their endowments and literary character are most capable of accomplishing it.

The following topics are then taken up and discussed in the order given :

1. On what principle shall the funds applicable to the establishment or organization of the departments be apportioned to the Academies

which may be selected for the purpose? It was thought that the departments should all be placed in their organization on the same footing; they should have the same apparatus and be provided in all respects with equal facilities for commencing the contemplated course of instruction. It was thought that but \$4,000 out of the \$10,040.76 in the treasury, or an average amount of \$500, should be applied to the establishment of departments, considering that this amount would be adequate to the object; the surplus of \$6,000 could be left for future uses.

II. On what principle and to what extent shall the annual excess of the revenue of the Literature Fund applicable to the support of the departments be apportioned to the Academies in which they may be established? The committee consider that there should be apportioned annually to each Academy in which such a department is established, in addition to the amount to which these academies will be entitled under the general annual apportionment, a sum as nearly adequate as possible to the support of a competent instructor. This would give to each \$400 annually, which it was considered each should receive without reference to the number of pupils in training. This rule, however, could be modified if at any time circumstances should seem to make it expedient, and an additional sum might at some time be apportioned to these Academies in proportion to the number of pupils in training for Common School teachers and to the aggregate length of time during which they shall have been trained according to the prescribed plan.

III. What shall be the organization of the departments?

1. *As to the course (or subjects) of study.* Evidently the course of study should include all subjects which it is deemed indispensable for a first rate teacher of Common Schools to know. No person should be admitted to the teachers' department until he shall have passed such an examination as is required by the Regents to entitle him to be considered a scholar in the higher branches of English education. The subjects of study then should be:

1. The English Language.
2. Writing and Drawing.
3. Arithmetic, Mental and Written, and Book-keeping.
4. Geography and General History, continued.
5. The History of the United States.
6. Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration and Surveying.
7. Natural Philosophy and the Elements of Astronomy.
8. Chemistry and Mineralogy.

9. The Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New York.

10. Select parts of the Revised Statutes and the duties of Public Officers.

11. Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.

12. The Principles of Teaching.

Other subjects were not to be excluded if any Academy should think proper to introduce them, but no others should be required in order to entitle the pupils to the prescribed evidence of qualification.

The committee proceed to make extended suggestions in relation to the several subjects of study enumerated and mention under certain particulars which they deem most worthy of attention. They recommend that the teacher be made familiar with the best method of teaching the alphabet and the steps by which the children are to be conducted with the greatest facility through the first lessons which they receive. In teaching spelling, that black boards and slates be so used so that the eye, as well as the ear may be made instrumental to the correction of errors; that each member of the class be made to practice writing from the beginning of the course so that he may be able to write a good hand before he leaves the institution. In teaching arithmetic, in order to facilitate a clear perception of all numbers and quantities, visible illustrations should be liberally employed, and that to all arithmetical exercises a practical directness be given, as far as possible, by selecting as subjects for practice familiar operations of business with which the pupils must be conversant in after life, but the study is to be so conducted as to secure all the benefits which it is capable of producing as an instrument for mental discipline. Under principles of teaching, instruction is to be thorough and copious, not confined to the art of teaching or the most successful methods of communicating knowledge but embracing also those rules of moral government which are necessary for the regulation of the conduct of the teacher and for the formation of the character of those who are committed to his care. "Hall's Lectures on School-keeping" is recommended as a text-book, and "Abbott's Teacher," "Taylor's District School" and the "Annals of Education," to be used as reading books. Pupils are to be practiced in conducting some part of the recitation and prepare proper questions on the particular subject of study, to illustrate it by explanations for the purpose of improving their logical powers, and thus giving them a facility for explaining

ever they may be required to teach in the future office of instructor. As the possession of knowledge does not necessarily carry with it the faculty of communicating learning to others, the best methods of imparting knowledge are to be made a subject of instruction to those who are preparing themselves for the business of teaching. They are to know how to command the attention of their pupils, to communicate the results of their own researches and experience in the manner best calculated to make a lasting impression on the mind, to lead their pupils into the habit of examining for themselves instead of being directed at every step of their progress by their instructor, and thus to observe, investigate and classify objects, to combine the fruits of their observation, and draw conclusions from the facts which they have obtained. At every step the mind is to be taught to rely on the exercise of its own powers. The result of common school education in most cases is to burden the memory with facts and rules, of which the proper application is but imperfectly comprehended. Hence pupils are to be made to think for themselves instead of treasuring up merely the results of other men's thoughts. To almost every species of instruction the inductive method may be applied to great advantage. Nature herself seems to teach that the observation of facts should precede inductions and that general principles can only be deduced from particular facts. An intelligent instructor will know how to apply the rule and convert it to the most useful purposes.

2. *As to the duration of the course.* The committee consider that this must be regulated by the number and extent of the subjects of study. In the Prussian seminaries in which the requirements for teachers of the first grade are about equal in importance to those which the committee propose for the departments in question, the term of study is three years; and they are of opinion that a shorter period would not be sufficient for a strict compliance with the contemplated course. In order to permit members of the class to teach a winter school of three months by which means many of them may earn something to enable them to complete their course of instruction, and at the same time improve themselves by making a practical application of the knowledge which they will have gained during the rest of the year, it is suggested that it may be necessary to have only two terms each year of four months each.

3. *As to the necessary books and apparatus.* The committee are of the opinion that each Academy should be furnished with a library well stored with the best authors on the prescribed subjects of study,

but think it practicable for a time at least to leave the selection of books to the Academies. A list of apparatus, however, with prices is given, which the committee deem necessary for each Academy. It is as follows :

Orrery	\$20 00
Numeral frame and geometrical solids.....	2 50
Globes	12 00
Movable planisphere	1 50
Tide dial.....	3 00
Optical apparatus.....	10 00
Mechanical powers.....	12 00
Hydrostatic apparatus.....	10 00
Pneumatic apparatus.....	35 00
Chemical apparatus.....	25 00
One hundred specimens of mineralogy	10 00
Electrical machine.....	12 00
Instruments to teach surveying.....	80 00
Map of the United States.....	8 00
Map of the State of New York.....	8 00
Atlas	5 00
Telescope	40 00
Quadrant.....	15 00
	<hr/>
	\$308 00
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As the apparatus thus mentioned costs about \$300, about \$200 of the amount apportioned to each school for the organization of the department, could be expended in books.

IV. What evidence of qualification to teach shall be given to the individuals who may be trained in these departments ?

The committee propose that to those who complete the prescribed course of study and pass the final examination, a diploma be given, bearing the signature of the principal and the official seal of the institution, while to those who complete a part only of the prescribed course a certificate be given, bearing the signature of the principal, and setting forth the particular studies they have pursued, with such opinion of their moral character and their qualifications to teach the branches which they have studied, as they may be considered entitled to. Neither diploma nor certificate, however, is to dispense with the necessity of a certificate from the inspectors of Common Schools of the town.

The committee deem it within the scope of their duty to designate, for the consideration of the Board, the Academies with which

the proposed departments may, in their opinion, be most advantageously connected. They suggest the following :

First district, Erasmus Hall, Kings county.

Second district, Montgomery, Orange county.

Third district, Kinderhook, Columbia county.

Fourth district, St. Lawrence, St. Lawrence county.

Fifth district, Fairfield, Herkimer county.

Sixth district, Oxford, Chenango county.

Seventh district, Canandaigua, Ontario county.

Eighth district, Middlebury, Genesee county.

In making this selection the committee state that they have been guided by one of two considerations: 1st, that the value of the philosophical and chemical apparatus and library of the Academy named was superior to that of others in the district; 2d, that by reason of their endowments or their peculiar situation, the course of education in the Academies selected would be likely to be least expensive to students.

With the report the committee submitted forms for the diploma and certificate proposed to be issued to members of this department who complete fully or in part the prescribed course of study.

The report of the committee was considered in part at the meeting of the Board, January 8, 1835, and at the adjourned meeting, January 20, the report was formally accepted essentially as given, and an ordinance of the Board was made establishing the departments as recommended by the committee, and in the Academies mentioned; providing, also, that the trustees of these Academies should, upon receiving official notice of their appointment, signify their acceptance of the appointment under the conditions specified, and should, with their annual report, present a full and detailed statement of the progress and condition of the department for the education of teachers for the Common Schools. The Secretary of the Board of Regents was also ordered to prepare suitable instructions in regard to the formation of these departments and proper forms for the academic reports to be sent to the trustees of all the Academies in the State. At a meeting of the Board held March 31st, as the several Academies selected for the establishment of departments for the education of Common School teachers had signified their acceptance of this trust, it was resolved that the sum of \$400 be paid to each of the Academies mentioned, for the support of these departments, and the articles of apparatus to be purchased by each Academy were specified in a priced list.

To secure entire uniformity as to the extent to which the course of instruction in each of the prescribed subjects should be carried, the committee of the Board of Regents, to which some details connected with the execution of the above plan had been intrusted, invited the principals of the eight Academies to meet them at Albany on the 1st of September, 1835. The following principals were present :

William H. Campbell, Erasmus Hall; Jacob C. Tooker, Montgomery Academy; Silas Metcalf, Kinderhook Academy; Am Brainard, St. Lawrence Academy; David Chassell, Fairfield Academy; Merritt G. McKoon, Oxford Academy; Henry Howe, Canandaigua Academy.

Principal Chassell was chosen chairman and Principal Howe secretary of the meeting. The course of study prescribed for the teachers' department was discussed, and each principal named the text-books adopted in the teachers' department in the institution under his charge, and explained the mode of instruction in each branch. A great uniformity in text-books was found to exist, but it was thought inexpedient to decide upon any particular author whose text-books exclusively should be used in the institution here represented. The meeting, however, selected for the library of each school, a list of books of reference for the teachers' department, to be purchased by the Regents; and recommended that Geometry "only through the first six books of Playfair, or what shall be deemed equivalent in other authors" should be required; that the study of algebra through simple and quadratic equations and ratio and proportion should be placed in the course of study, and stated that diplomas from an engraved plate are deemed important "to render the evidence of qualification uniform, and more acceptable to the young men who shall have completed the prescribed course of study."

The reports from these eight Academies for the academic year 1834-5 shows that in four of them no pupils had entered the course of study in the teachers' department. In the other four, St. Lawrence, Oxford, Canandaigua and Middlebury, one hundred and eight had pursued the prescribed course at some portion of the year. The length of the course of study, three years, the declaration required of members of that department of their intention to devote themselves to the business of teaching, the low rate of wages paid teachers in the Common Schools, the lack of information on the part of the public as to the object of the Regents in establishing these depart-

ments, the facilities for more lucrative employments which demanded no extended special preparation, and the spirit of speculation which prevailed in many sections of western New York at that time, are all mentioned as causes which operated against the increase of numbers in these departments. Erasmus Hall decided to resign the trusts given it in the establishment in that institution of a department for the instruction of teachers, as there were no applications for membership in such a department on account of the "high price of board in Flatbush and its vicinity," and from the fact that many of the patrons of the school "have in view higher prospects for their children than teaching Common Schools." But the reports from all the Academies upon the plan were very favorable to it in spite of the obstacles which seem to beset its progress. It was considered that these departments "have directed public opinion to the state of Common Schools and the means of improving them, and have also raised many higher institutions to very laudable efforts for improving their own condition;" that "it is not probable that by any other means with so little expense could the Regents have produced so widely felt an influence in behalf of education;" and that "an important end in the cause of education will be attained by educating young men in the manner prescribed, though not one of them should ever teach," for "it will spread through society men who can judge and advise well on the subject of Common Schools."

In addition to the schools in which the departments for the instruction of teachers had been established by the Regents, Gouverneur High School, Bridgewater Academy, Rensselaer Oswego Academy, Union Academy, Onondaga Academy, Yates County Academy, and Monroe Academy, report that especial attention had been paid to the preparation of teachers for the Common Schools, and the aggregate number of teachers instructed by them was 213; while Washington Academy reports the organization of a teachers' department by the Trustees with a course of study of *two* years, but otherwise under the same regulations and course of study as required in such departments established by the Regents; and on April 5, 1836, at an adjourned meeting of the Board, the regents established in Washington Academy the department for the instruction of teachers which had been discontinued in Erasmus Hall.

The attendance and growth of these departments for the first four years is shown by the following table :

ACADEMIC YEAR.	No. in dept. at time of making report.	Whole number instructed during year.
1834-35.....	108	
1835-36.....	213	
1836-37.....	265	234
1837-38.....	350	374

By an act of Congress, passed June 23, 1836, a certain share of the surplus revenue of the United States was deposited with this State¹ for safe keeping until called for by the general government. The legislature by an act passed January 10, 1837, accepted the trust and by the act passed April 4, of the same year, provision was made for loaning this money in the different counties of the State at a fixed rate of interest and under certain prescribed conditions.

Gov. Marcy in his message to the Legislature of 1837, in discussing the question as to what disposition should be made of the income arising from this Fund, says :

“ I also recommend that a liberal portion of this income should be appropriated to the Academies in such manner as will not only increase the amount annually distributed to them, but also improve the Literature Fund ; having in view principally the design of rendering them more efficient as seminaries for educating Common School teachers. * * * * The general superintendence of the Academies, including as a matter of course the departments erected therein for the instruction of Common School teachers, is committed to the Regents of the University.

In his message of 1838, after referring to the suggestions of his message of the preceding year upon this subject he says :

“ The departments for educating Common School teachers erected under the patronage of the State in eight of the academies have been in operation two years, and the last reports from them present favorable results. The number of students attending them is steadily increasing, they are resorted to as sources for supplying the demand for teachers, and the services of those instructed in them are on that

¹ The total amount of such surplus was \$37,468,859.97, of which New York would have received \$5,352,694.38 ; but out of the four installments provided by the act only three were paid over to the States, making the share of New York \$4,014,520.07, which forms the present U. S. Deposit fund of the State.

ount considered more valuable and readily command a higher rate compensation. But no success that can attend those already established will make them competent to supply in any considerable degree the demand for teachers; it has, therefore, been proposed to increase the number of such departments in each senate district of the state by devoting to that purpose a portion of the income derived from a deposit of the public moneys. It is well worthy your consideration whether still better results might not be obtained by county normal schools established and maintained on principles analogous to those which our system of Common Schools is founded."

By an act of the Legislature entitled "An act concerning Common schools," in which certain duties are imposed upon trustees and commissioners in regard to their annual reports, passed April 22, 1837, chapter 241) in harmony with those recommendations it was provided that "the institutions in which departments for the instruction of Common School teachers are or shall be established shall make to the Superintendent of Common Schools an annual report of the condition of those departments, in such forms and containing such information as he may from time to time require; and in respect to the organization and management of the departments and the course of studies therein the said institutions shall be governed by such directions as he may prescribe."

In the spirit of the suggestions made in the message of 1838 the Legislature passed an act April 17, 1838, providing for the expenditure of the income arising from the investment of the fund intrusted to their care. By the eighth section of this act the sum of \$28,000 is to be paid over annually to the Literature Fund, to be annually distributed among the Academies in the several senatorial districts by the Regents of the University in the manner prescribed by law.

In close connection with this comes section nine of the same law which provides as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the Regents of the University to require of every Academy receiving a distributive share of public money under the preceding section equal to seven hundred dollars per annum, to establish and maintain in such Academy a department for the instruction of Common School teachers, under the direction of the said Regents, as a condition of receiving the distributive share of every such Academy."

At a meeting of the Board of Regents held June 7, 1839, a resolution was passed requiring every Academy subject to their visitation, and receiving a distributive share of the public money equal to \$700

ACADEMIC YEAR	No. in day of the Board at time of making report for the instruction of the Board Academies affected in which such
1834-35.....	
1835-36.....	yan Seminary.
1836-37.....	my.
1837-38.....	egiate Institute ny.

By an act of Congress, passed June 23, 1834, the surplus revenue of the United States was deposited in the Treasury of the State for safe keeping until called for by the Legislature by an act passed January 10, 1835, and by the act passed April 4, of the same year, for loaning this money in the different counties at a fixed rate of interest and under certain conditions.

Gov. Marcy in his message to the Legislature, touching the question as to what disposition should be made of the money arising from this Fund, says:

"I also recommend that the money be appropriated to the increase of the amount of the Literature Fund, for the use of the School teachers in the Academies, in the amount of \$10,000, to be paid to the Regent of the University."

In his message of 1837 the Regent of the University, touching the question as to what disposition should be made of the money arising from this Fund, says:

Weneshier Collegiate Institute.
Fredonia Academy."

In conformity with chapter 241 of the acts of the Legislature, passed in 1837, the Regent of the University, touching the question as to what disposition should be made of the money arising from this Fund, says:

per annum, to establish and maintain a department for the instruction of Common School teachers; and the Secretary of the Board was directed to send copies of it to the several Academies affected by it. The following was the list, additional to those in which such departments had already been established :

Erasmus Hall Academy.	Genesee Wesleyan Seminary.
Amenia Seminary.	Cortland Academy.
Albany Female Academy.	Rochester Collegiate Institute.
Troy Female Seminary.	Ithaca Academy.

On May 4, 1841, the Board of Regents, in accordance with the suggestions of the report made by Mr. Spencer from the committee on the instruction of Common School teachers, adopted the following resolution :

“ Resolved, That the sum of three hundred dollars be apportioned and distributed to each of the following Academies, on condition of their maintaining therein respectively for the term of six months between the 15th day of May and the 15th day of December, a department for the instruction of teachers of common schools, subject to the direction of the Superintendent of the Common Schools, so far as their organization, management, and the course of studies pursued therein are concerned, viz. :

Second district,	Montgomery Academy.
Third district,	Kinderhook Academy.
	Delaware Academy.
Fourth district,	Washington Academy.
	St. Lawrence Academy.
	Fairfield Academy.
Fifth district,	Hamilton Academy.
	Hobart Hall Institute (Holland Patent).
	Rensselaer Oswego Academy (Mexico).
Sixth district,	Franklin Academy (Prattsburgh).
	Ithaca Academy.
Seventh district,	Canandaigua Academy.
	Cortland Academy (Homer).
Eighth district,	Middlebury Academy.
	Rochester Collegiate Institute.
	Fredonia Academy.”

In conformity with chapter 241 of the acts of 1837 the Superintendent issued to the institutions in which these departments been established, a circular of instruction, dated May 18, 1841, mainly derived from those given by the Regents, but containing some new provisions. Among these were the requirements that

person admitted to this department in any Academy make a written engagement that he will employ himself in teaching in some Common School for at least one year after he shall leave the department, unless prevented by ill-health or some other unavoidable impediment; that no male pupil should be received under eighteen years of age, nor any female under sixteen, and that the persons instructed in these departments should be required to practice teaching in the presence and under the direction of the preceptor of the Academy. In his annual report to the Legislature for the school year 1838-9, the State Superintendent states that the establishment of these departments has had a favorable influence upon the character and qualifications of teachers. He says :

“The standard has been raised, the demand for competent teachers has increased, and the supply has been materially augmented. It should be made the interest of those who intend to be teachers to avail themselves of these departments. This could be effected by a legislative provision, declaring that a certificate of qualification given by the trustees of the Academy under their seal should constitute the person receiving it a qualified teacher in the Common Schools of the State without any further certificate from the inspectors of a town.”

In his annual report of the following year (1839-40) the Superintendent repeats his suggestion in regard to making the diplomas granted to graduates of the teachers' departments legal certificates to teach, but no legislative action was taken in this direction. The following extract from his report for this year indicates the condition of these departments and the opinion of the State Superintendent in regard to their value. He says :

“From all the information received, the Superintendent is convinced that there has been a decided improvement in these departments. The standard of instruction in their vicinity has been raised, the desire for competent instructors has increased, their wages have advanced, the demand for them has augmented, and a general influence in favor of primary education of the most salutary character has been diffused. In the judgment of the Superintendent, these departments ought not to be abandoned, but should be sustained and encouraged, and the means for establishing a larger number in other Academies should be provided.”

During this school year the Superintendent had appointed two gentlemen of “eminent ability and peculiar qualifications for the task,” to visit such Academies as their time and convenience might

permit, for the purpose of inspecting these departments and reporting upon their condition. These gentlemen were Rev. Dr. ALONZO POTTER, of Union College, and D. H. LITTLE, Esq., of Cherry Valley.

They were appointed July 25, 1840, and were instructed to ascertain particularly "how many of the pupils who have been instructed in these departments have subsequently devoted themselves to the business of teaching;" whether the pupils are required or allowed to take part in giving instruction as a practical exercise;" and also "personally to examine them as to their proficiency and acquirements; particularly their knowledge in those branches which are usually taught in Common Schools." They were requested to send a report containing the results of their examination, mentioning any defects which they may observe in the organization, management or course of studies of these departments, with such suggestions as may occur to them. Dr. Potter visited Kinderhook Academy, Fairfield Academy, Oxford Academy, and the Albany Female Academy. In his report, dated January, 1841, he gives a full account of his visit to each school, and then sums up the results of his observations as follows:

"I. The students in these departments make good proficiency in their studies, but pursue the higher branches to the neglect of those which are elementary.

II. They remain at the institutions but about one-third of the time originally contemplated.

III. They are not generally exercised in teaching in the presence of their instructors; most of them, however, have taught Common Schools.

IV. They usually expect to teach after leaving the department but not for a long time.

V. The departments have contributed indirectly but materially to the improvement of Common Schools, viz.:

1. They have led employers to consider the importance of having better qualified teachers.

2. They notify trustees where they may apply for teachers.

3. They create an intimate and salutary connection between Academies and Common Schools.

4. They multiply the number of persons who make teaching a temporary pursuit, and render such persons better qualified for their duties.

5. They increase the number of better informed citizens, especially of such as will take an interest in Common Schools and make good inspectors.

6. They make it the interest of all Academies to give more attention to the preparation of Common School teachers."

He suggests that the term of three years originally prescribed for the course of study in the teachers' department is too long, and should be reduced one-third, and perhaps one-half; that the terms of admission should be somewhat relaxed as to amount, and then more rigidly enforced; that the members of these departments should be subjected to no charge for tuition or use of text-books; that a diploma from a teachers' department ought to supersede the necessity of an annual examination before inspectors; and that an absolute promise should be exacted from those who have been in the department more than two terms, that on leaving it they will teach a Common School for the period of at least eight months." He also recommends that "in case tuition fees are remitted, a larger allowance be made to the schools by the State; that *four* departments be substituted for the eight established under the law of 1834, with much larger allowances; and that each department be annually visited and inspected." One other recommendation which he makes in conclusion is of particular interest as being among the first suggestions which led to the establishment of the first normal school in the State. He says:

"I would suggest whether some means might not be adopted for training a class of teachers with more especial reference to country Common Schools, and to primary schools in villages and cities — teachers whose attainments should not extend much beyond the common English branches, but whose minds should be awakened by proper influence — who should be made familiar by practice with the best modes of teaching, and who should come under strong obligations to teach for at least two or three years. In Prussia and France, Normal Schools are supported at public expense; most of the pupils receive both board and tuition gratuitously; but at the close of the course they give bonds to refund the whole amount received, unless they teach under the direction of the government for a certain number of years. That such schools, devoted exclusively to the preparation of teaching, have some advantages over any other method, is sufficiently apparent from the experience of other nations; and it has occurred to me that as *supplementary* to our present system the establishment of one in this State might be eminently useful. If placed under proper auspices and located near the capitol where it could enjoy the supervision of the superintendent of Common Schools and be visited by members of the Legislature, it might contribute in many ways to raise the tone of instruction throughout the State. A course of *one year*, divided between study and exercises in model schools would be sufficient to qualify the pupils for the particular kind of teaching in view; and they would then carry the awakening influence of their instructions and example to the

very districts in which it is most needed. * * * It is believed that such a seminary, capable of sending forth one hundred teachers annually, might be sustained for five years at an expense of not more than sixty thousand dollars, or twelve thousand dollars annually; and that the graduates might be dispersed throughout the State, and having been trained solely at its expense, might by judicious regulations be enlisted in teaching Common Schools for a period sufficiently long at least to enable them to repay to the public the benefit which they have received. Within five years the relative value of the system might be clearly tested and ulterior measures taken accordingly."

D. H. Little, Esq., of Cherry Valley, visited Canandaigua Academy, Rochester Collegiate Institute, Genesee Wesleyan Seminary (Lima, Livingston county), and Ithaca Academy. He describes the visit to each school and reports upon the condition of the teachers' departments and the results they seemed to be reaching, giving also the views imparted to him by the principals of the schools. He also suggests that tuition should be gratis to pupils in these departments; that more aid should be given by the State to the institutions maintaining these departments; that they should be visited and inspected at least once annually by some competent person appointed by the State authority; and that by the repeal of the law of 1833 all the departments be placed upon the common basis of State aid as provided by the law of 1834. No legislative action followed immediately upon the recommendations made, and Acting Superintendent of Schools, S. S. Randall, in his annual report (January 5, 1842) says:

"The influences exerted upon the advancement of the schools by the departments for the education of teachers annexed to several of the Academies throughout the State continue to be powerfully felt in the requisition of a higher standard of qualifications in teachers and in the steadily increasing compensation paid for their services."

It is of interest to note in connection with the reports for the academic year 1841-2, that the report from Washington Academy, Salem, Washington county, says, in speaking of the department for the instruction of teachers: "Mr. Henry R. Pierson was employed for one-half of each day for the sum of \$50. * * * Mr. P. taught the pupils in this department during the fall term in arithmetic and natural philosophy."

In the annual report of State Superintendent Young, made January 12, 1843, however, a decided change is recommended. He says he thinks the departments are not reaching the ends designed by

their establishment, because "the bounty of the State is diffused over too great a surface." He recommends that the total sum appropriated, \$4,800, "should be divided among four of the most efficient Academies of the State," and "in addition to this endowment, a sufficient annual sum might advantageously be appropriated from the Literature Fund to establish and maintain a similar school in the city of Albany." In a communication to the Board of Regents, also dated January 24, 1843, he recommends "that the appropriation from the Literature Fund to the several Academies now designated for the preparation of teachers of the Common Schools be equally divided between four Academies, to be designated by the Regents, one in the northern, one in the southern, one in the eastern and one in the western section of the State." "In addition to this endowment," he continues, "I have in my annual report recommended to the Legislature, that a sufficient sum be annually appropriated from the Literature Fund to establish and maintain a Normal School of the highest grade in the city of Albany." This communication was referred to a committee of which Gideon Hawley was chairman. This committee, through its chairman, reported April 11, 1843. They concur with the Superintendent in the opinion that the appropriation of that part of the Literature Fund intended for the support of departments for the education of teachers should be limited to four Academies to be designated by the Regents of the University, and an ordinance was passed by the Board at this meeting reducing the number of such departments thus established to four, but this ordinance was not to be interpreted "to extend to or in any manner affect any department for the education of teachers of Common Schools which the Regents of the University are required by law to have established in every Academy which receives a share of \$700 in the general distribution of \$40,000 annually made." These departments thus established, they ordained, are to be conducted "on such a foundation and in such a manner as shall be prescribed and required by the Superintendent of Common Schools."

The Superintendent was also authorized to correspond with such Academies and to report to the Board. At a subsequent meeting of the Board (April 19, 1843) the Superintendent was authorized "to take all the necessary preliminary steps for the proper location of the four Academies." At a meeting held January 11, 1844, he reported a statement of his proceedings "under the ordinance of the Board, establishing four Normal Schools in various parts of the State;" and on his motion, as this was the regular annual meeting

of the Board, the appointment of the standing committee on the establishment of departments in Academies for the instruction of Common School teachers was for the time suspended. As by this motion the establishment of departments for the instruction of Common School teachers was left in great part to the discretion of the State Superintendent as a member of the Board of Regents, and as a change of the system of organizing these departments was under consideration with the strong probability that the change would be made, the departments already established were practically abandoned, to await further action by the Board. The Superintendent, however, after more mature consideration, evidently concluded that it would not be practicable to attempt to carry out the plan proposed, for in his annual report, dated January 13, 1844, he says:

“The result of the examinations which during the last year have been made on this subject has satisfactorily established the fact that four Normal Schools, although connected with Academies and subjected to no expense for rent or for ordinary Academic apparatus, cannot be established and maintained with an annual appropriation of \$1,200 to each.”

It is common for public measures of all kinds to be earnestly discussed by all classes of citizens, and in numerous instances sentiments thus generated find expression through petitions to the Legislature for changes in the laws. This condition of things was pre-eminently true at this period in the history of the State, and in regard to no class of topics was this course more likely to be pursued than in regard to educational subjects. Thus we find in the report of the Assembly Committee on Colleges, Academies and Common Schools of this period, the statement made that “Petitions have been presented to this House and referred to your committee asking ‘that the office of State Superintendent of Common Schools be abolished;’ that the ‘offices of town and ward Superintendents be abolished;’ and one petition demands that ‘all laws in regard to Common Schools be repealed.’” The Legislature of 1844 received numerous petitions for and also remonstrances against transferring to the Common School Fund the \$28,000 which by the act of April 17, 1838, was directed should be added annually to the Literature Fund to be distributed among the Academies. The educational committee in the Assembly to which these expressions of opinion were referred, after a full and careful consideration of that part of the message of the Governor which related to schools, the recom-

mendations made by the State Superintendent in his annual report, and the petitions and remonstrances already mentioned, made through their chairman Mr. Hubbard, a careful and extended report, embracing something of a sketch of the different Funds, the income of which was used in sustaining the schools of the State; of the means used in the State for the education of Common School teachers; and of the use of Normal Schools, their introduction into this country, their proper functions, and the desirability of their establishment in this State. The committee in conclusion asked leave to introduce a bill for the establishment of a Normal School in the county of Albany, which with some modifications became a law May 7, 1844, establishing the State Normal School at Albany, and appropriating for its support that portion of the avails of the Literature Fund which by the laws of 1834 had been appropriated to the support of Academical departments for the instruction of teachers of Common Schools. Thus these departments in the Academies were practically abolished, although by the law of 1838 they were required to be maintained in the few schools which received from the annual distribution of the Literature Fund an amount equal to \$700.

The following tabular statement shows the number of pupils instructed each year in these departments :

1834-35.....	138
1835-36.....	218
1836-37.....	284
1837-38.....	374
1838-39.....	498
1839-40.....	668
1840-41.....	528
1841-42.....	681
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	3, 389
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They had been maintained for eight years and had furnished to the Common Schools 3,389 teachers as shown by their reports at the comparatively trifling total expense to the State of \$32,400. Although the Academies still continued to furnish teachers for the Common Schools, since they were the only sources which could be depended upon for a supply of teachers instructed in more than the rudiments of an education in the English branches, no official recognition was given to their work in this direction, no reports were

made, and any mention of the preparation of teachers for the Common Schools by the Academies disappeared from the official report of the Regents and of the State Superintendent. A discontinuance for five years of State aid and recognition of the need for this work seems to have produced a popular demand that the State should again authorize and arrange for suitable instruction for teachers of Common Schools in different localities throughout the State. Without doubt the plan for departments in the Academies for the instruction of teachers, which was authorized by the State and entered upon in 1834, the first experiment of its kind in this country, while theoretically excellent and desirable, was practically far in advance of the popular ideas and of the real demands of the Common Schools especially in the extent of its course of study and in the time demanded for its completion; and while these departments did faithful work and furnished a large number of teachers for the Common Schools, the condition of the schools, the wages paid, and the uneducated condition of popular opinion as to what constitutes a really good school demanded a larger number of departments in numerous localities of the State, which should do more elementary work in a shorter time. These demands were met by an act passed March 30, 1849, entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of Common Schools for the years 1849 and 1850." By section second of this act it is provided that "The treasurer shall pay on the warrant of the Comptroller out of the income of the United States deposit or Literature Funds, not otherwise appropriated, to the trustees of one or more academies, as the Regents of the University shall designate, in each county of the State, the sum of \$250 per year for the years 1850 and 1851; provided such Academy or Academies shall have instructed in the science of Common School teaching, for at least four months during each of said years at least twenty individuals but no such one county shall receive a larger sum than \$250."

The Board of Regents promptly took action with a view to rendering the provisions of this act of as great benefit as possible to the Common Schools. At a special meeting of the Board held April 6, 1849, one week after the passage of this act, the Secretary of the Board was directed to prepare and publish a circular to the Academies stating that the Regents would hold a special meeting early in the autumn to consider applications which might be made and to designate the Academies under this act. At the special meeting of the Board held September 20, 1849, the committee to whom all applications had been referred reported that they had received fifty-seven

plications, subsequently increased to sixty-four from thirty-eight counties, and recommended that the thirty-eight, subsequently increased to forty-five, mentioned by them in a prepared list be designated by the Regents for the instruction of Common School teachers for the years 1850 and 1851. The Board appointed the Academies thus recommended and issued instructions for the organization and management of the classes and blank forms for the final reports. The subjects upon which these classes should be instructed and the method to be pursued in giving instruction in the "Science of Common School teaching," as prescribed by law, are left to the judgment and discretion of the trustees and principals of the respective academies. The members of classes are to be instructed free of charge for the four months in question, to sign a declaration that they intend to devote a reasonable time to the business of teaching district schools and upon admission to the class to be, in the case of females, at least fourteen years of age, and in the case of males at least sixteen years of age. It is also left to the discretion of the officers of the Academy whether or not these classes shall be formed and instructed as separate classes, and whether or not additional teachers shall be employed for their instruction, but the practice in the different schools in this particular is to be made a part of the report from these Academies to the Board of Regents.

The report of the instruction given in these classes during the first year of the new system, 1850, shows that forty-two Academies had instructed 992 pupils whose average age was seventeen years, but little uniformity existed in the length of time during which instruction was given. Of the forty-two Academies giving instruction to such classes but seventeen gave such instruction during the required four months of the year 1850. Thirteen Academies had taught the class fifteen weeks, five had taught it fourteen weeks, which number of weeks seem to have corresponded with the number of weeks in their school term; while the other seven schools had been irregular either in allowing the "four months" to include a part of the year 1850 and a part of the year 1851, or in instructing a number of pupils less than the required twenty. The Board of Regents, not feeling at liberty to interpret the law as excusing such deficiencies in time and number of pupils as then mentioned, and still considering that these Academies had given the instruction in good faith, reported the circumstances in full to the Legislature with the request that relief might be afforded these schools by legislative action; suggesting also, in view of the great benefits arising from the grant of

money to such academies as give instruction in the science of Common School teaching, as shown by the report, that provision be made for the continuance of such grant. The literature committee of the Senate, to which the matter was referred, reported in favor of granting the request, and as the proportionate share of each pupil in the appropriation as then made was twelve and a half dollars, the committee recommended that the law be so amended as to allow for each pupil instructed the required time this amount. An act was accordingly passed July 11, 1851 (chapter 536), section four of which reads as follows: "The Treasurer shall pay yearly on the warrant of the Comptroller, out of the income of the United States Deposit or Literature Fund, not otherwise appropriated, to the Trustees of one or more Academies in each county of the State, as the Regents of the University shall designate, the sum of twelve dollars and fifty cents for each scholar who shall have been instructed in such Academy during at least four full calendar months in the science of Common School teaching."

The fifth section of the same act authorizes the Regents to apportion money at their discretion to certain Academies which had not complied strictly with the law of 1849. It will be noticed that the fourth section above quoted not only changes the amount apportioned from a gross sum of two hundred and fifty dollars for each Academy designated, to the specific sum of twelve and a half dollars for each pupil instructed, but also makes this a permanent grant by the insertion of the word "yearly." In the circular issued to the Academies by the Board at a meeting held October 14, 1851, giving information in regard to the changes made by the law passed by the preceding Legislature, the standard of the age of pupils admitted to teachers' classes was changed to be for females at least 16, and for males at least 18. As numerous complaints seemed to arise that the requirement of instruction for four calendar months seriously conflicted with the usual division of the Academic year into three terms, leaving a fourth division of the year for vacations, an amendment to the law of 1851 was passed by the Legislature April 12, 1852, as follows:

"The treasurer shall pay yearly, on the warrant of the comptroller, out of the income of the United States Deposit or Literature Funds, not otherwise appropriated, to the Trustees of one or more Academies in each county of the State, as the Regents of the University shall designate, the sum of ten dollars for each scholar who

shall have been instructed in such Academy during at least one-third of the Academic year, in the science of Common School teaching."

On account of some difficulty as to the funds, arising from the constitutional provision that no moneys shall ever be paid out of the treasury of the State unless the payment be made within two years next after the passage of the act appropriating it, the Legislature passed the following act June 3, 1853:

"The payment to Academies for instruction in Common School teaching during the Academic year eighteen hundred and fifty-three, authorized by the fourth section of chapter five hundred and thirty-six of the laws of New York, passed July eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, shall be withheld until after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and the amount appropriated in said act is hereby reappropriated, and then made payable in conformity to existing laws and the ordinance of the Regents."

As no standard of acquirements for admission to the classes had been made, and no definite course of instruction had been marked out for these classes, charges had arisen that the ordinary scholars of some Academies were selected and placed in these classes without regard to their capacity or qualifications. The following act of the Legislature, passed June 17, 1853 (chapter 402), seems to have been designed to remedy these defects:

"1. The treasurer shall pay yearly, on the warrant of the comptroller, out of the income of the United States Deposit or Literature Funds, not otherwise appropriated, to the Trustees of one or more Academies in each county of this State, as the Regents of the University shall designate, the sum of ten dollars for each scholar, not to exceed twenty-five scholars to each Academy, who shall have been in such Academy instructed, under a course prescribed by the said Regents, during at least one-third the Academic year, in the science of Common School teaching.

2. The comptroller shall not draw his warrant for any amount, as above provided, until the Trustees of such Academy shall have furnished to the Regents of the University satisfactory evidence that the course prescribed as aforesaid, has been thoroughly pursued by a class previously designated, and instructed as Common School teachers, and who the said trustees believe, intend in good faith to follow the said occupation, and shall have obtained a certificate thereof and presented the same to the comptroller."

In this act no limit is placed to the number of Academies which may be appointed to instruct classes nor to the number of classes

each year which each Academy thus designated may instruct, and the number of members of which each class may consist is advanced to twenty-five. The Legislature, however, appropriated the specific sum of \$18,000 as ample for all instruction which might be given. The circular issued by the Board to the Academies, announcing these changes in the laws regulating the organization and instruction of these classes, contains the report of the committee which had been adopted by the Board and which in regard to the course of study to be pursued by the classes directs as follows :

“The committee, in addition to previous instructions of the Regents, recommend that the Academies be required to exercise scholars in English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, so far at least as to fit them for examination as Common School teachers, and particularly so in the frequently neglected art of spelling. Students should be habituated to regular drilling and review in these essential branches. If their progress or standing warrant it, they should engage in any other higher branches of English and mathematical science. The instruction in Common School teaching should be given by lectures, by recitations from an approved treatise on the subject, by (as much as may be possible or desirable) instructing a number of younger scholars themselves under direction, or by a combination of all of these.”

During the years 1853 and 1854 the number of applications exceeded the number of appointments which the Board felt warranted in making, in view of the limit set by the amount to be distributed. As the number of pupils which the designated Academies might instruct in these classes, while it could not exceed twenty-five in each class, might not reach that limit, the Regents felt themselves warranted by the terms of the act of 1853 (chap. 402), in making provisional appointments. When the reports upon the instruction given in those years were received it was found that the funds were all used in the payment of claims made by the Academies regularly designated, but the value of the work done by the Academies which had been provisionally appointed and the justness of their claim were such that the Legislature passed April 5, 1855, the following act (chap. 160) :

“The sum of \$2,100, including the balance on hand, is hereby appropriated from the income of the United States deposit fund for the payment of such Academies as were provisionally appointed by the Regents of the University, in conformity to the directions of the law passed June 17, 1853 (chap. 402), and the same shall be paid in conformity to the provisions of this act.”

Upon the 13th of April of the same year an act was passed (chap. 410) providing that the number of pupils in a teachers' class in any Academy should not exceed twenty, evidently with the design to allow a greater number of Academies to receive the appointment to instruct such classes, and at the same time to bring the expense of such instruction within the amount appropriated for it, which was \$18,000. The report of the committee of the Board of Regents, at a meeting held October 2, 1855, through Superintendent V. M. Rice, its chairman, recommended inasmuch as it was within the discretion of the Board to determine the maximum number not to exceed twenty, to be instructed in each Academy designated, that the maximum number be determined at sixteen, and that 113 Academies, the list of which was given, should be appointed, which recommendation was adopted by the Board.

The instruction given in these classes, however, did not yet seem to be satisfactory to the Board. In their report to the Legislature bearing date January 22, 1857, in speaking of the number of these classes, they say :

“With few exceptions these have been taught with the other pupils of the Academy, and no additional teacher has been employed for such instruction. In many of the Academies some professional instruction has been given, while in others it does not appear that the instruction has, to any important extent differed from that of the other pupils. Doubts have long existed with this Board, and they have been confirmed by the expressed opinions of many of the most judicious teachers, whether the money thus appropriated and applied might not be more profitably expended. Two other modes of distribution are suggested — one reducing the number of institutions so that each shall receive a sum sufficient to meet the salary of an able teacher, who shall give his whole time and energies to this department of instruction; the other uniting the \$18,000, now applied to the instruction of teachers with the general distribution, and requiring the course of study and instruction to be formed in all the Academies, with particular reference to this object.”

At their meeting November 9, 1857, the Board, with a view to remedying the defects above mentioned, directed that the instructions to Academies on the conditions of admission to the teachers' classes, the course of instruction to be pursued, and the forms of reports be revised, and a circular embodying the revisions be sent to the Academies. This was done on the 26th of the same month. No copy of those revised instructions is found upon file, but the

results as stated in their next annual report (dated January 20, 1859) were "highly gratifying, for much more has been done than in any former year to give a higher professional character to the teachers of the primary schools."

At the annual meeting of the Board held January 9, 1862, the committee upon the instruction of Common School teachers, reported that "the character of the instruction has been advanced, and that in most cases the work of instruction has been faithfully performed." However, the reports of the different institutions instructing teachers' classes were soon afterward subjected to a careful and rigid examination, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in behalf of this committee, reported to the Board at a meeting held July 3, 1862, as follows :

"The committee have examined the reports received from most of the academies of instruction for the academic year 1861-2, and are gratified to find evidences of increased thoroughness and faithfulness. The principal points demanding correction are the following :

1. In some of the academies the scholars instructed are drawn from a very narrow locality ; in some instances not extending beyond the town or village in which the Academy is situated.

2. Studies not included in the instructions are pursued, and in some instances such as are not usually pursued in Common Schools.

3. The time spent with the class, separate from the other classes of the Academy, is, in some instances, less than an hour, and rarely exceeds that time.

4. In some cases tuition is charged for studies which are called extra.

The committee recommend that a circular be prepared and forwarded to the Academies appointed, in which special attention shall be called to the above points."

The Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Secretary were accordingly authorized and directed to prepare a revised course of instructions, embodying the several points stated by the committee.

At a meeting of the Board held December 1, 1863, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in behalf of the committee on the instruction of Common School teachers, called the attention of the Board to the fact that an examination of the reports for the preceding year showed that some Academies were still giving instruction in subjects not included in the course prescribed for teachers' classes, and were charging tuition for such studies, and that in some instances scholars were reported as members of the class who had entered after the beginning of the term ; or had been absent during the term, or

d left the class before the close of the term. The committee considered it entirely improper that tuition should be collected in such cases and recommended that such amounts collected be deducted from the sum to which the Academy would otherwise be entitled. They also recommended that more specific instructions be given, requiring scholars admitted to the teachers' class to devote their time to the studies of the course, making their preparation for teaching in the Common Schools their sole object of study during the time for which the State provides their instruction, and requiring that attendance at the course of instruction should be required for the full time of the third of the academic year.

After due consideration of the report the Board adopted the recommendations made by the committee.

At a meeting of the Board held January 14, 1864, Regent Wetmore submitted resolutions setting forth the fact that the welfare of the youth intrusted to the care of the State for educational purposes demanded that provision be made for their physical as well as for their intellectual improvement, and recommending the appointment of a committee to consider the subject and report to the Board the expediency of asking authority from the Legislature to make provision for a course of lectures on physiology and hygiene to be delivered annually before the teachers' institutes and teachers' classes. A committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Wetmore, Mr. Rice and Mr. Benedict. Upon the 26th of January Mr. Wetmore, in behalf of the committee, presented an able report upon the subject and presented the following resolution :

“Resolved, That an appropriation of \$ be asked from the Legislature, to be expended under the direction of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, in the delivery of lectures on physiology and hygiene before the teachers' institutes and normal classes in the Academies of the State.”

The minutes of the meetings of the Board do not show that any action was taken upon the report of the committee, but the fact that the Legislature passed an act May 4, 1864 (chapter 556), making provision for such lectures, indicates that the subject was placed before the Legislature in a timely and efficient manner. The act, which makes some other provisions in regard to teachers' classes, is as follows :

“The treasurer shall pay yearly on the warrant of the comptroller, out of the income of the United States deposit or literature funds,

not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$18,000 for instruction in Academies in the science of common school teaching under a course of study prescribed by the Regents of the University, the same to be paid as follows, that is to say: To the trustees of all Academies selected for that purpose by the Regents of the University in this State, the sum of \$10 for each scholar (not to exceed twenty scholars to each Academy) who shall have been in such Academy, instructed under a course prescribed by the Regents of the University, during at least one-third of the academic year in the science of common school teaching, and a sum not exceeding \$3,000, portion of said \$18,000, for instruction in such Academies in physiology and the laws of health, and such other special subjects as the Regents of the University shall deem necessary to be taught on a uniform system in all Academies selected as aforesaid, by a teacher or teachers to be appointed by said Regents; the same to be paid to such teacher or teachers on the certificate of the said Regents that the said uniform course of instruction has been given by such teacher or teachers under their directions in conformity to the provisions of this act."

The plan thus outlined for giving instruction upon physiology and the laws of health to the teachers' institutes and teachers' classes seems to have been impracticable, for we find no further mention of it and no attempt to reap the benefit of its provisions. The reports of the committee upon the instruction of Common School teachers at several successive annual meetings of the Board show that the classes were for the most part following in a satisfactory manner the course prescribed by the Regents.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, as chairman of the committee upon the instruction of Common School teachers made January 9, 1868, gives evidence of this fact. It says:

"The report of each Academy has been carefully examined to ascertain whether the instructions of the Regents have been so faithfully regarded as to entitle each Academy, under the provisions of the statute of April 13, 1855, to the sum of \$10 for each pupil reported as having been so instructed; and the committee are gratified to find, that, with very few exceptions, the returns have been made in strict conformity with the requirements of the Board, and that the statements in response to the formal inquiries made by the Regents, are, in many instances, highly creditable to the earnest and well directed efforts of the Academies.

The committee are also gratified to have testimony of the merits of these classes in the reports of school commissioners to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and evidence of the good character and qualifications as teachers, of those composing them. A cordial co-operation between the commissioners and the principals of Academies contributes greatly to the efficiency of the instruction. The

reports of the last year furnish evidence of such co-operation, and of the value of this agency in providing teachers for the Common Schools."

For several years the applications for appointment to instruct teachers' classes had not been sufficient to exhaust the appropriation. A careful consideration of this fact showed that in many Academies the sums paid for instructing these classes had not been equal to the amounts which would have been received from members of these classes at the regular rates of tuition, and hence provision for giving efficient instruction to teachers' classes in these Academies had become a burden to be avoided. Hence those Academies that charged high rates of tuition usually did not apply for appointment to instruct teachers' classes as the instruction of such classes would be attended with loss upon the part of the Academy ; and the appointments were many times sought, not for the benefit which might be conferred upon the Common Schools through such instruction, but to secure the appropriation made for such instruction as an aid in the support of the school. An attempt was made to obviate this difficulty by section 3, chapter 642 of the Laws of 1873. This section reads as follows :

"Twelve thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required in addition to the annual appropriation of eighteen thousand dollars from the United States Deposit Fund, for the instruction of Common School teachers ; the whole sum to be apportioned and paid to the several institutions which may give such instruction as now provided by law, at the rate of fifteen dollars for each scholar instructed in a course prescribed by the said Regents, during a term of thirteen weeks, and at the same rate for not less than ten weeks or more than twenty weeks."

The sum paid for the instruction of each scholar in a teachers' class was thus advanced to fifteen dollars, the number of scholars to be taught in any Academy was not restricted, and the limits of time during which a class might be under instruction were fixed at ten and twenty weeks. The \$12,000 appropriated in addition to the regular annual appropriation of \$18,000, was a portion of an appropriation of \$125,000 made to the Academies by the act of Legislature, chapter 642, Laws of 1873, and made for that year only. The amount appropriated for the support of teachers' classes was thus made \$30,000, in anticipation of a large increase in the number of pupils instructed in consequence of the change in the regulations

governing the formation and instruction of these classes. In their annual report made to the Legislature February, 18, 1874, the Board, referring to the provisions of this act, say :

“ These changes in the requirements of the law have proved most salutary, more appointments have been applied for than the fund at their disposal would permit the Regents to make, and they have gratifying testimony to the increased thoroughness and efficiency of the instruction.”

In the “ Report of the Committee of Fifteen on Legislative aid to the academic institutions of the State of New York,” the purposes and possibilities of these provisions of the law are thus outlined :

“ The Academies will continue hereafter, as heretofore, largely to train the teachers of their respective localities and thus of the State.
* * * While the smaller Academies will be able to continue the present form of the teachers' class with greater efficiency than before, the larger Academies may be enabled, under proper arrangements, to organize a permanent teachers' department with its regular professorship ; and it is the opinion of your committee that no more valuable service could be rendered, under this appropriation, than for the Regents to perfect some plan whereby all Academies which have a sufficiently large attendance of those preparing for teaching to warrant it, may establish a teachers' department, with courses of training for teachers similar to those now in operation in our Normal Schools.”

The effect of the additional appropriation of 1873 was to stimulate very greatly the interest in these classes, and so numerous were the applications for appointment to instruct classes during the Academic year 1873-4 that the Board considered it necessary to advise the Academies not to instruct more than twenty-five scholars for a term of thirteen weeks free of charge, unless they were prepared to assume the risk of instructing a larger number.

The appropriation of \$125,000 failed to be made after 1873 and hence that portion of it which had been apportioned to the support of teachers' classes was withdrawn, and but \$18,000 was left with which to continue them. It was hence thought very desirable and important to secure the annual appropriation of an adequate amount for the permanent encouragement of instruction of Common School teachers in the Academies and Academical departments of Union Schools. The subject was therefore brought to the attention of the

egislature at the session of 1877, and the following act was passed (Laws of 1877, chapter 425):

“SECTION 1. The treasurer shall pay yearly, on the warrant of the comptroller, out of the income of the United States Deposit Fund or otherwise appropriated, the sum of * * * thirty thousand dollars for the instruction in Academies and Union Schools in the science and practice of Common School teaching, under a course to be prescribed by the Regents of the University; * * *

§ 2. The said Regents shall designate the Academies and Union schools in which the instruction shall be given, distributing them among the counties of the State as nearly as well may be, having reference to the number of school districts in each, to location and to the character of the institutions selected.

§ 3. Every Academy and Union School so designated shall instruct a class of not less than ten nor more than twenty-five scholars, and every scholar admitted to such class shall continue under instruction not less than ten weeks, all of which shall be in one school term. The Regents shall prescribe the conditions of admission to the classes, the course of instruction, and the rules and regulations under which said instruction shall be given, and shall, in their discretion, determine the number of classes which may be formed in any one year in any Academy or Union School, and the length of time exceeding ten weeks during which such instruction may be given, all of which shall be in the same school term.

§ 4. Instruction shall be free to all scholars admitted to such classes, and who have continued in them the length of time required by the third section of this act.

§ 5. The trustees of all Academies and Union Schools in which such instruction shall be given shall be paid from the appropriation made by the first section of this act at the rate of one dollar for each week's instruction of each scholar, on the certificate of the Regents of the University to be furnished to the Comptroller.

The changes made by this law in regard to the amount appropriated, the rates to be paid for each scholar instructed, and the length of time during which the instruction should continue gave a strong impetus to this work throughout the State. Applications were made and granted to the full extent of the appropriation, and reports from the different schools where instruction was given, and from the school commissioners, indicated that the character of the instruction was greatly improved. But an unexpected discouragement arose. The appropriation for the support of the teachers' classes made by chapter 425 of the Laws of 1877 was from the income of the United States deposit fund. The annual report of the Regents transmitted to the Legislature March 10, 1879, states that the Com-

troller had communicated to the Board his decision that he would not be able to make payment for the instruction of teachers' classes during the preceding year, as the expenditure from this fund was in excess of the income, and that the deficiency was increasing. As the law prescribes that such deficiencies shall be reimbursed from the income of the fund, the Board expresses the opinion that the prospect of making payment for this service from this fund at an early day could not be regarded as favorable. The Board accordingly earnestly urged the Legislature to provide for the payment for the instruction of these classes. The Legislature at once gave attention to the subject, and relief was given by the act, chapter 61 of the Laws of 1879, appropriating such sum as might be necessary for this purpose from any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. By chapter 1 of the Laws of 1881 an appropriation was made to supply the deficiency in the revenue of the United States deposit fund, and provision was made for the payment from other funds of certain sums which had before been paid from this fund, thus rendering secure the annual payment of \$30,000 from the United States deposit fund for the instruction of Common School teachers in the Academies. This interruption in the instruction of teachers' classes in the Academies caused by the deficiency in the revenue of the United States deposit fund was considered by the Board as furnishing a favorable opportunity for the revision of the regulations governing the organization and conduct of these classes. In addition to this the Board were impressed with the necessity of requiring this service to be well and thoroughly performed. At their annual meeting in January, 1881, the committee upon the instruction of Common School teachers were instructed to devise and carry out such reforms in the management of these classes as they should deem advisable. The committee reported to the Board at their meeting July 14, 1881, the amended form of instructions for the management of these classes which they had prepared and issued, introducing the following important changes:

“As to the conditions of admission to the teachers' class, they provide that candidates must have passed the Regents' preliminary examination, or must give promise of being able to pass said examination before the close of the course.

As to the subject of study to be pursued, they direct that instruction be given in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic intellectual and written, English grammar, geography, United States history, science of government, and principles of teaching; and they remove

the restriction heretofore in force as to pursuing other branches of study.

As to the instruction to be given, they provide that one and a half hours each day be occupied in drilling the class in methods of giving instruction in the several subjects, and that opportunities be furnished for practice in teaching.

As to the final testing and acceptance of the class, they provide that a final examination of the class be held, and that only those members who have received the Regents' preliminary certificate and pass the final examination will be accepted and paid for by the Regents."

In their annual report to the Legislature January 13, 1882, the Board mention the above changes and call attention to the fact that what is still required to make the administration of this work wholly satisfactory is a close supervision by a competent person who should give his time to the care and inspection of the classes; and an enactment making it the duty of the school commissioners to visit these classes and report to the Regents as to their condition.¹

¹The idea of visitation and inspection by a competent agent of the Regents had been suggested in a modified form, in the report made by a committee of the Regents in 1835, already noticed.

It should be remembered that at that period the Academies of the State were not supplied with apparatus as fully as their wants required, and we may infer from the following extract from the Report, that in some of them, at least, the teachers themselves were not as well qualified to teach the physical sciences as they would be required to be at the present time. With a view of supplying in some degree these wants, and at the same time of securing the benefits of a thorough inspection, the committee suggested the following economical arrangement:

"Should the funds available for this purpose thereafter admit, it was suggested that great benefit might be derived from a course of lectures accompanied with experiments, on chemistry, mineralogy, natural philosophy and astronomy, delivered by a person who should make it his whole business to lecture upon these subjects, and who should visit each of these institutions in turn; the pupils being previously prepared by the study of proper text-books, so as to be ready at a specified time for the lecturer, who would carry his apparatus with him, and who from his familiar knowledge of his subjects could in a course of lectures of not more than a month in duration at each place impart more practical information than could be gained in the ordinary way in a much longer period. It was estimated that \$1,000 a year, with what might be received from students (other than those of the teachers' classes) attending, would be sufficient to meet these expenses.

The person thus appointed by the Regents, and acting as their agent, would be able to examine into the condition of the institutions and report full information necessary for a proper understanding and the further improvement of their operation."

This was the only part of the plan recommended in 1835 which was not adopted. So far as related to courses of lectures with experiments, the plan has since been carried out on private account to some extent, but more in the early years of the

The need for these requirements had been fully shown by the reports of Principal A. B. Watkins of Adams, School Commissioner A. B. Humphrey, and Mr. Fox Holden, of Ithaca, who had been employed by the committee upon the instruction of Common School teachers as agents of the Board to visit and inspect the teachers' classes under instruction during the Fall term of 1881. At the annual meeting of the Board in January, 1882, the results of these visitations were reported to the Board by the committee, and steps were taken to place the subject before the Legislature with a view to securing such legislation as should be deemed necessary. The subject was accordingly brought to the attention of the Legislature and the following law was passed (Laws of 1882, chapter 318):

SECTION 1. The appropriation provided by chapter four hundred and twenty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, for the instruction in Academies and Union Schools in the science and practice of Common School teaching, shall be deemed to include, and shall include, the due inspection and supervision of such instruction by the Regents of the University, and the expenses of such inspection and supervision for the present and each succeeding fiscal year shall be paid out of said appropriation on vouchers certified by the Regents of the University.

§ 2. Each class organized in any Academy or Union School under appointment by the Regents of the University, for instruction in the science and practice of Common School teaching, shall be subject to the visitation of the school commissioner of the district in which such Academy or Union School is situated; and it shall be the duty of said commissioner to advise and assist the principals of said Academies or Union Schools in the organization and management, and in the final examination of said classes, and after the close of the term of instruction of said classes to make to the Regents of the University, in the manner to be prescribed by them, a report in regard to the instruction of said classes, and the qualifications of the individual members thereof.

§ 3. Each scholar instructed for the full term provided by law, in a class organized for instruction in the science and practice of Common School teaching, who shall have passed the examination known and designated as the Regents' preliminary examination, in Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and Spelling, and who, in addition, shall have passed the final examination prescribed for such classes by the said Regents, including an examination in the History

period than of late. In the summer of 1838 the writer attended a week's course of lectures, delivered in the Lowville Academy by an itinerant professor, well qualified for his business, and provided with apparatus quite as extensive as the average College of that day, and more costly than most Academies could afford to-day.

F. B. H.

of the United States, the Principles of Civil Government and the Methods of Teaching, shall be deemed to have sufficient learning to teach in the Common Schools of the State, and to each such scholar the Regents of the University shall grant a testimonial which, when indorsed by any school commissioner, shall constitute a certificate of qualification and a license to teach in the Common Schools of his district for a period of one year from the date of such indorsement; and at the expiration of the period named in said license, and at successive expirations thereafter, said certificate may be re-indorsed by any school commissioner, and at his discretion constituted a license to teach in the Common Schools of his district for a period not to exceed three years after each re-indorsement.

By this act provision is made for the supervision as well as for the instruction of the classes; each class is made subject to the visitation of the school commissioner in whose district it is situated; it is made the duty of the school commissioner to aid and advise the principal in the organization, management and final examination of the classes, and to make a report to the Regents in regard to the instruction of the classes and the qualifications of the individual members; and each scholar holding a Regents' preliminary certificate who completes the prescribed course of instruction and passes the final examination becomes entitled to a testimonial issued by the Regents, which becomes a license to teach in the Common Schools when indorsed by a school commissioner.

The changes made by this act tend to reach more satisfactory results in the organization of the classes, in a higher grade of scholarship upon the part of members of classes, in instruction in the methods of teaching, in the active co-operation of the school commissioners, and in the possession by each successful member of the classes of a testimonial which may become a license to teach in the Common Schools.

Under the provisions of this act the Board appointed Albert B. Watkins, Ph. D., of Adams, as inspector of teachers' classes who entered upon the duties of the position July 1, 1882. A pamphlet of instructions was at once prepared and issued, containing full information in regard to legislation concerning the teachers' classes; conditions upon which appointments are to be made to instruct teachers' classes; qualifications of candidates; organization and supervision of the classes; an outline of the course of instruction in methods of teaching and school economy; directions for conducting the final examinations of the classes; and information in regard to the Regents' testimonial, and the payment for instruction.

The number of classes applied for and appointed for the Academic year 1882-83 was somewhat smaller than before in consequence of the increased requirements, but the results reached in these classes, as shown by the visitations of the inspector, the reports of the principals and school commissioners, and the answer papers forwarded to the Regents' office as the result of the final examinations of classes, indicated great care in observing the directions of the Regents, a higher grade of preparation for the work, a better class of material in the classes, a much larger proportion of members who are *bona fide* teachers, or who intend to become such, a far greater amount of instruction upon methods and school economy, and hence a better qualified class of teachers than the teachers' classes have heretofore produced.

The number of classes instructed during the Academic year 1883-84 was seventeen greater than during the preceding year, showing the fact that the Academies and their officers are giving their hearty support to the effort made by the Regents to advance the standard of the work done in these classes. It is believed that in a comparatively brief time the united efforts of school commissioners, Academies and the Board of Regents will result in increasing not only the number of classes, but also the average number in each class, bringing the benefits of special instruction for teachers within the reach of more numerous localities and of a greater number of teachers, and thus furnishing to the Common Schools a larger number of efficient teachers, and to a much greater number of children competent instruction.

Attendance in Teachers' Classes in Academies under the first Appointment until 1841, inclusive.¹

ACADEMIES.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.
Montgomery Academy.....	None.	7	12	31	40	40
Kinderhook Academy.....	None.	15	20	25	14	15
Fairfield Academy.....	None.	None.	16	53	38	56
St. Lawrence Academy.....	59	102	96	106	104	105
Washington Academy.....		32	35	39	30	35
Oxford Academy.....	29	27	35	35	44	53
Canandalgua Academy.....	19	26	36	44	50	61
Middlebury Academy.....	5	19	34	41	40	52
Total.....	108	228	284	374	350	407
Expenses of Teachers' Department.....	\$5,800	\$3,200	\$3,200	\$3,200	\$3,200	\$3,200

Under the increased number of Academies provided for in 1841 there was found difficulty in obtaining reports from some, owing

¹ This table and the following are inserted by F. B. H., the general editor of this volume.

it, it was suggested, to the more stringent regulations that were
ed,¹ and the numbers reported were less than those actually
cted. The results of attendance under this regulation and the
s of the Academies included, are shown in the following table:

*Attendance in Academies appointed for the Instruction of Com-
mon School Teachers under the Regulations of 1841.*

ACADEMIES.	1842.	1843.	ACADEMIES.	1842.	1843.
Very Academy.....	16	21	Franklin (Prattsburgh) Academy.....	14	23
York Academy.....	17	29	Ithaca Academy.....	12	19
Academy.....	19	18	Cortland Academy.....	12	50
ton Academy.....	18	18	Canton Academy.....	46	50
ence Academy.....	52	73	Middlebury Academy.....	35	50
Academy.....	13	23	Rochester Collegiate Institute.....	18	18
Academy.....	29	34	Fredonia Academy.....	21	45
Academy.....	23	39			
er Oswego Academy.....		50	Total.....	304	518

Academies above named were termed of the *First Class*, and
empowered to grant diplomas entitling the holder to teach
nmon School. Another grade, termed those of the *Second*
, were required to provide instruction to teachers under an act
all presently notice, passed in 1838; but these were not allowed
nt these diplomas.

*Statistics of Attendance and Expenditures—Teachers' Classes
1849-54.*

ACADEMIC YEAR.	ATTENDANCE.			Number of classes instructed.	Expen- diture.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	368	610	978	42	\$10,809
	387	659	1,046	46	11,356
		1,044	1,573	82	14,940
		1,062	1,570	83	15,320
		1,148	1,780	105	17,740
	560	1,213	1,803	85	17,890
	534	1,193	1,677	111	16,250
	532	1,077	1,609	106	15,600
	601	1,096	1,697	93	16,730
	711	1,093	1,804	97	17,270
	697	1,067	1,764	93	17,580
	595	1,117	1,712	93	16,450
	484	1,272	1,756	95	16,550
	449	1,328	1,777	99	14,816
	363	1,323	1,686	99	16,348
	297	1,301	1,598	103	15,326
	363	1,122	1,485	86	14,510
	406	1,039	1,445	84	13,064
	463	1,026	1,489	85	14,512
	504	1,021	1,525	88	15,280
	503	991	1,494	87	14,502
	542	969	1,551	90	15,200
	592	1,002	1,594	88	15,333
	551	1,110	1,661	97	15,877
	617	1,278	1,895	93	26,767
	572	1,222	1,794	93	14,872
	608	1,133	1,741	85	16,050
	611	1,433	2,044	102	16,302
	635	1,607	2,242	100	14,775
	663	1,551	2,214	110	17,107
	326	893	1,019	53	11,643
	128	193	321	16	3,069
	553	1,187	1,740	90	16,706
	473	1,174	1,611	95	12,999
	517	1,359	1,875	112	16,656

¹ Convention Doc. 50 (1846), p. 5.

CHAPTER XXVII.

ACADEMIES OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

The following list is intended to include the names of the several Academies that have been incorporated by the Regents and by the Legislature. In case of change of name, the obsolete names are generally introduced without more than a cross reference to the last or present name, where the principal data concerning them are given. In a few instances the names of unincorporated Academies are given, but these were generally in some way connected with those having a charter, either preceding or following them.

At all periods during the century there have been a large number of private Seminaries in the State, but with the exception of very recent years, we have no information concerning their number or attendance. In 1884 the number of pupils attending private schools was 119,952, or about ten per cent of the whole number under instruction.

The list of Principals has been compiled for the earlier years from the original reports. They were first printed in the Regents' report of 1850, and from that time to the present these lists have been prepared from these reports. In giving titles the one last used has generally been added, but this is not to indicate that it was held by the person to whose name it is placed during the whole period of service. It is also to be remarked that the absence of a title does not indicate that the person had no literary or professional titles. In a few instances, by the aid of Academies and county histories, we have been able to present series of names with reasonable assurance that they are complete; but of far the greater number it cannot be claimed that a *full list* is given. The information is presented as the best that could be obtained, and as only approximately complete.

It must be remembered that the latest information available in preparing this list has been the Regent's Report, printed in 1884, but referring to the year ending in 1883. In the few cases where 1884 has been entered it is from recent information by correspondence; and whenever 1883 is entered opposite the name it does not imply that the services of the person named had ended in that year.

With respect to the lists of Principals in the following pages, it should be remembered that from imperfections in existing records it has been found quite impossible in some cases to prepare *perfect* lists. They should, therefore, be regarded as only approximately complete. The titles appended are generally those which were reported as pertaining to these persons while employed as Principals, at the end of the period while so reported. They may have afterward received degrees of higher grade, but of this no notice is taken. As the lists prior to 1850 were prepared from unpublished returns, and by clerks who had been previously instructed upon this point, many persons may have been mentioned without noticing the literary titles belonging to them in the earlier years of the period embraced.]

ACADEMY AT LITTLE FALLS.

(See "*Little Falls Union School, Academic Department.*")

ACADEMY OF DUTCHESS COUNTY.

(See "*Poughkeepsie High School.*")

ACADEMY OF OUR LADY OF THE CATARACT. (Niagara Falls, Niagara Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 10, 1866. (Chap. 495, Laws of 1866.)

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART. (Rochester, Monroe Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature, April 11, 1849.¹ (Chap. 427, Laws of 1849.)

ADAMS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. (Adams, Jefferson Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents April 22, 1855, but not fully organized when a proposition was received from General Solon D. Hungerford Adams, for a substantial endowment. The name was changed March 24, 1864, to

Hungerford Collegiate Institute.

Under this name an Academic School was opened in a large building near the railroad station built for a hotel. This was burned in 1867, and a very fine building was soon afterward erected, upon a slight eminence on the northern border of the village, commanding a most

By this act Jesse A. Auchinbaugh, of Rochester, was declared and constituted corporation, with succession by his executors or trustees appointed by his last will and testament, subject to the general provisions of the Revised Statutes. This institution has not reported to the Regents.

beautiful prospect, and in design and arrangement surpassed by but few Academies in the State.¹

This building was occupied from 1870 to 1882, it having been sold for a debt, and the trustees being unable to agree with the purchaser for further occupation, upon terms that they deemed just, the school was removed in 1882 to a block in the business part of the village. It remained there until burned out, in a disastrous village fire August 28, 1884.

The name "*Adams Collegiate Institute*," was restored by the Regents, in a provisional charter granted May 29, 1883, and declared absolute November 16, of that year. The Academic building has since been repurchased by D. A. Dwight and wife, of Adams, and conveyed by perpetual lease, subject to certain conditions to the present board of trustees.

Principals.

Rev. G. Dunbar Houghton, A. M., 1866-68. Orlo B. Rhodes, A. M., 1882.
Albert B. Watkins, A. M., Ph. D., 1871-82.

ADDISON ACADEMY.

(See "*Addison Union School, Academic Department*.")

ADDISON UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Addison Steuben Co.)

About the year 1848, an Academy was built by a joint stock company, and incorporated by the Regents, February 8, 1849. It was burned about 1856-8, and a new company was formed and another building erected. In 1869 this was sold to the school district and a Union School formed, which has since been conducted with success, the Academic department reporting to the Regents. Received under visitation April 21, 1868.

Principals.

Marvin N. Baldwin, 1848.	M. H. Paddock, 1860.
Asa W. Smith, A. B., 1849.	Prof. J. H. Bosard.
Prof. Van Patten.	Theodore F. Welch, 1870-73.
John Stacy, A. B., 1850-51.	Fox Holden, A. B., 1873-74.
R. B. Van Patten, A. B., 1852.	Ewing L. Richardson, A. B., 1875-79.
Fordyce Harrington, A. B., 1853.	Philip M. Hull, A. M., 1879-84.
B. J. McNiel, 1854-55.	Robert G. A. Estell, 1884.
Francis M. Hyde, 1865-68.	

ADELPHI ACADEMY OF BROOKLYN. (Brooklyn, Kings Co).

Incorporated by the Regents, August 3, 1870.

Principals.

Homer B. Sprague, M. A., 1871-75. Stephen G. Taylor, A. M., Ph. D., 1876-82.

¹ A description of this building with engravings will be found in the Regents Report of 1872, p. 461.

AFTON UNION SCHOOL. (Afton, Chenango Co.)

Organized under general act of May 2, 1864 (chap. 555, Laws of 4). Admitted by Regents January 11, 1862. By a change in limits of the district, it was, under a decision of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, reduced to an ordinary school district. Few proceedings for the organization of a Union Free School were had, and the Academic department was admitted by the Regents November 6, 1874.

Principals.

J. Rodgers, 1872-74.
 J. E. Kohler, 1875-76.
 C. Rundall, 1877.

James L. Sprague, A. M., 1878-82.
 Willis Robert Hall, 1883.

ALBANY ACADEMY.¹ (Albany.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 4, 1813. Concurrent resolutions were passed March 11-May 9, 1878, requesting the Governor to issue not over 125 light cadet muskets, with equipments, security being given for their safe keeping, and return when called for. (*Laws of 1878*, p. 515.) This has always been a Boys Academy, and it has uniformly ranked as one of the very best in the State. The edifice of dressed brown free stone in pure Italian style from the designs of Philip Hooker, the eminent Albany architect, was erected with a wing upon each side for residences, fronting upon a park, adjacent to the Capitol Park, and facing the east. The State Hall, [hereafter to be known as the State Museum] was afterward erected on the lower side of Eagle street directly opposite the Academy, and the adjacent streets include the finest and best portions of the city of Albany.

While under the care of Prof. Mason, military instruction was introduced as an incidental part of the course, and the students wear cadet uniform, and have a special teacher in this department. The library and collections of the *Albany Institute*, the direct descendant of the oldest scientific society in the State, are kept at the Academy, and in the winter months its stated meetings are held there.

The semi-centennial anniversary of this Academy was celebrated June 26, 1863, the occasion called together a very large number of former students, including many aged men and men in middle life, from every rank and profession. The proceedings were published in a volume entitled "Celebration of the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Albany Academy, Albany, June 23, 1863." 8 vo. pp.

Principals.

Benjamin Allen, LL. D., 1815-17.
 T. Romeyn Beck, M. D., LL. D., 1817-48.
 Rev. William H. Campbell, D. D., 1848-51.
 George H. Cook, A. M., 1851-53.
 Rev. William A. Miller, A. M., 1853-56.

David Murray, A. M., Ph. D., 1856-63.
 James Weir Mason, A. M., 1863-69.
 Rev. Abel Wood, A. M., 1869-70.
 Merrill F. Gates, A. M., Ph. D., 1871-83.
 James M. Cassedy, A. M., Ph. D., 1883.

ALBANY FEMALE ACADEMY. (Albany.)

Incorporated by the Legislature Feb. 16, 1821¹ (chap. 53, Laws of 1821). Admitted by Regents January 29, 1828.²

Principals.

Alonzo Crittenden, 1827-44.
 L. Sprague Parsons, A. M., 1849-55.
 Eben S. Stearns, A. M., 1856-68.

Miss Louisa Ostrom, 1860.
 Miss Louisa Ostrom and Wm. G. Nowell, 1883.
 [No returns in recent years.]

ALBANY FEMALE SEMINARY. (Albany.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 9, 1828, (chap. 189, Laws of 1829). Admitted by Regents April 16, 1828.

Principals.

Rev. David Brown, 1829.
 Miss E. H. Smith, 1830.
 Rev. John W. Garfield, 1831-48.
 Emerson F. Carter, 1849-53.

Mrs. S. O. Nickerson, 1850-55.
 Mrs. Fannie L. Hussey, 1856-57.
 Henry D. Burlingame, A. M., 1857-57.

ALBANY HIGH SCHOOL. (Albany.)

Organized under general act of April 7, 1866 (Chap. 444, Laws of 1866). Admitted by Regents, April 26, 1873. Named originally "The Free Academy of the City of Albany," but this was changed to the present one by the Albany Board of Public Instruction, in 1873.

Principals.

John E. Bradley, A. M., Ph. D., 1874.

ALBANY PEARL STREET ACADEMY. (Albany, N. Y.)

Incorporated by the Legislature, April 23, 1836 (Chapter 174, Laws of 1836, p. 235). No reports received.

ALBION ACADEMY. (Albion, Orleans Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature, May 1, 1837 (Chap. 290, Laws of 1837). Admitted by the Regents, February 27, 1841. Established as a stock company. Capital, \$10,000. Shares \$25, and none to be trustees unless owning \$100 of stock. This restriction was repealed April 20, 1836. Changed May 23, 1876, to

¹ No reports made for many years, although the Academy has been regularly continued.

² Under an act passed February 28, 1822, the trustees were to be paid a sum not exceeding \$1,000, from the sale of a lot on which a building had been erected by them.

ALBION UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Admitted by the Regents, January 11, 1877. Since that time the academic building has been enlarged by adding two wings. Main building, 120 by 40 feet; wings, 60 by 40 feet each, and all two stories high, and built of brick.

Principals

Reynolds, 1840-41.
French, 1842-45.
Reynolds, 1846.
R. Lord, 1847.
Brown, A. M., 1848-50.
Heeler, A. M., 1851-52.
Toney, A. M., 1853-60.

Franklin S. Lyon, A. M., 1861-64.
J. R. Bellamy, A. M., 1865-66.
Oliver Morehouse, A. M., 1867-71.
Theodore F. Chapin, A. B., 1872-74.
W. T. Mills, A. B., 1875-76.
W. B. Forbes, 1876.
Freeman A. Green, A. M., 1877.

ALEXANDER CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

(See "*Genesee and Wyoming Seminary.*")

ALFRED ACADEMY.

(See "*Alfred University, Academic Department.*")

ALFRED UNIVERSITY, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Alfred, Allegany Co.)

"*Alfred Academy*" was founded December 5, 1836, by the North Day Baptist Denomination, and incorporated by the Regents January 31, 1843. Changed to "*Alfred University*" by the Regents, March 28, 1857.¹

An act passed April 10, 1850,² the sum of \$10,000 was loaned for five years from the Common School Fund to the town of Alfred, to be used to re-loan the same to this Academy. By another act,

April 11, 1856,³ the sum of \$7,500 was appropriated to the Common School Fund in part payment of this loan.

Principals.

J. Church, 1836-37.
James R. Irish, 1837-39.
William C. Kenyon, 1839-46.
J. Kenyon and Ira Sayles, 1847-48.

William C. Kenyon, 1849-57.
Darius Ford, 1857.
Wm. C. Kenyon, A. M., 1858-68.
Jonathan Allen, A. M., Ph. D., D. D., 1867.

Associate Principals and other Instructors.

Jonathan Allen, Ph. D., 1845-57.
James R. Irish, D. D., 1837-45.
J. A. M., 1845-50.
Pickett, Ph. D., 1849-57.
James Marvin, D. D., 1847-54.
William E. Maxon, D. D., 1847-57.
Darius R. Ford, D. D., 1848-57.
Darius Ford, A. L., 1853-56.
William P. Larkin, A. M., 1850-57.
J. Kenyon, 1840-57.

Orra Stillman, 1847-50.
John R. Hartshorn, M. D., 1843-49.
Gurdon Evans, A. M., 1844-46.
Margaret McCauley Payne, 1846-47.
Serena C. Sayles, A. M., 1847-57.
Sarah Vincent Stillman, 1850-51.
Susan E. Crandall Larkin, A. M., 1851-57.
Ida F. Sallan Kenyon, A. M., 1854-56.
Clarisa C. Livermore, 1856-57.

¹ of 1857, chap. 190, vol. 1, p. 439.

² of 1850, chap. 259, p. 496.

³ of 1856, chap. 163, p. 255.

Preceptors.

Caroline B. Maxon Stillman, 1842-46.

Abigail A. Maxon Allen, 1846-56.

ALMOND ACADEMY. (Almond, Allegany Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 12, 1870 (Chap. 178, Laws of 1870). Admitted by Regents January 11, 1872.

A special town meeting was authorized by act of April 13, 1866 (Chap. 119, Laws of 1866) for the purpose of raising by tax the means for building an Academy and town hall, at a cost of \$7,000. The trustees of the Academy were authorized by act of May 19, 1879, to sell their share in the building at not less than \$800, and the Board of Town Auditors was instructed with reference to repairs and rents. (Chap. 327, Laws of 1879.) The school has been closed four or five years.

Principals.

Rev. J. S. Bingham, A. B., 1872-75.
L. W. Potter, 1876.

Gurdon Evans, A. M., 1876-78.

AMENIA SEMINARY. (Amenia, Dutchess Co.)

Founded in 1834. Incorporated by the Regents, March 29, 1836. Sold on a mortgage, and from about 1859 conducted as a private school. Re-incorporated February 11, 1874. This institution has had great vicissitudes of prosperity and decline. In 1882 it was a day school without a boarding department. It has now (1884) forty boarding pupils. At the time of its re-incorporation in 1874, the value of its property was reported at \$52,500, and the amount of debt as \$14,000.

Principals.

Frederick Merrick, 1836-37.
Davis W. Clark, 1838-42.
Joseph Cummings, 1843-45.
Erastus O. Haven, 1846-47.
Gilbert Haven, A. M., 1848-50.
John W. Beach, A. M., 1851-53.
Andrew J. Hunt, A. M., 1854-55.
Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, A. B., 1856.

Rev. John W. Armstrong, A. M., 1857.
Rev. Andrew J. Hunt, A. M., 1859-60.
Rev. S. P. York (one year).
Rev. Andrew J. Hunt, A. M. (two years).
Samuel T. Frost, A. M. (about 8 years).
E. C. Allen, A. M. (two years).
H. Isbell (two years).
George W. Cook, Ph. D., 1882.

AMES ACADEMY. (Ames, Montgomery Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature, April 22, 1837. (Chap. 236, Laws of 1837). Admitted by Regents, February 5, 1839.

Principals.

Silas Chapman, 1838-40.
Gad Lyman, 1841-46.
Rev. Phillips Payson, 1847-49.
George W. Newcomb, A. B., 1850.
Seneca Wieting, A. M., 1851.
Rev. Lawrence Mercereau, A. M., 1852-53.
George N. Abbott, A. B., 1854-56.
Rev. Richard S. Amerman, 1857.
S. R. Burnap, A. B., 1857-60.
G. E. Waterman, A. M., 1861-62.

James Yates, 1863.
Jay Champlin, 1864.
H. C. McKoon, 1865-66.
Edwin Evans, 1867.
Seeley Conover, 1868.
Elsie M. Hodge, 1869.
Seeley Conover, 1870.
A. B. Miller, 1871-73.
S. A. Wessels, 1876-78.

AMSTERDAM ACADEMY. (Amsterdam, Montgomery Co.)

The "*Amsterdam Female Seminary*" was incorporated by the Legislature March 29, 1839¹ Changed to "*Amsterdam Academy*" July 27, 1865.² Admitted by Regents February 16, 1841.

By act of March 10, 1882, the trustees were allowed to sell any real estate they might hold, and apply the proceeds in such manner as they might deem best.

Principals.

Hilbert Morgan, 1840-42.
 John McLaven, 1843-44.
 H. Cruttenden, A. M., 1845-47.
 Daniel P. Cavert, A. M., 1848-49.
 Daniel P. Cavert, A. M., 1850-53.
 Samuel Howell, A. M., 1854.
 Daniel P. Cavert, A. M., 1855-57.

Edmond O. Hovey, A. M., 1858-60.
 Wm. S. Anmock, A. M., 1861.
 Charles C. Wetsell, 1862-73.
 W. B. Sims, M. D., 1874-76.
 Wm. W. Thompson, A. M., 1876-78.
 George H. Otway, A. B., 1882.

AMSTERDAM FEMALE SEMINARY.

(See "*Amsterdam Academy*.")

ANDES COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. (Andes, Delaware Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents, July 3, 1862. Not in existence at the present time.

Principals.

John Wright, A. M., 1863-64.
 Rev. James Smeallie, A. M., 1865-66.

Rev. James Smeallie, 1867-68.
 Mrs. Sarah Smeallie, 1869-70.

ANGELICA ACADEMY. (Angelica, Allegany Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature, May 12, 1836. (Chap. 307, Laws of 1836). Not organized.

A new institution of the same name incorporated by the Regents December 31, 1859. It was distinct from the former. Burned about twenty years ago.

Principals.

John McLaven, 1860-61.
 John Smeallie, A. M., 1862.
 Pitt, A. M., 1863-64.
 J. Harkness, 1865-66.

Charles S. Richardson, A. B., 1867-68.
 Wm. D. Taylor, A. B., 1869.
 J. E. Bennett, 1870.

ANGOLA UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Angola, Erie Co.)

Admitted by the Regents, March 1, 1875.

Principals.

John Lockland, 1875.
 I. Benedict, A. B., 1876-77.

Ward D. Platt, 1878-79.
 John H. Selden, 1880.

¹ Chap. 3, Laws of 1839.

² Chap. 575, Laws of 1865.

ANTWERP LIBERAL LITERARY INSTITUTE.

(See "*Ives Seminary.*")

ARCADE ACADEMY. (Arcade, Wayne Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents, February 20, 1862.
The town authorized to raise \$8,000, May 28, 1867, to be paid in
ten equal installments. (Chap. 944, Laws of 1867.)

Principals.

William M. Benson, A. M., 1865-67.
Joseph W. Snow, 1868.
Rev. Wm. H. Rogers, 1869-70.
D. N. Burke, A. B., 1871.
Mary Wright, 1872.
S. M. Doyle, A. B., 1873.

George M. Forbes, 1874.
Ralph W. Whelan, A. B., 1875.
George M. Forbes, 1876.
Albert M. Moss, A. B., 1877-78.
Charles Goldsmith, 1880.

ARGYLE ACADEMY. (Argyle, Washington Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents, May 4, 1841.

Principals.

Daniel W. Wright, 1841-47.
Jos. McCracken and Charles H. Taylor, 1848.
Joseph McCracken, 1849.
Robert Cruikshank, 1850.
A. G. Cochran, A. B., 1851-53.
James S. Dobbin, A. B., 1854-56.
W. R. DeGarmo, 1857-58.
Joseph W. Merriam, A. M., 1859-60.
James Dobbin, A. M., 1861.
W. Wesley Eddy, A. B., 1862.
Miss Sarah L. Thompson, 1863.

Wm. McLaren, 1864-67.
Grenville M. Ingalsbe, A. B., 1868-70.
Andrew J. McNaught, 1871.
W. H. Sybrandt, 1872.
Geo. D. Slocum, 1873.
Wm. L. Klein, B. S., 1874.
A. Hadley, A. B., C. E., 1875-76.
George A. Hoadley, A. M., C. E., 1877-79.
Merritt J. Oatman, 1880.
Hiram W. Hunt, A. M., 1881-82.
M. H. Bowman, A. B., 1883.

ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

(Not incorporated; see "*Hedding Literary Institute.*")

ASTORIA INSTITUTE. (Astoria, Queens Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents, February 13, 1844, upon application
from the wardens and vestry of St. George's church in the village
of Astoria (now a part of "Long Island City"). The trustees had
erected a building at a cost of \$8,500. The sum of \$2,000 had been
contributed by Alexander U. Stevens, John Jacob Astor and others
in 1839, for the establishment of an Academy, and joined in the ap-
plication for a charter.

Principals.

John W. Brown, 1843.

Marshall Whiting and John W. Brown, 1844-47.

Marshall Whiting and R. B. Hunter, 1848.

ATTICA UNION FREE SCHOOL AND ACADEMY. (Attica, Wyoming Co.)

Organized under general act of June 18, 1853.¹ Incorporated

¹ Chap. 433, Laws of 1853.

by the Regents, January 10, 1867, An act to change and fix the number of trustees, (chap. 217, Laws of 1872.)

Principals.

Julietta Cooley, 1867.
Rev. Granville C. Waterman, 1868.

Lyman Gregory, 1869.
Thomas B. Lovell, A. M., 1870.

AUBURN ACADEMY. (Auburn, Cayuga Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents, February 14, 1815. On the 20th of April, 1825,¹ lot 88, in Sterling township was granted (except fifty acres in northwest corner), but by an amendment of April 8, 1826,² the sum of \$1,002, with interest at six per cent since former act, was given in lieu of land. By another act of April 17, 1827,³ the sum of \$2,000 was granted, upon release of claims to land, and the act of 1826 was repealed. The quorum of trustees was reduced to five, April 18, 1838.⁴

After being run for several years this Academy ceased to make reports. It was, however, reorganized under chapter 433, Laws of 1853, and continued until its building and property was transferred to the Common School system, for use as the Academic department under the name of the "Auburn Academic High School."⁵

Principals.

Noble D. Strong, A. M., 1822-23.
John A. Savage, 1824.
John C. Rudd, D. D., 1826-29.
Oliver S. Taylor, 1830-31.
Allen Fisk, 1833-35.
William Hopkins, 1836-53.
J. T. Cary, A. B., 1854-55.

Rufus Sheldon, 1856-59.
George W. Lawton, A. M., 1860.
Charles D. Lawton, A. M., 1861-64.
Charles W. Bowen, A. M., 1865-66.
Warren Higley, A. M., 1867-68.
E. A. Charlton, A. M., 1869.

AUBURN ACADEMIC HIGH SCHOOL. (Auburn, Cayuga Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature, March 19, 1866 (Chap. 176, Laws of 1866). A Free School system under a Board of Education was established in 1850, but without a High School until 1866.

Principals.

Warren Higley, 1866-67.
E. A. Charlton, A. M., 1868.
John E. Meyer, A. M., 1870-78.

Charles R. Williams, A. M., 1879.
Byron Wells, A. M., 1880-81.
E. T. Tomilson, A. M., 1882.

¹ Chap. 266, Laws of 1825.

² Chap. 128, Laws of 1826.

³ Chap. 329, Laws of 1827.

⁴ Chap. 331, Laws of 1838.

⁵ An account of this institution is given in Hall's History of Auburn, p. 100. The building erected in 1811, by the "Auburn School Association" (merged in the Academy in 1815) was burned in 1816, but rebuilt on the same site in 1823.

AUBURN FEMALE SEMINARY. (Auburn, Cayuga Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature, April 8, 1838 (Chap. 279, Laws of 1838). Admitted by Regents, February 11, 1840. Building burned in 1849, and rebuilt. Act amended and a new set of trustees appointed July 21, 1853 (Chap. 624, Laws of 1853).

Principals.

John H. Wilson, 1839-41.
Rev. J. M. Scribner, 1842-43.

George R. Rudd, 1844-47.
J. W. Walcott, A. B., 1848-49.

AUGUSTA ACADEMY. (Augusta, Oneida Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents, February 28, 1842. Discontinued about the year 1878.¹

Principals.

Annie M. Sykes, 1849.
Sophia E. Wilson, 1850.
George Robertson, 1851.
William J. Knox, A. B., 1852.
O. W. Skinner, 1853.
William J. Knox, A. B., 1854.
Joseph E. Tinker, 1855.
John Kilbourn, A. M., 1856-57.
O. H. Warren, 1858.
Miss Mary E. Parker, 1859.
Frank C. Gillett, 1860.
Miss Mary E. Parker, 1861.
Samuel S. Chase, A. B., 1862.

Miss Mary E. Parker, 1863.
Miss Anna M. Parmelee, 1864-5.
P. S. Newkirk, 1866.
Fanny M. Kellogg, 1867.
Charles G. Baldwin, 1868.
M. Louise Hovey, 1869.
Jay M. Jewett, 1870.
W. H. De Shon, 1871.
Geo. W. Miles, 1872.
Charles E. Allen, 1873.
James Winne, 1875.
Sylvia A. Light, 1876.
Harmon J. Kneeland, 1877-78.

AURORA ACADEMY. (East Aurora, Erie Co.)

As one of the enterprises undertaken about fifty years ago, with the idea of combining labor with education, the Legislature on the 10th of April, 1833,² incorporated the

AURORA MANUAL LABOR SEMINARY.

After proving unsuccessful under this form, it was changed by act of April 16, 1838,³ to the "*Aurora Academy*," and allowed to

¹ In 1834 the sum of about \$2,100 was raised for the establishment of an Academic school at Augusta Centre, and a commodious stone building was erected. The school went into successful operation, and in 1840, the sum of \$400 was raised for books and apparatus. The form of this building was peculiar, its front being semi-circular, while the rear wall was straight. In Jones' History of Oneida County, published in 1851, it is stated that Melville Adams, Rev. Benjamin Lockwood, Robert Bradshaw, J. Manross, Hewitt Bronson, G. L. Hall, Rev. Samuel Whaley, A. K. Eaton and C. Percival had been principals. Mr. Hall taught successfully during seven years.

² Chap. 301, Laws of 1832.

³ Chap. 228, Laws of 1838.

By an act passed May 1, 1864, (chap. 573) the Supervisor of Aurora was authorized to borrow on the credit of the town the sum of \$8,000 for rebuilding the Academy; to be repaid in equal annual installments by tax. This was not to be

share in the Literature Fund, upon complying with the rules of the Regents. Admitted January 29, 1839, and continued as an Academy until merged in Union Free School District No. 1, of Aurora, as the *East Aurora Union School, Academic Department.*"

Principals.

Hiram H. Barney, 1838-47.
C. Littlefield, A. B., 1849-51.
James M. Harlow, A. M., 1852.
H. J. Ward, A. M., 1853-59.
George Conant, 1860-68.
Charles W. Merritt, A. B., 1867-74.
Mary Stratton, A. B., 1875.

Donald J. Sinclair, A. M., 1876.
George A. Gary, 1876-77.
Donald J. Sinclair, 1877.
George A. Gary, 1878.
Charles W. Merritt, A. M., 1880-81.
Leslie W. Lake, 1882.

AUSABLE FORKS UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Ausable Forks, Clinton and Essex Counties.)

Admitted by the Regents November 16, 1883.

AVON ACADEMY (Avon, Livingston Co.).

Incorporated by the Legislature April 30, 1836.¹

Principals.

Eunice Stevens, 1840.
Joanna D. Appleton, 1841.

Wm. S. Curtis and Clarissa L. Curtis, 1842.
Mrs. Anna C. Strong, 1843-44.

AVON UNION SCHOOL ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Avon, Livingston Co.)

Succeeded the Academy and admitted by the Regents July 12, 1881.

Principals.

Reuben J. Wallace, 1881.

BAINBRIDGE UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Bainbridge, Chenango Co.)

Organized under general act of May 2, 1864 (Chap. 555, Laws of 1864). Admitted by Regents January 8, 1874.

Principals.

E. W. Rogers, 1874-76.
A. G. Kilmer, 1876-79.

Willis D. Graves, 1880.

BALDWINSVILLE (FREE) ACADEMY. (Baldwinsville, Onondaga Co.)

School District No. 2, of Lysander, and 18 of Van Buren, were by act of March 30, 1864,² erected into a Union Free School Dis-

done unless first approved at a special election appointed for the purpose ; but no such election was held, and this sum was not raised by tax. A tax of \$1,500 was authorized April 21, 1868 (chap. 262) to complete building and pay off indebtedness, in accordance with a *viva voce* vote at a town meeting previously held.

¹ Chap. 209, Laws of 1836. Admitted by Regents February 27, 1841.

² Chap. 94, Laws of 1864.

trict, and on the 27th of July, 1864, the school was admitted by the Regents. On the 19th of April, 1867, the Board of Education was allowed to borrow \$17,500 for the erection of a school-house for the Academic Department.¹

Principals.

L. A. Cheney, A. M., 1865-66.
W. A. Welch, 1867.
L. H. Cheney, A. M., 1868.

Abner E. Lasher, 1869-76.
Robert J. Round, A. M., 1876-79.

BALL SEMINARY.

(See "*Hoosick Falls Union School.*")

BALLSTON ACADEMY. (Ballston, Saratoga Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents, March 21, 1808. Burned twice (the last time in 1866) and abandoned.

Principals.

Richard Warn, 1817.
Daniel Waterbury, 1818.
Artimus Bishop and G. W. L. Smith, 1819.
Wm. Robertson, 1820.

Joseph Myers and John Moore, 1821.
John Moore and Theodorus Romaine, 1822.
Theodorus Romaine, 1823.
James Proudft, 1824.

BATAVIA FEMALE ACADEMY. (Batavia, Genesee Co.)

Incorporated by act of March 5, 1838.² Admitted by the Regents, February 5, 1839.

Principals.

Eliza M. Mason, 1838-39.
Clarissa Brittain, 1840.

Ruth Beardsley, 1841-42.

BATAVIA UNION SCHOOL. (Batavia, Genesee Co.)

First formed by a consolidation of districts in 1841. Organized November 3, 1853, under general act of June 18, 1853, as "Batavia Union Free School District No. 2." (Chap. 433, Laws of 1853). Admitted by Regents, February 26, 1861.³

¹ Chap. 457, Laws of 1867.

² Chap. 55, Laws of 1858.

³ In 1872 plans for an extensive school building on the most approved arrangement were prepared by A. J. Warner, of Rochester, and the building was erected in 1872-74. It is eighty-five feet front, 115 feet deep and three stories high, each corner being flanked by a tower containing staircases for separate entrances of boys and girls. The internal arrangements, heating, ventilation, etc., are carefully planned, and with very successful result. The contract for erection fixed the cost at \$40,840. To this \$25,000 in addition was voted in October 1873. The building was opened September 1, 1874, with appropriate dedication exercises, and an address was delivered by Dr. S. B. Woolworth, Secretary of the Regents.

In October 1874, the district voted the further sum of \$5,000 for grading-

Principals.

F. Wright, A. M., 1861-66.

Gardner Fuller, A. M., 1867-84.

ATH-ON-THE-HUDSON UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT (Bath-on-the-Hudson, Rensselaer Co.).

Admitted by the Regents January 13, 1876. This was Union Free School District, No. 6, of North Greenbush.

Principals.

J. S. Powell, 1876-78.

Hiram B. Wilkes, 1882—.

BEDFORD ACADEMY. (Bedford, Westchester Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature, April 8, 1826 (Chap. 129, Laws 1826). Not admitted by the Regents.¹

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE. (Bedford, Westchester Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents, April 12, 1855. In 1858, Mr. Robert Bolton and lady opened this institute as a Young Ladies' Boarding and Day Seminary. They remained fourteen years. In 1871 or 1872, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips assumed the school, and within two years were succeeded by the Rev. J. J. Cone and wife, who remained about five years. Since 1880 it has not been in operation, and proceedings have been instituted within the past year for the sale of the property. Reports have not been made to the Regents.

erecting and ornamenting the grounds. The whole was completed including all expenses, at a cost of \$75,026.97. The ordinary expenses of the school amount nearly \$8,000 a year which is raised by tax upon property assessed in 1876 at about \$2,225,000. Prof. Fuller was in 1883 appointed Principal and Superintendent.

This Academy was organized in 1807; a building erected in 1808, and a school opened on June 6, 1809. It was kept as a proprietary school until 1826. The principals have been: Rev. Daniel Crocker, John Austin Crocker (son of the former), Benjamin C. Meigs, Thomas F. Davis, John Ingersoll, Peter Smith, Samuel Robinson, Rev. Charles F. Butler (1816-17), Samuel L. Holmes (1817-30), Hugh McKon Banks (1830-35), — Vredenburg, Joseph C. Howe. (1837-42), Rev. O. Stearnes, D. D. (1842-44), Horace Reed (1844-46), Odle Close, A. Williamson (1847-52), Jas. W. Husted (1852-56), Henry Jones (1856-59), Jared P. Hoyt (1859-61), Miss Elizabeth Reynolds (1860-62), Daniel L. Dusenberre (1862-70), Alexander Reynolds, George H. Sutton (1870-73), Rev. A. H. Sloat (1873-75), Samuel Peck (1875-77), C. Le Roy Wheeler (1877-79), G. F. Williams, Jr. (1879-84). Present principal, Miss Mary E. Nash. (Hist. of Bedford Acad., prepared by five former pupils, 1877).

BERNEVILLE ACADEMY AND FEMALE SEMINARY. (Berne, Albany Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature, March 8, 1833 (Chap. 51, Laws of 1833). Preparations were made for building, but a financial failure involving many persons prevented its erection, or any organization under this act.

BETHANY ACADEMY. (Bethany, Genesee Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature, March 29, 1841 (Chap. 76, Laws of 1841). Admitted by Regents, February 28, 1842). Discontinued from want of patronage about the year 1872.

Principals.

James M. Blakesly, 1841.
Josiah Harty, 1842-44
Robert Finley, 1845.
Perez Brown, 1846-47.
S. V. Benchley, 1848.

Charles Ray, A. B., 1850.
Perez Brown, A. B., 1851-52.
Rev. Hallock Armstrong, A. M., 1853-55.
Henry R. Thayer, A. B., 1856-57.
E. W. Marsh, 1864-65.

BINGHAMTON ACADEMY.

(See "*Binghamton Central High School.*")

BINGHAMTON CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL. (Binghamton, Broome Co.)

The "*Binghamton Academy*" was incorporated by the Regents, August 23, 1842, and conducted for many years as an Academy. It ceased August 6, 1861, by being merged in a Union School district created by an act passed April 19, 1861.¹ This act divided the city into five commissioners' districts, and provided for the election of one commissioner in each, after the first, who were named in the act.

These commissioners were empowered to organize a High School or Academy, in connection with the Common School system, and this when organized might, upon compliance with the rules of the Regents, be admitted to share in the Literature Fund. The Trustees of Binghamton Academy were authorized to convey their property to the Board of Education, and new buildings might be erected, by tax, when authorized by a vote of the tax-payers of the Union district.

By an act passed March 30, 1870,² the common council might borrow the sum of \$75,000 for the purpose of purchasing a site for a High School, and the erection and furnishing of buildings thereon. The further sum of \$25,000 might be borrowed, under act of April

¹ Chap. 322, Laws of 1861.

² Chap. 126, Laws of 1870.

1872,¹ if approved at a special election to be held for that pur-

the present High School building was erected in 1871-2, and the academic department is now known as the "Binghamton Central School."

Principals.

Wilson, 1842-43.
Rollo, 1844-47.
W. Davenport, 1848.
Phelps, A. M., 1849-52.
Ogden, A. B., 1853-55.
J. S. Lyon, A. M., 1856-58.
J. Vosburg, A. M., 1859-61.

D. H. Cruttenden, A. M., 1862-63.
George Jackson, A. M., 1864-71.
Edward S. Frisbee, 1872-75.
R. B. Clark, 1876.
Charles A. Fowler, A. B., 1876-79.
Eliot R. Payson, A. B., 1880.

BLACK RIVER CONFERENCE SEMINARY.

See (" *Ives Seminary.*")

BLACK RIVER LITERARY AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTE.

See (" *Watertown High School.*")

BOOMING GROVE ACADEMY. (Blooming Grove, Orange Co.)
Incorporated by the Regents, April 1, 1811. After being closed for some eight years, the Academy was opened in 1869, and during the next five years it was quite successful. It had however a merely local influence, being a Parish Select School. A new graded school at Washingtonville has taken its place. The old Academy buildings, being used only occasionally for religious meetings, etc.

Principals.

Israel Webb, 1821.
Auguston Van Dozen, 1822.

Hector Moffatt, 1823.

BOONVILLE UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Boonville, Oneida Co.)

Established by the Regents, July 12, 1881.

Principals.

J. Buell, LL. B., 1881-82.

George V. Gorton, A. M., 1883.

BRIDGE HAMPTON LITERARY AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE. (Bridge Hampton, Suffolk Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents, November 23, 1875.

Principal.

W. Hallock, A. B., 1876

¹ Chap. 221, Laws of 1872.

BRIDGEWATER ACADEMY. (Bridgewater, Oneida Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature, April 8, 1826¹ (Chap. 123, Laws of 1826). Admitted by Regents, April 16, 1828. Discontinued about 1840, the building having become old and dilapidated and the patronage much reduced.

Principals.

Andrew Thompson, 1828-29.
Samuel Cammiel, 1830.
Aaron P. Allen, 1831.
W. Whiffen, 1833.

Hiram Wheeler, 1833.
Thomas J. Ruger and Henry O. Southworth, 1836.
Henry O. Southworth, 1837.

BROCKPORT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. (Brockport, Monroe Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents, February 15, 1842. Established in the building begun by the "Brockport College" of 1836, but not otherwise connected with it.

Succeeded by the "*Brockport Normal and Training School*" in 1866.

Principals.

Julius Bates, 1842-44.
Oliver Morehouse, 1845-46.
Jacob C. Tooker, 1847-48.
J. G. K. Truair, A. M., 1849-52.
N. P. Stanton, Jr., A. M., 1853-54.

A. J. Ensign, A. B., 1856.
David Burbank, A. M., LL. D., 1857-61.
Rev. P. J. Williams, A. M., 1862-63.
M. McVicar, A. M., 1864.

BROOKFIELD ACADEMY.

(See *Brookfield Union School, Academic Department.*)

BROOKFIELD UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Brookfield, Madison Co.)

An Academy was incorporated by the Regents, April 17, 1847, and continued until merged in the "*Brookfield Union School Academic Department.*" This was admitted by the Regents, January 9, 1880.

Principals.

Lodewick C. York, 1847.
Philander S. Woods, 1848.
Riley Taylor, 1849.
Myron M. Goodenough, A. B., 1850-51.
Lodewick C. York, 1852-53.
Daniel M. Haggert, A. B., 1854-55.
A. R. Cornwall, 1856.
Ferris Scott, 1857-58.
G. Jeffrey, 1860-62.

R. W. Wickwine, 1863-64.
Edwin Whitford, 1866-67.
A. A. Richmond, 1868.
Wm. D. Williams, 1869.
Mrs. Julia Babcock, 1870.
E. Sophia Saunders, 1873.
James H. Messenger, 1874-76.
Lyman M. Blakeman, 1876.

¹ This building, erected in 1826, cost about \$2,500 and was provided with a respectable set of apparatus. For the first ten years this Academy averaged about 100 pupils, and maintained a high standing, when it declined and died out.

Another school (not incorporated) was instituted in December, 1847, under the name of the "*Bridgewater Seminary.*" In May 1849 it was changed to the "*Bridgewater Female Seminary.*" which in 1850 had ninety pupils, and was under the charge of the Rev. D. W. Smith. (*Jones' Hist. Oneida Co.*, p. 129).

BROOKLYN COLLEGIATE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE. (Brooklyn, Kings Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents, April 7, 1857. Altered by act of March 10, 1857,¹ to increase its capital stock to not over \$100,000, and to be entitled to all the rights of an Academy. The right of conferring the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, and Bachelor of Sciences, was conferred upon this institution in 1869.

Principals.

H. Raymond, LL. D., 1857-63

David H. Cochran, Ph. D., LL. D., 1864.

BROOKLYN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES. (Brooklyn, Kings Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature, April 23, 1829 (Chap. 219, Laws of 1829). A stock company; shares, \$100. Capital, \$30,000. Admitted by the Regents.

BROOKLYN FEMALE ACADEMY. (Brooklyn, Kings Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature, May 8, 1845 (Chap. 147, Laws of 1845). Admitted by Regents, January 14, 1847. Allowed to sell property to pay debts, February 12, 1853 (Chap. 5, Laws of 1853). Succeeded by the "Packer Collegiate Institute," March 19, 1853 (Chap. 23, Laws of 1853). The building was burned about 1853.

Principal.

Enzo Crittenden, A. M., 1846-51.

BROOME ACADEMY. (Union, Broome Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature, April 30, 1839 (Chap. 331, Laws of 1839). Not organized.

BROWNVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY. (Brownville, Jefferson Co.)

Formed in pursuance of articles dated October 15, 1849, by which subscriptions were invited at \$50 a share, for the purpose of raising \$1000. Chartered by the Regents, November 28, 1849, and admitted to a participation in the Literature Fund, January 9, 1860. Did not report to the Regents. First preceptress, Miss Mary F. Bloomfield, who was succeeded by Miss H. M. Foster, and later by Rev. George B. Eastman. It was both a boarding and day school, and chiefly under Episcopal management. Discontinued.

¹ Chap. 88, Laws of 1857.

BUFFALO ACADEMY AND LITERARY INSTITUTE. (Buffalo, Erie Co.)

Reported under this name in 1829 and 1831. Probably the "*Buffalo High School Association.*"

BUFFALO CENTRAL SCHOOL. (Buffalo, Erie Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 16, 1861 (Chap. 272, Laws of 1861). Admitted by Regents, January 9, 1862.

Principals.

Oliver Arey, 1861-64.

Ray T. Spencer, A. M., Ph. D., 1865.

BUFFALO FEMALE ACADEMY. (Buffalo, Erie Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents, October 14, 1851.

Principals.

Charles E. West, LL. D., 1852-60.

Rev. Albert T. Chester, D. D., 1861.

BUFFALO FEMALE SEMINARY. (Buffalo, Erie Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature, April 23, 1831.¹ Not admitted by the Regents.

BUFFALO HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

(See "*Buffalo Literary and Scientific Institute.*")

BUFFALO LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE. (Buffalo, Erie Co.)

In 1827 an academic school was organized in Buffalo, under the name of the "*Buffalo High School Association,*" and incorporated by the Legislature on the 17th of April of that year.² It was changed to the "*Buffalo Literary and Scientific Academy,*" February 12, 1830,³ and continued until dissolved by an act passed April 21, 1846.⁴

Principals.

James M. Kay, 1829.
Theodosius Burwell, 1831-33.

Cyrus M. Fay, 1840-45.

¹ Chap. 227, Laws of 1831, Report on petition for incorporation. *Assem. Doc.* No. 293, 1831.

² Chap. 330, Laws of 1827. Act amended April 25, 1829 (Chap. 232, Laws of 1829) with respect to forfeiture of shares.

³ Chap. 32, Laws of 1830.

⁴ Chap. 88, Laws of 1846.

THE UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Cambridge, Washington Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents, March 30, 1815, as the "*Cambridge Union School, Academic Department*." Merged in the "*Cambridge Union School, Academic Department*," and received under the Regents August

Principals.

1817.	Charles H. Gardner, A. B., 1852-53.
1818.	John H. Burtis, A. B., 1854.
1819.	Daniel M. Westfall, 1855.
1821-22.	Alden P. Beals, A. M., 1856-64.
1823.	William S. Aumock, A. M., 1865-67.
1824-31.	Rev. George J. Taylor, 1868.
1833-38.	David March, Jr., 1869.
1839-40.	John P. Lansing, A. M., 1871.
1841.	Amelia Merriam, 1872.
1842.	James McCloy, 1874-75.
1843-47.	James L. King, 1876-77.
1848-49.	Merritt J. Oatman, 1878-79.
1850-1.	John G. Williams, A. M., 1880.

CAMBRIDGE WASHINGTON, ACADEMY.

"*Cambridge Union School, Academic Department*."

THE UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Camden, Oneida Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents, January 10, 1879.

Principals.

1879-81.	Frank D. Budlong, 1882.
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CANAJOHARIE ACADEMY.

"*Canajoharie Union School, Academic Department*."

CANAJOHARIE UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Canajoharie, Montgomery Co.)

"*Canajoharie Academy*" was incorporated by the Legislature, April 13, 1826.¹ Admitted by the Regents, February 26, 1867, the town allowed to raise the sum of \$2,500 by tax in aid of the academy, April 12, 1867.² Merged in the "*Canajoharie Union School, Academic Department*," which was organized August 1, 1877, occupying the former Academic building. Admitted by the Regents, July 11, 1877.

Principals.

1827-28.	Daniel B. Hager, 1844-48.
1829.	T. Bibb Bradley, 1849.
1830.	Elias B. Glen, A. B., 1850-51.
1831.	Marshall Ingalls, A. M., 1852-54.
1833-36.	Jacob Wilson, A. M., 1865-67.
1837-38.	I. B. Chote, A. M., 1868-70.
1839-40.	R. P. Orr, A. M., 1878-80.
1841-43.	Charles F. Wheelock, B. S., 1881 ———.

¹ 67, Laws of 1826.

² 82, Laws of 1867.

CANANDAIGUA ACADEMY. (Canandaigua, Ontario Co.)

On the 28th of January, 1791, Nathaniel Gorham and Oliver Phelps, the owners of vast tracts of land in Ontario and other counties, gave 6,000 acres of land, for the establishing an Academy at Township 10, in the Second Range (now Canandaigua).

On the 4th of May, 1795, the Regents granted a charter to an Academy at Canandaigua, and by a subsequent deed dated January 1, 1799, explanatory of the former, the lands were expressly given to this Academy.¹

The subscriptions in lands and money, when converted into cash, amounted to \$4,581, although the land itself had been estimated by Mr. Oliver Phelps at \$25,000. An Academic school was opened in the spring of 1803, in a new building, and from that time onward the Academy has had uninterrupted existence.

In May, 1812, a committee was appointed to memorialize the Legislature and urge the claims of the Academy to be erected into a College, but the journals of that year do not show that the application was made. In 1833-5 the building was remodeled and enlarged, covered with brick, raised one story, and extended by wings east and west, forming a large, finely proportioned and well arranged building for school and family purposes.

This revival of interest was awakened by Mr. Henry Howe, the principal, who remained in charge until 1849. In 1853, Mr. N. T. Clarke became principal, and continued until 1882. In a history of the Academy published in the catalogue of 1876, Mr. Clarke gives many details of the early years of the institution, and statistics of its operations during the long period of his connection with it. He

¹ In this deed he declared, that it was the original intention and mutual agreement of the grantors "that part of the lands conveyed in the aforesaid deed should be exclusively appropriated to the purpose of promoting in the minds of the youth to be educated at said Academy, an ardent attachment to National liberty and the just rights of man; and also to the purpose of assisting to raise up humble merit depressed by poverty, to a condition of extensive usefulness to the community."

The sum of twenty dollars a year was accordingly set apart as a prize for the best oration on "The transcendent excellence of a genuine Representative Government, effectually securing equal liberty, founded on the rights of man." The residue of the profits arising from the lands was to be exclusively applied "toward educating such young men as having bright intellects and amiable dispositions, bid fair to be useful members of the community, but from the incompetency of their resources are unable, without assistance from the fund hereby appropriated, to acquire a suitable share of literary information to enable them to do extensive good to their fellow men."

estimated that more than 7,000 persons had been taught in the Academy, of whom more than 500 had gone from thence to College, or to higher professional schools. He presented a summary of the subsequent employments of the seventy-two teachers who had been associated with him, often as a first step to something higher.

The Academy in 1830 first organized a teachers' class, and since that time nearly five hundred young men had entered that department, and four-fifths of this number under Mr. Clarke's instruction.

At the beginning of the war in 1861, the greatest enthusiasm was felt among the students, and so many of them enlisted, that but few young men were left. Teachers and scholars went together, and in one class in particular, but one was left, but only because he was too young for enlistment. In 1866, two teachers and twenty-three pupils were returned soldiers.

Principals.

Dudley Saltonstall, 1806-7.
Rev. Eliphalet B. Coleman, 1808-9.
Nathaniel Jacob, Jr., 1810-11.
N. Jacob, Jr., and — Church, 1812-13.
William Howes, 1813.
Rev. Ezra Wilber, —.
Rev. Jas. Stevenson, 1818.

Ichabod Spencer.
George Wilson.
Henry Howe, 1828-49.
George Willson and N. T. Clarke, 1849.
Marcus Willson, 1849-53.
Noah T. Clarke, A. M., Ph. D., 1853-82.
George R. Smith, A. M., 1883 —.

CANASERAGA UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Canaseraga, Allegany Co.)

Admitted by the Regents, January 9, 1880.

Principals.

D. D. Babcock, 1880.

Marvin L. Spooner, A. M., 1881.

CANASTOTA UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Canastota, Madison Co.)

Organized under general act of June 18, 1853. (Chap. 433, Laws of 1853). Admitted by Regents January 13, 1871.

Principals.

Aaron White, A. M., 1871-79.

James Winnie, A. M., 1880.

CANDOR FREE ACADEMY. (Candor, Tioga Co.)

Organized under act of May 2, 1864 (Chap. 555, Laws of 1864). Admitted by Regents, January 12, 1871.

Principals.

Lemuel D. Vose, 1871-73.
Leroy D. Farnham, 1874-79.
George L. Graham, 1879-80.

Charles B. Van Wie, 1881.
Henry H. Roberts, Ph. B., 1882.

CANISTEO ACADEMY. (Canisteco, Steuben Co.)

Incorporated by Regents, March 16, 1868. The town of Canisteco was authorized by act of May 5, 1868,¹ to raise \$1,000 in aid of this Academy, and thereafter such sums as might be voted for this purpose.

Principals.

Rev. J. S. Bingham, 1871-73.
Ira Sayles, A. M., 1874.

Wellington Lamont, A. M., 1875-76.
D. M. Estee, A. M., 1876.

CANTON ACADEMY.

(See "*Canton Union School, Academic Department.*")

CANTON UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Canton, St. Lawrence Co.)

Preliminary measures begun May 16, 1831, for the organization of "*Canton Academy.*" On the 8th of May 1835,² a tax of \$500 upon the town was authorized to be invested in a mortgage, and the interest applied toward the support of a classical school, "heretofore known as the Canton Academy." A similar tax annually for three years was authorized April 4, 1837,³ the proceeds to be paid to Trustees of Gospel and School lot, for benefit of Academy. Incorporated by act of April 24, 1837.⁴ By act of April 12, 1842,⁵ the sum of \$250 a year might be raised. Admitted by the Regents, January 23, 1840.

Merged in the *Canton Union School Academic Department* under chapter 555, Laws of 1864.

Principals.

George H. Wood, 1838-41.
David Black, 1841-42.
Sanford Halbert, 1842-43.
Charles Williams, 1843-44.
Franklin Wood, 1844-48.
Edward W. Johnson, 1848-49.
Abel Wood, A. B., 1849-50.
Franklin Wood, A. M., 1850-52.
Edward M. Johnson, A. B., 1853-56.
J. B. Ellis, A. M., 1857.
E. W. Johnson, A. M., 1858-59.

Henry F. C. Nichols, A. M., 1860-61.
James W. Grush, A. M., 1862-64.
Wm. F. Ball, 1865-66.
Wm. A. Ely, 1867-68.
H. R. Burrington, A. M., 1869-70.
John S. Miller, A. B., 1871.
W. W. Thompson, 1872.
A. P. Stowell, 1873-75.
N. W. Evans, 1876-78.
Frank McCloskey, A. M., 1879.
John E. Cheethan, 1880.

CARLISLE SEMINARY. (Carlisle, Schoharie Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents, October 23, 1853, and built by a stock company, at a cost of \$24,000. It was opened in November, 1853, and closed in March, 1855. It had accommodations for about 300 boarders.

¹ Chap. 610, Laws of 1868.

³ Chap. 151, Laws of 1837.

² Chap. 241, Laws of 1835.

⁴ Chap. 251, Laws of 1837.

⁵ Chap. 281, Laws of 1842.

CARTHAGE UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Carthage, Jefferson Co.)

Organized under general act of May 2, 1864 (Chap. 555, Laws of 1864). Admitted by Regents June 2, 1871. Continued as an academic school until the building was burned in the great fire in Carthage, October 20, 1884, which destroyed every school-house in the village.

Principals.

Melville Morse, 1872.

Rev. J. Dunbar Houghton, A. M., 1873-75.

A. H. Brown, 1875-79.

B. W. Purcell, 1880.

A. H. Brown, 1881.

Frank E. Arthur, A. B., 1882.

Dayton P. Stowell, 1883.

CARY COLLEGIATE SEMINARY. (Oakfield, Genesee Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents, May 16, 1849.

Principals.

Werden Reynolds, 1845.

Benjamin B. Richards, 1846-47.

Carleton P. Maples, 1848.

Rev. Bela Fancher, 1849-50.

Elizur N. Manley, 1851.

Marion M. Baldwin, 1852-53.

Marion M. Baldwin and Donald G. Fraser, A. M., 1854-55.

Donald G. Fraser, A. M., 1856.

G. C. V. Eastman, A. M., 1857-60.

A. E. Burt, 1861.

H. V. Gardner, A. M., 1862-64.

Rev. James Coe, A. M., 1865-74.

Melville A. Kellogg, 1875-76.

Rev. Charles H. Kellogg, 1876-78.

Rev. H. M. Brown, A. B., 1879-81.

Reginald H. Coe, A. B., 1882.

CASTILE UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Castile, Wyoming Co.)

Organized under general act of May 2, 1864.¹ Admitted by Regents, October 31, 1873.

Principals.

J. S. Forbes, 1874.

G. W. F. Buck, 1875.

J. S. Forbes, 1876.

H. H. Snell, 1876.

CATSKILL ACADEMY. (Catskill, Greene Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents, March 12, 1804. Known at an early period as "Union Hall of Catskill."

Principals. (Imperfect List.)

Rev. Richard Bradford (of Oxford), 1804-5.

Rev. John Reed, 1806.

Hezekiah Woodruff, 1810.

Ashbald Strong, 1812.

Joseph Whiteby, 1813-14.

John B. Whitesby, 1816.

CATSKILL CLASSICAL SCHOOL. (Catskill, Greene Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature, April 25, 1832.² No reports received.

CATSKILL FEMALE SEMINARY. (Catskill, Greene Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature, March 24, 1820.³ Not organized.

¹ Chap. 555, Laws of 1864.

² Chap. 284, Laws of 1832.

³ Chap. 106, Laws of 1820.

CATSKILL FREE ACADEMY. (Catskill, Greene Co.)

Organized under chapter 433, Laws of 1853. Admitted by the Regents, January 10, 1868.

Principals.

S. B. Howe, A. B., 1867.
Rev. W. C. McCarthy, A. M., 1868-69.
Wm. P. McLaury, 1870-73.

James Barkley, 1874-76.
George W. Cawkins, A. M., 1876-81.
James V. D. Ayers, A. M., 1882—.

CAYUGA ACADEMY.

(See "*Cayuga Lake Academy.*")

CAYUGA LAKE ACADEMY. (Aurora, Cayuga Co.)

Cayuga Academy was incorporated by the Regents, March 23, 1801. Received a grant of 275 acres from the North part of lot 86, in Scipio, March 21, 1806.¹ Lot 36, in Aurelius, was granted to the Academies of Cayugn county in 1813.² It being found that the latter had been given to Union College, lot 89, in Cato, was given March 25, 1814.³ Number of trustees reduced to nine, of whom three were to be chosen annually.⁴ The qualifications and quorum of trustees were defined May 26, 1853.⁵ Changed to "*Cayuga Lake Academy,*" January 13, 1860.

Principals. (Imperfect list.)

John Ely, 1803.
Rev. Hezekiah N. Woodruff, A. M., 1804-6.
Ephraim G. Swift, A. B., 1807.
John Kirby, 1808.
William Howes, 1811-13.
Solomon Strong, A. B., 1814-15.
Mason O. Fitch, A. B., 1817.
Medad Pomeroy, A. B., 1817-18.
Daniel Page, 1819.
Salmon Strong, A. B., 1820-23.
Edwin Stevens, 1829.
Salem Town, 1830-34.
Lewis Bixby, 1837-38.
James T. Foster, 1839.
George W. Schenck, 1840.
Edward Cooper, 1841-42.

George B. Glendenning, 1843-44.
Charles J. Brundige, 1845-46.
R. M. Wanzer, 1847.
Isaac Gray, 1848-50.
Ira M. Simpson, 1851.
Charles L. Porter, A. M., 1852-53.
Westel Willoughby, A. B., 1854-55.
Rollin C. Welch, A. M., 1856.
Rev. W. C. Boyce, A. M., 1857-58.
D. L. Parmlee, A. M., 1859-63.
Warren Higley, A. B., 1864-66.
J. W. Stevens, A. M., 1867-68.
Warren Higley, A. M., 1869.
Charles Kelsey, A. M., 1870-80.
Charles K. Hoyt, 1881.

CAZENOVIA SEMINARY. (Cazenovia, Madison Co.)

A Methodist institution under the name of the "*Seminary of the Genesee Conference,*" was incorporated by the Legislature April 6, 1825.⁶ Admitted by Regents, January 29, 1829. Changed March 24, 1829⁷ to "*The Seminary of the Genesee and Oneida Confer-*

¹ Chap. 73, Laws of 1806.

² Chap. 199, Laws of 1812-13.

³ Chap. 71, Laws of 1814.

⁴ Chap. 110, Laws of 1844.

⁵ Chap. 260, Laws of 1853.

⁶ Chap. 86, Laws of 1825.

⁷ Chap. 70, Laws of 1829. Efforts commenced in 1823, and in August, 1824, a school was opened in the old court-house of Madison county at Cazenovia, still used as the chapel. This had been sold to the Methodists in 1817, on the transfer of the county seat to Morrisville, and used for some years as their church. A dormitory building was erected in 1831.

ences;" in 1835¹ to "*The Oneida Conference Seminary*;" in 1870² to "*The Central New York Conference Seminary*," and in 1874³ to "*The Cazenovia Seminary*."

In 1852, the building known as "Williams Hall" was rected, and named in memory of John Williams who was twenty-six years an active member of the Board of Trustees. In 1866, a building, formerly erected as a dormitory for ladies, was replaced by a larger and more attractive building, and in 1870, a still further enlargement was added for domestic department. In July, 1875, the institution celebrated its semi-centennial, and the proceedings published in a book entitled "*The Fifty years of Cazenovia Seminary*."⁴

By an amendment of the charter, granted by the Regents July 7, 1875, the Trustees were made elective by the Central New York Conference in three classes, and for terms of three years.

Principals and some of the Teachers under former and present names.

(The names of the Principals are in Italics.)

<i>Nathaniel Porter</i> , A. M., 1824.	Edward Bannister, D. D. (afterward of University of California).
<i>Augustus W. Smith</i> , LL. D. (afterward President Wesleyan University, Middletown), 1827.	Ammi B. Hyde, D. D. (afterward of Allegany College).
D. D. Whedon, D. D., LL. D.	John W. Armstrong, D. D. (afterward Principal of Fredonia Normal School).
<i>J. Wadsworth Tyler</i> , A. M.	J. C. Van Benschoten, LL. D. (afterward Professor in Wesleyan University).
<i>William C. Larrable</i> , D. D.	W. P. Coddington A. M. (afterward Professor in Syracuse University).
<i>John Johnston</i> , LL. D. (afterward Professor in Wesleyan University, Middletown)	<i>Edward G. Andrews</i> , A. M., D. D. (now a bishop in Methodist Episcopal Church), 1856-62
<i>William H. Allen</i> , LL. D. (afterward President Girard College).	Edward Learning (since Superintendent of Public Instruction, Wisconsin).
<i>George Peck</i> , D. D.	A. S. Graves, A. M., 1863-64.
<i>Fanford Colburn</i> .	Winfield S. Smyth, A. M., 1870-78.
<i>Ierman M. Johnson</i> , D. D. (afterward President Dickinson College)	E. Walter Hall, A. M., 1879
<i>Nelson Rounds</i> , D. D. (afterward President Willamette University).	James D. Phelps, A. M., 1881.
<i>George H. Hapgood</i> , D. D.	<i>Isaac H. Clements</i> , A. M., 1884.
<i>Jerry Bannister</i> (afterward Professor in Garrett Biblical Institute).	
<i>Moswick Hawley</i> , D. D.	

CENTRAL NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

(See "*Cazenovia Seminary*.")

CHAMBERLAIN INSTITUTE. (Randolph, Cattaraugus Co.)

The "*Randolph Academy Association*" was incorporated by the Regents January 24, 1851, as a stock company; shares, \$25. Changed, April 11, 1866⁵ to the "*Chamberlain Institute*," and

¹ Chap. 242, Laws of 1835.

² This change was made by the Regents, August 3, 1870.

³ Changed by the Regents, January 8, 1874.

⁴ A historical sketch of this institution will also be found in the Regents' Report of 1877, pp. 682-688.

⁵ Chap. 547, Laws of 1866.

named from Benjamin Chamberlain, who gave a substantial endowment.¹

Principals.

Samuel G. Love, A. M., 1850-53.
 Rev. Fayette Durbin, A. M., 1853.
 Henry S. Welton, A. M., 1854-55.
 Rev. J. W. B. Clark, A. M., 1855-57.
 Rev. William H. Marsh, A. M., 1857-58.
 Rev. Otis R. Gibson, A. M., 1858-59.

Samuel G. Love, A. M., 1859-64.
 Rev. Charles H. Holloway, A. M., 1864-65.
 Erastus Crosby, A. M., 1865-67.
 Rev. A. S. Dobbs, A. M., 1867-69.
 Ruggles E. Post, A. M., 1868-70.
 Rev. James T. Edwards, A. M., D. D., 1870-74.

CHAMPLAIN ACADEMY.

(See "*Champlain Union School, Academic Department.*")

CHAMPLAIN UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Champlain, Clinton Co.)

The "*Champlain Academy*" was incorporated by the Regents, August 23, 1842. Merged in the "*Champlain Union School, Academic Department*," under chap. 555, Laws of 1864, and admitted by the Regents January 9, 1873, there being no interruption between them. The Union School was established in November, 1861, and the Academy, with the consent of its trustees, was conveyed to the Board of Education of Union Free School District No. 1.

¹ Mr. Chamberlain was born at Mt. Vernon, Maine, July 31, 1791, and died at Ellicottville, N. Y., February 10, 1868. He was a lumberman and lumber merchant, and possessed a very limited education, but was endowed by nature with a vigorous understanding. Like most marked men of strong wills, he was not without great faults of character, but his constant efforts in behalf of education, and his generous provisions to secure its benefits to the youth of our land, his love for the church of his choice, and frequent gifts to religious and benevolent enterprises, show him to have been a man of broad views and profound sympathies. The Rev. A. S. Dobbs was doubtless the means of bringing Mr. C.'s mind to a favorable view of an endowment. (*Hist. Sketch of the Chamberlain Institute in Catalogue of 1875-76.*)

The act of 1866 allowed the Erie Conference of the M. E. Church to appoint trustees, and fill vacancies as they occurred in classes. Mr. C. gave also to Allegany College (Meadvile, Pa.), very liberally, his gifts to the College and to this Academy being nearly \$100,000 in his lifetime and \$400,000 by will. But a part of the latter was lost in the courts. (43 *N. Y. Reports*, p. 424.)

By an act passed April 27, 1869, this Academy was allowed to take property already bequeathed, the income of which did not exceed \$15,000 a year. The original Academy lot was about seven acres in extent. The citizens having bought thirty acres more, Judge Chamberlain built a large boarding hall at a cost of \$50,000. Of his endowment, about \$40,000 was finally secured by the school, but for the legal defects in title it would have had about \$200,000.

The boarding hall was burned March 16, 1872, with the library and cabinet: but within a year it was replaced by the citizens without using the invested fund, and it is better than before.

Principals.

Hyde, 1843-44.
 Leming, 1845-46.
 Arham, A. B., 1848-50.
 Dixon, A. B., 1851-53.
 M., 1854-56.
 Bass, A. M., 1857-61.
 Abbin, 1862.
 Ada, 1863.

W. W. Bass, A. M., 1864-66.
 E. F. Toof, A. M., 1867.
 George A. Mosher, A. B., 1868.
 P. F. Burke, 1869.
 George P. Collins, 1870.
 S. H. Foster, 1871-72.
 Herbert C. Adams, 1873-75.
 B. T. Holcomb, 1876.

QUA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. (Stockton, Chautauqua Co.)
 orated by the Regents, April 21, 1857. (Not organized.)

GAY UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Chateaugay,
 Franklin Co.)
 ted by Regents, July 12, 1881.

Principals.

and Hill, A. M., 1882.

ERRY VALLEY ACADEMY. (Cherry Valley, Otsego Co.)
 orated by the Regents, February 8, 1796. Converted into
 Seminary in 1850, under Charles G. Hazeltine; enlarged
 ection of dormitories, mortgaged heavily, and sold to sat-
 nortgage. A boys' school was taught along with the semi-
 the whole was discontinued in 1866 and the building is
 tel.
 cademy was revived in 1881 in a different property held by
 harine Roseboom, but has not yet been received under the
 of the Regents.

Principals.

k, 1805.
 itten, 1806.
 ilop, 1807.
 aylord, 1810.
 y, 1811.
 rt, 1812.
 1816.
 1816-18.
 McFarlane, 1819.
 man, 1820-21.
 ampbell, 1821-23.
 es, 1823.
 gswell, 1823-29.
 , 1830.

Zenas Bliss, 1831.
 Dan Marvin, 1833.
 Rev. John Smith, 1834-35.
 Charles Kilbourn, 1836.
 Charles Kilbourn and Bloomfield Wall, 1837.
 Joseph R. Dixon, 1838-39.
 J. W. Tayler, 1840-44.
 James H. Carruth, 1845.
 James H. Carruth and R. N. Austin, 1846.
 R. N. Austin, 1847.
 Alonzo Phelps, 1848.
 Charles G. Hazeltine, A. M., 1849-60.
 A. B. Campbell, 1862.
 John L. Sawyer, 1863-65.

[Since the revival of the Academy in 1881.]

ek, A. B., 1881-82.
 er, 1883.

Rev. A. McMaster, A. M., 1884

CHESTER ACADEMY.

ce *Chester Union School, Academic Department.*)

CHESTER UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Chester Academy was incorporated by the Regents Feb-
 , 1844. Merged in the "*Chester Union School, Academic*

Department." Changed November 6, 1869, and occupying former academic premises.

Principals.

William Bross, 1844-47.
Rev. Phineas Robinson, A. M., 1848-58.
Rev. H. Osborn, 1857-59.
Edward Orton, A. M., 1860-65.
Arthur Phinney, 1866-67.
Henry P. Robinson, 1868.

David R. Feagles, 1869.
Andrew H. Hart, 1870-73.
William Simpson, 1874-76.
James S. Eaton, 1877-79.
Benjamin C. Nevins, A. M., 1880-81.
John D. Brownell, 1882.

CHILI SEMINARY. (North Chili, Monroe Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 14, 1869.

Principals.

George W. Anderson, 1870.
B. T. Roberts, A. M., 1874-76.
Benson H. Roberts, A. B., 1877-78.

Albert H. Stilwell, A. B., 1879-81.
Benson H. Roberts, A. M., 1882.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' ACADEMY, OF ALBANY. (Albany, N. Y.)

Incorporated by the Regents August 3, 1869.

Principals.

Brother Hugh, 1870-75.
Brother Benedict, 1876.

Brother Severlon, 1880.

CINCINNATUS ACADEMY. (Cincinnati, Cortland Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents April 21, 1857. Charter declared absolute January 14, 1858.

Principals.

A. P. Kelsey, A. B., 1857-59.
Chester F. Short, A. M., 1860-62.
Charles N. Stowers, A. B., 1863.
Ambrose Blunt, A. B., 1864-65.
Charles E. Babcock, A. B., 1868.

R. L. Thatcher, A. M., 1869-70.
George A. Haven, 1871.
E. C. Wheeler, 1872-77.
Rev. Edson Rodgers, M. A., 1878-83.
Myron E. Carmen, A. M., 1883.

CLARENCE ACADEMY.

(See "*Parker Union School.*")

CLARENCE CLASSICAL UNION SCHOOL.

(See "*Parker Union School.*")

CLARKSON ACADEMY. (Clarkson, Monroe Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 17, 1835.

Principals.

Reuben Nason, 1835.
Rev. Norris Bull, 1836-41.
Rev. Abner Goodell, 1842-44.
James C. Knapp, 1845-46.

Duncan E. Cameron, 1847-48.
Rev. Jeremiah Butler, A. B., 1850-53.
Alanson Wedge, A. M., 1854.
Edward Danforth, A. M., 1856.

CLARKSON HIGH SCHOOL. (Clarkson, Monroe Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 16, 1859.¹

¹ Chap. 154, Laws of 1859. Amendatory acts were passed February 18, 1860 (chap. 38); April 11, 1866 (chap. 511); and May 24, 1876 (chap. 394). These chiefly related to the boundaries of the school district.

CLAVERRACK ACADEMY. (Claverack, Columbia Co.)

incorporated by the Legislature April 25, 1831. Admitted by its acts February 5, 1839. A private Academy was undertaken at Claverack in 1777, called "*Washington Seminary*," and a building completed in 1779, under the efforts of the Rev. John Gabriel

Dudley Baldwin taught the Classics, and Abraham Fonda the English branches, while Dr. Gebhard had general supervision of the school. In 1780, N. Meigs was employed. He was succeeded by Andrew Mayfield Carshore, who taught more than twenty years. The school continued until 1825, and it was changed to a Common School.

In 1839 a new enterprise was started by the Rev. Richard D. Webb, resulting in the incorporation of Claverack Academy in 1854, which merged in the following institution in 1854:

Principals.

1. Mahon, 1831.
2. Webb, 1834.
3. Andrews, 1835.
4. Good, 1837.
5. Dederick, 1838.
6. Van Ford, 1839-41.

Samuel W. Fisher, 1842.
William C. Hornfager, 1843-44.
Henry P. Coon, 1845-46.
Isaac Wortendyke, 1847-48.
Gad Lyman, 1851.
Rev. John Bell, 1853.

CLAVERRACK ACADEMY AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE. (Claverack, Columbia Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents June 14, 1854. Succeeded the Claverack Academy," a new building being erected in 1854.²

Principals.

1. Hannister, A. M., Charles H. Garfield, A. M., Ph. D., Principal, 1854, and Rev. Ira C. Boice, A. M., 1857, and since 1869 President.

The average number of students in this institution from 1855 to 1879 inclusive, was 391. During these years it received \$21,014.40 from the Regents.

The building of 1829 was built by a stock company, the shares being \$25, and the building raised \$1,200. The building was two stories high, with three rooms on each floor. It had a library of 286 volumes and \$32 worth of apparatus. In twenty-five years the average income was \$522.23, and attendance 49.

The building has a front of 158 feet, a depth of 40 feet, and wings on either side. From the centre a chapel extends back 90 feet. The building is two stories high, with attic and basement finished, and cost \$35,220. The whole, including furniture, etc., cost \$51,151.29.

A new building was erected in 1864, 50 feet by 80 feet in size and two stories high, at a cost of \$6,000.

The historical sketch of this institution is given in the Regents' Report for 1879, pp. 657-681.

At the quarter of a century of the present corporation and the centennial of the Washington Seminary, was celebrated June 9 to 13, 1879.

On the 11th of March, 1869, the Regents conferred upon this institution the right to confer degrees upon young women, to the same extent as that enjoyed by other Female Colleges in the State, but only until completion of a full course of four years, and upon proper examinations.¹

CLERMONT ACADEMY. (Clermont, Columbia Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 26, 1834.² Admitted by the Regents February 26, 1839.

Principals.

Ephraim H. Hudson, 1838.

George W. Kretsinger, 1839.

CLIFTON SPRINGS FEMALE SEMINARY. (Clifton Springs, Ontario Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature May 11, 1868.³

CLINTON ACADEMY. (East Hampton, Suffolk Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents November 17, 1787 — oldest incorporated Academy in the State.⁴ Closed about 1831. The building is kept in repair by the rental of the lower floor for a town hall, the upper room being rented for an artist's studio. The trustees still maintain their organization, and a revival of the Academy is still in hope.

Principals. (Imperfect List.) ✕

William Payne.
Lyman Beecher, 1804.
David Gardner and Richard Storrs, 1805.
Ebenezer Phillips, 1807.
Abraham Parsons, 1810-14.
Russell Greene, 1815.
Samuel Wade, 1816.
Isaac A. Hawley, 1817.
Nehemiah Brown, 1818-19.
David Gardiner, 1820-22.
David Gardiner, Jr. and David Barker, 1823.
James M. Hunting, 1824-25.
Joseph D. Condit, 1826-27.
Randolph Cammel, 1830-31.
Roger G. Ely, 1833.
Robert D. Gardner, 1834-35.
James M. Harlow, 1836.

Jarvis McDuffie, 1837.
Addison L. Hunt, 1838.
Ralph Dayton, 1839-40.
Henry G. L. Livingston, 1841-42.
Howland Dawes, 1843.
Elias T. White, 1844-45.
Charles D. Buck, 1846-47.
Charles S. Williams, 1848.
Thomas Jefferson King, A. B., 1849.
Charles S. Williams, A. B., 1850-51.
C. B. Dorrance, A. B., 1852.
C. S. Williams, A. B., 1855-56.
George R. Howell, A. B., 1859.
J. L. Fordham, A. M., 1861-63.
S. M. Gardner, 1864-65.
C. S. Joslyn, A. M., 1867-68.

¹ According to this ordinance this power is to cease whenever any dividends are made to the stockholders, the Board being of opinion that an institution empowered to confer degrees should not be a source of revenue or income to any donor to its funds. The Preparatory Departments are continued as before.

² Chap. 191, Laws of 1834.

³ Chap. 807, Laws of 1868.

⁴ In *Thompson's Hist. of Long Island* (2d ed. i. 323), the Rev. Samuel Buell and Mr. Wm. Payne are mentioned as the most active founders. The former was a grandfather of Dr. S. B. Woolworth, for many years Secretary of the Board of Regents; the latter became first teacher.

CLINTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL. (Clinton, Oneida Co.)

incorporated by the Legislature March 28, 1817 (Chap. 119, Laws 1817). Admitted by the Regents February 26, 1828. Male and female departments separately organized and instructed. Female department known as "Houghton Seminary" now under a separate charter.

Principals.

Cushman, 1827.
Sawyer, 1828.
John Strong, 1829-39.
Williams, 1840.
Williams, Edward North, Wm. H. Paddock, 1841.
Wm. H. Paddock, 1842.
John Strong, 1843-46.
Strong, Rev. H. H. Kellogg, 1847-49.
W. Hubbard, A. B., 1850.

Gilbert Wilcox, 1851.
Henry S. Wilson, A. B., 1852.
Edward P. Powell, A. B., 1853.
H. P. Bristol, A. M., 1854.
Anna Chipman, 1859-61.
John C. Gallup, M. D., 1862-75.
Rev. Isaac O. Best, John C. Gallup, A. M., M. D., 1875-78.
Rev. Isaac O. Best, A. M., 1879.

CLINTON LIBERAL INSTITUTE. (Originally located at Clinton, Oneida Co.; now at Fort Plain, Montgomery Co.)

incorporated by the Legislature April 29, 1834.¹ Admitted by Regents March 29, 1836, under the management of the Universalist denomination. Allowed by act of April 11, 1877,² to sell and purchase in a new location, and under this authority the institution was removed to Fort Plain, Montgomery county, the Trustees having purchased and enlarged the premises formerly belonging to "Fort Plain Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute." The former name is retained since removal, to secure certain bequests. The large building occupied by the female department was sold for a small sum, and is used as a school for boys, under the name of "Oakland Hall." A stone building reverted to an estate, having been given for school purposes.

Principals. (Male Department.)

J. B. Thamm, 1836-37.
Timothy Clowes, 1838-41.
Soule, 1842.

B. Birdsall, 1843.
C. L. Feber, 1844.
Thomas G. Sawyer, 1845-48.

chap. 206, Laws of 1834, amended May 7, 1844 (chap. 308); April 21, 1868 (chap. 266).

chap. 105, Laws of 1877. An act for classifying the Board of Trustees was passed May 25, 1878 (chap. 311).

The charter of this institution was modified January 8, 1874, by providing that vacancies in the Board of Trustees should be filled by the remaining members of the board, instead of the Universalist Convention of the State of New York, and the power of that body in the management of the institution was declared null and void.

This amendment was however repealed by the Regents January 15, 1875, and the institution restored to its former relations.

(Female Department.)

Almira Meech, 1836-37.	A. White, A. B., 1859.
Louisa M. Barker, 1838-40.	H. A. Dearborn, A. B., 1860-64.
Mrs. A. B. Gordon, 1841.	Wyman C. Tickett, A. B., 1865.
Rev. Thomas J. Sawyer, A. M., D. D., 1849-51.	Edward E. Spalding, A. B., 1866-67.
P. A. Towne, 1852.	Paul R. Kendall, 1868-69.
Absalom G. Gaines, A. B., 1853.	Arthur G. Lewis, A. B., 1870-72.
Samuel Ramsey, 1854.	F. L. Backus, A. B., 1874-75.
Rev. J. A. Aspinwall, 1855-56.	J. Thornton Osmond, A. M., 1876-77.
Miss H. M. Parkhurst, 1857-58.	Charles V. Parsell, A. M., 1880 —.

CLINTON SEMINARY. (Clinton, Oneida Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 15, 1842. Organized in 1842, and conducted two or three years by the Rev. H. H. Kellogg, as a Young Ladies' Seminary. In 1844, it was purchased by the Free Will Baptist denomination, and opened to both sexes. Under the new management, its accommodations were soon found too limited, and the premises of the "Oneida Institute" at Whitesboro were purchased (August 23, 1844) for its use. (See "*Whitestown Seminary.*")

Principals.

John J. Butler, 1842.

John Fullerton, 1843-44.

CLOVER STREET SEMINARY. (Brighton, Monroe Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 7, 1848.¹ Admitted by the Regents February 23, 1849. Founded by Issaac Moore, to whom was given the power of filling vacancies in the Board of Trustees.

The institution became the property of Mrs. C. A. Brewster, who died October 13, 1855. A school was carried on by J. G. Cogswell, till the spring of 1857, when the premises were rented to Prof. Sawyer, who continued about a year. It was then sold on two mortgages amounting to \$3,500, and ceased to be an incorporated Seminary. A boys' school was afterward taught a few years by a Mr. Drum, and finally given up. The building is now converted into a private dwelling.

Principals.

Celestia A. Bloss, 1848.
Mrs. Celestia A. Brewster, 1849-55.

Caroline A. Comstock, 1856.
Edwin S. Gilbert, A. B., 1857.

CLYDE HIGH SCHOOL. (Clyde, Wayne Co.)

Incorporated by act of April 24, 1834.² Placed under the visitation of the Regents, by act of May 15, 1876, and again July 12, 1881.

¹ Chap. 199, Laws of 1848.

² Chap. 175, Laws of 1834. Act amended April 12, 1842 (chap. 268); April 14, 1858 (chap. 192); and May 15, 1876 (chap. 332).

Principals.

Jolly, 1881-82.

Edward Hayward, A. M., 1883.

SKILL UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Cobleskill,
Schoharie Co.)

Organized under general act of May 2, 1864 (Chap. 555, Laws of
Admitted by Regents June 10, 1873.

Principals.

G. Kelmer, 1873-74.

Charles E. Boss, 1877-80.

Bachman, 1875.

P. F. Burke, A. M., 1881.

P. Orr, A. M., 1876.

COLGATE ACADEMY. (Hamilton, Madison Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents June 17, 1853, as the "*Grammar
of Madison University.*" A beautiful and commodious
nic building was erected in 1873, at a cost (including grounds)
,000, by James B. Colgate, Esq., of New York, in memory
ose parents the trustees changed the name in that year.

The building stands on spacious grounds adjoining the University
seminary, but at a considerable distance from the University
is and in close proximity with the village. It is 100 by 60
in size, and three stories high besides basement and Mansard

The Academy is under the control of the corporation of Mad-
ison University and forms a part of its general system of education.
A special endowment has been specially provided by James B. Col-
gate of New York, and John B. Trevor, in about equal proportions,
amounting to \$30,000. All expenditures above the income of this

and tuitions are provided for by the trustees of the Univer-
sity. The Academy has a classical and an English department.
Annual prizes are offered for highest standing at the time of final
examinations.

Principals.

Sborn, 1853-55.

N. L. Andrews, A. M., 1865-69.

J. Brown, Jr., A. B., 1856.

James H. Taylor, 1870-72.

Leebe, 1857.

Rev. F. W. Towle, A. M., Ph. D., 1874-82.

J. Brown, Jr., A. M., 1858-62.

James W. Ford, A. M., 1883.

Sborn, 1863-64.

COLEGATE INSTITUTE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. (New York.)

Incorporated by the Legislature July 10, 1851 (Chap. 494, Laws
51). Not organized.

COLLINSVILLE INSTITUTE. (Collinsville, Lewis Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature May 2, 1837 (Chap. 314, Laws of
A school was taught by A. W. Cummings, at Collinsville,

for one or two years, but no building was erected, and no funds were raised toward permanent establishment. A branch of this school was taught for one or two terms in Leyden.

COLUMBIA ACADEMY. (Kinderhook, Columbia Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 13, 1797.

Principals.

Rev. Daniel B. Warden,* 1801.
Jonathan Carson, 1801.
Oliver Bliss, Jr., 1802.

Jared Curtiss, 1804.
Nathan Cary, 1805.
Lott Rew, 1805.

* Resigned July 25, 1801.

COOK ACADEMY. (Havana, Schuyler Co.)

Incorporated by Regents August 10, 1872. Property formerly owned by the "People's College."

Principals.

Charles Fairman, LL. D., 1874-75.
A. C. Winters, A. M., 1876-79.

Albert C. Hill, A. M., 1880.

COOPER INSTITUTE. (New York.)

Incorporated by the Legislature February 15, 1857 (Chap. 31, Laws of 1857). Corporate name, "The Peter Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art."¹ [See separate notes.]

COOPERSTOWN FEMALE ACADEMY. (Cooperstown, Otsego Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 15, 1822.² Act continued from April 19, 1828,³ till 1st Tuesday in April, 1829.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
(Cooperstown, Otsego Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents June 14, 1854. Established by a joint-stock company, shares \$50. Received a pledge of \$15,000 from the Methodists and \$20,000 from citizens in 1854, and opened November 15 of that year with sixteen professors and teachers. The Methodist denomination was to have the nomination of the Principal and a majority of the Trustees. Closed from the spring of 1858 till September, 1859, when it was sold to R. C. Flack, assisted by a loan of \$5,000 from the citizens of Cooperstown, without interest so long as a school was maintained.

¹ The deed of the property known as the "Cooper Institute," was conveyed to six trustees, April 29, 1858, without reservation and upon conditions specified in the act. An interesting article upon the intentions and operation of this institution will be found in "*The Chautauquan*," vol. IV, No. 7, p. 398.

² Chap. 183, Laws of 1822.

³ Chap. 282, Laws of 1828.

Principals.

J. L. G. McKown, 1854-55.
P. D. Hammond, 1855-56.
Mrs. Hammond and Pinney, 1856.

Rev. C. R. Pomeroy, 1857-58.
R. C. Flack, 1859.

OPERSTOWN UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Coopers-
town, Otsego Co.)

Organized under general act of May 2, 1864.¹ Admitted by
Regents January 9, 1873.

Principal.

Wm G. Wright, A. M., 1873—.

CORNING FREE ACADEMY. (Corning, Steuben Co.)

Organized under a special act of the Legislature passed April 13,
1859.² Admitted by the Regents March 1, 1860. Powers of the
Board of Education enlarged March 30, 1868.³

Principals.

J. Parker, 1860-64.
Win Wildman, A. B., 1865.

Henry C. Balcom, A. M., 1860-76.
A. Gaylord Slocum, A. M., 1877—.

CORNING INSTITUTE. (Corning, Steuben Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 23, 1867,⁴ for the purpose
of establishing a Seminary for the education of both sexes, and for
the maintenance of a public library and reading-room. The educa-
tional plans of this enterprise were not perfected, but a library and
reading-room were established.

CORTLAND ACADEMY.

(See "*Homer Union School, Academic Department.*")

CORTLAND FEMALE SEMINARY. (Cortlandville, Cortland Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 18, 1828 (Chap. 256, Laws
1828).

CORTLANDVILLE ACADEMY. (Cortlandville, Cortland Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 31, 1843. The Trustees
were authorized to convey to State land to be used as a site for
Normal School, and to sell and cause removal of old buildings April
1, 1863,⁵ and the "*Cortland Normal and Training School*" was
established in its place.

Chap. 555, Laws of 1864.

Chap. 298, Laws of 1859.

Chap. 82, Laws of 1868. A description of the Corning Free Academy with
drawings will be found in Regents' Report of 1871, p. 464.

Chap. 587, Laws of 1867.

Chap. 198, Laws of 1868.

Principals.

Joseph R. Dickson, A. M., 1842-47.
 Walter C. Livingston, 1847-48.
 Lemuel S. Pomeroy, A. B., 1849.
 L. S. Pomeroy, A. M., 1850.
 James M. Burt, A. M., 1851-53.

John Dunlap, A. M., 1854-58.
 Henry Carver, A. M., 1859-64.
 Erastus C. Beach, A. M., 1865-66.
 H. M. Dodd, A. M., 1867.
 James J. Pease, A. M., 1868-69.

COXSACKIE ACADEMY. (Coxsackie, Greene Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature May 5, 1837.¹ Admitted by Regents February 5, 1839.

Principals.

John W. Schermerhorn, 1838.
 John G. Van Antwerp, 1839-42.
 Josiah Fuller, 1843.
 George W. Benson, 1845-47.

Avery J. Smith, A. B., 1848-50.
 Charles C. Dwight, A. B., 1851.
 Elias E. Warner, A. B., 1852.
 David Thompson, A. B., 1853.

COXSACKIE UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Coxsackie, Greene Co.)

The "*Coxsackie Academy*," the second of this name, was incorporated by the Regents April 2, 1863, it being a renewal of the former charter.

Merged in the "*Coxsackie Union School, Academic Department*" in 1880. The present building stands on the same ground where it was first erected.

Principals.

Alexander Reynolds, 1864.
 Hugh R. Tolley, 1865-68.
 E. G. Cheeseman, A. B., 1869.
 John B. Steele, Jr., A. M., 1871.
 E. D. Coonley, 1872-73.

Alexander Reynolds, 1874.
 R. A. McDuffie, 1875-77.
 Hudson A. Wood, A. M., 1878.
 John H. Kelley, 1883.

CROWN POINT UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Crown Point, Essex Co.)

Admitted by the Regents July 12, 1881.

Principal.

Thomas R. Kniel, A. M., 1882-83.

CUBA UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Cuba, Allegany Co.)

Admitted by the Regents July 12, 1881.

Principals.

W. W. Bean, 1881.

W. H. Kinney, A. M., 1882.

DANSVILLE SEMINARY. (Dansville, Livingston Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents January 14, 1859. Charter made absolute January 13, 1860.

¹ Chap. 336, Laws of 1837.

Principals.

Seager, D. D., 1859-61.
 Brown, A. M., 1862-64.
 Jones, A. B., 1865-66.
 Lamb, A. M., 1867.
 Sanford, A. M., 1868-69.
 Lewis, A. B., 1870.

J. C. Toley, 1872.
 W. A. Truesdale, A. M., 1874.
 S. H. Goodyear, A. M., 1875-80.
 George S. Miller, 1881.
 George W. Phillips, A. M., 1882.

DEAN ACADEMY. (Binghamton, Broome Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents August 7, 1872, and located for a time upon the premises formerly owned by the "*Susquehanna Sem-*"¹ It was always a private institution. An effort was made at that time to raise an endowment for "*Dean College*," but it

DE LANCEY INSTITUTE. (Westmoreland, Oneida Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents April 13, 1842. The trustees were authorized to sell property and pay debts April 9, 1852.² The property was to be divided among shareholders.

Principals.

Stephen McHugh, 1842-43.
 R. Barteau, A. G. Williams, 1845.

Morris R. Barteau, 1846.
 Oliver H. Staples, 1847.

DELAWARE ACADEMY. (Delhi, Delaware Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 2, 1820. By an act passed April 12, 1819,³ it was ordered that the sum of \$6,000 should be paid into the State treasury, on the sale of an undivided half of the land in the Leake Patent, Delaware county, forfeited by the attorney of Robert Leake. This sum was to be used by the Regents for the endowment of an Academy at Delhi, and was given to this Academy. By an act passed May 3, 1877,⁴ the sum of \$4,897.38 was directed to be paid to the trustees, it being part of the amount raised in 1819.

Principals.

Savage, 1821-23.
 Clark A. Feu, A. M., 1824-25.
 Farrington, A. B., 1826.
 Johnston, 1827-30.
 Montleth.
 George Clark, 1833.
 Wilson Cressey, 1834-35.
 Shepard, 1836-45.

William R. Harper, 1846-47.
 Merritt G. McKoon, A. M., 1848-53.
 John L. Sawyer, A. M., 1854-63.
 Rev. Silas Fitch, 1864-67.
 Levi D. Miller, A. M., 1868-69.
 William Wight, 1870-75.
 Sherill E. Smith, A. M., Ph. D., 1876-80.
 James O. Griffin, 1881.

A petition was made for incorporation under the name of "*Dean College*," but the Regents refused to allow the term "*College*" to be applied to an Academic Institution.

Chapter 189, Laws of 1852.

Chapter 170, Laws of 1819.

Chapter 220, Laws of 1877.

DELAWARE LITERARY INSTITUTE. (Franklin, Delaware Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 23, 1835.¹ Admitted by the Regents January 29, 1839. Quorum of trustees fixed at nine, April 21, 1840.² Official acts of trustees confirmed.³ The sum of \$3,000 loaned to this Academy from the school fund, April 15, 1857.⁴

Principals.

Rev. William Fraser, 1837-38.

Rev. Silas Fitch, Jr., 1838-46.

Rev. George C. Kerr, A. M., D. D., LL. D., 1846-60.

Oliver W. Treadwell, A. M., 1861-63.

George W. Jones, A. M., 1864.

George W. Briggs, A. M., 1870-74.

E. M. Rollo, 1875-77.

Charles H. Verrill, A. M., Ph. D., 1878.

DEPOSIT ACADEMY.

(See "*Deposit Union School, Academic Department.*")

DEPOSIT UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Deposit, Broome Co.)

The "*Deposit Academy*" was incorporated by the Regents April 9, 1867. It was merged in the Union School of that village, and the Academic Department was admitted by the Regents March 23, 1876.

Principals.

C. W. Gray, 1867.

Ambrose Blunt, A. M., 1868-69.

Louis H. Bahler, A. M., 1870.

R. L. Thatcher, A. M., 1871-74.

Rev. Wm. W. Wetmore, A. M., 1875.

Miss Mary A. Truesdall, 1876-78.

T. B. Dunbar, A. M., 1879-81.

Benjamin C. Nevins, A. M., 1882.

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.

(See "*De Ruyter Union School, Academic Department.*")

DE RUYTER UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (De Ruyter, Madison Co.)

The "*De Ruyter Institute*" was incorporated by the Legislature March 30, 1836.⁵ Admitted by Regents January 30, 1838. Charter amended March 23, 1840.⁶ The first organization having failed, a new charter was granted by the Regents December 3, 1847. In 1849 an effort was made to secure an Agricultural Department, but this was not perfected.⁷

¹ Chap. 140, Laws of 1835.

² Chap. 157, Laws of 1840.

³ Chap. 537, Laws of 1853; chap. 110, Laws of 1875.

⁴ Chap. 493, Laws of 1857.

⁵ Chap. 83, Laws of 1836.

⁶ Chap. 68, Laws of 1840.

⁷ Petition of Z. T. Bentley, S. G. Slain, Benj. Enos, and eighty-nine others, *Assem. Doc.* 78, 1849.

organized in the "*De Ruyter Union School, Academic Department*" which was admitted by the Regents January 11, 1877.

Principals.

J. Rollo, 1837-38.
 J. Carpenter, 1839-40.
 J. Langworthy, 1841.
 L. Wood, 1842.
 J. Stillman, 1843.
 J. R. Irish, A. M., 1848.
 Evans, M. A., 1850.

James R. Irish, A. M., 1851-53.
 Henry L. Jones, A. M., 1854-58.
 Rev. James R. Irish, A. M., 1859-63.
 Rev. George E. Tomlinson, A. M., 1864-65.
 Albert Whitford, A. M., 1866-67.
 Rev. L. E. Livermore, A. M., 1868-78.
 E. C. Wheeler, A. M., 1879.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE FOR ORPHAN AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN. (Niagara, Niagara Co.)

This institution incorporated April 15, 1853,¹ to carry into effect the will of Samuel De Veaux, in the maintenance for a home for the support and education of destitute orphans. It is under Episcopal management, and does not report to the Regents, but makes an annual report to the Legislature.

DOVER ACADEMY. (Dover, Dutchess Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature May 9, 1835.²

DREW SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE. (Carmel, Putnam Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 23, 1866,³ and opened in the summer of that year, in the building formerly belonging to the Carmel Collegiate Institute, which had been purchased by Daniel Drew of New York city. It had been closed for some years before his purchase. Mr. Drew intended to provide an endowment, to erect new buildings upon a very large scale, but financial embarrassment prevented him from carrying his plans into full effect.

This Seminary has been conducted from the beginning by George Crosby Smith, A. M. It does not report to the Regents, nor does it claim the full title above mentioned, being known as "*Drew Ladies' Seminary*," and both boarding and day pupils are received.

DE RUYTER UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Dryden, Tompkins Co.)

Organized under general act of May 2, 1864 (Chap. 555, Laws of 1864). Admitted by Regents January 9, 1873.

¹ Chap. 243, Laws of 1853. Act amended April 13, 1857 (chap. 385, Laws of 1857).

² Chap. 263, Laws of 1835.

³ Chap. 760, Laws of 1866.

Principals.

Francis J. Cheney, A. M., 1873-80.
George W. Pye, A. B., 1881.

Herbert M. Lovell, 1882.

DUNDEE ACADEMY. (Dundee, Yates Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 22, 1855.

Principals.

Charles G. Winfield, 1855.
H. M. Aller, 1856-58.

Hanford Stubble, 1861-62.
Rev. Edmund Chadwick, A. M., 1863-68.

DUNDEE PREPARATORY SCHOOL. (Dundee, Yates Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents May 24, 1882.

Principals.

John Kline, A. M., 1882.

DUNKIRK ACADEMY. (Dunkirk, Chautauqua Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature May 1, 1837.¹

DUNKIRK UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Received by the Regents June 2, 1871. Organized under chap. 555, Laws of 1864.

DUNKIRK UNION FREE SCHOOL.

Formed under an act of April 24, 1875.

Principals.

David H. Carver, A. B., 1873-74.
Mary A. Chilson, 1875.
Wm. Haskins, B. S., B. L., 1876-77.
Rachel L. Moore, B. S., 1878-80.

Wm. Hawkins, B. S., B. L., 1881.
Lee Moore, A. B., 1882.
John W. Babcock, A. B., —.

EAST AURORA UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (East Aurora, Erie Co.)

Formed by the adoption of the "*Aurora Academy*" by the Board of Education of Union Free School District No. 1 of Aurora, with the consent of its Trustees. Admitted by the Regents July 8, 1884.

EAST BLOOMFIELD ACADEMY. East Bloomfield, Ontario Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 9, 1838.² Admitted by Regents January 23, 1840.

Principals.

Stephen W. Clark, A. M., 1849-51.
J. H. Kellom, A. M., 1852-56.
A. H. Wenzel, A. B., 1857-58.
Edward D. Bangs, 1859.
Seneca M. Keeler, A. M., 1860.
Rev. W. D. Taylor, A. M., 1861-63.
Charles C. Eastman, 1864-65.

Elbridge R. Adams, 1866.
John C. Long, A. M., 1867-69.
Elijah W. Plumlee, 1870-71.
Isaac Jennings, 1872.
Charles E. Eastman, M. D., 1873-75.
Miss J. A. Osborne, 1876.

¹ Chap. 295, Laws of 1837.

² Chap. 183, Laws of 1838.

EASTERN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Incorporated by the Legislature May 7, 1844,¹ for the purpose of establishing a Seminary for the education of males, and to be subject to visitation by the Regents. Not organized.

EAST GENESEE CONFERENCE SEMINARY.

(See "*Ovid Union School, Academic Department.*")

EAST HAMBURGH FRIENDS' INSTITUTE. (East Hamburg, Erie Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 11, 1872.

Principals.

Edw. H. Cook, A. B., 1872-73.
 J. B. Farmer, LL. D., 1874-76.

Unice H. Nichols, 1877.

EAST HENRIETTA UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Henrietta, Monroe Co.)

Organized under Chap. 555, Laws of 1864, and admitted by the Regents June 2, 1871. (See "*Monroe Academy.*")

EAST SPRINGFIELD ACADEMY. (East Springfield, Otsego Co.)

Chartered provisionally July 13, 1881. Charter made absolute January 11, 1882.

Principals.

Van Dusen, A. B., 1882.

James Stoller, 1883.

EGBERTS INSTITUTE.

EGBERTS HIGH SCHOOL. (Cohoes, Albany Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature May 2, 1864.² Founded by Evert Egberts, and designed to promote the education of young men of ten years old and upwards, in good morals, literature, science and arts: and allowed to confer testimonials but not degrees. Subject to visitation of the Regents. Act amended March 1865, by more fully defining the objects. Merged in the Cohoes Public School system as the "*Egberts High School.*"

Principals.

P. Steves, A. M., 1872-79.

Alexander J. Robb, 1880—.

ELIZABETHTOWN UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Elizabethtown, Essex Co.)

Organized under general act of May 2, 1864 (Chap. 555, Laws of 1864). Admitted by Regents January 10, 1867.

¹ Chap. 298, Laws of 1844.

² Chap. 526, Laws of 1864.

Principals.

J. G. Murphy, 1868.
James S. Robinson, 1869.

John W. Chandler, Ph. D., 1870-82.

ELLENVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

(See "*Ulster Female Seminary.*")

ELLINGTON ACADEMY.

ELLINGTON UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Ellington
Chautauqua Co.)

The Academy at this place was incorporated by the Regents February 11, 1853. Merged in the "*Ellington Union School, Academic Department.*"

Principals.

William C. J. Hall, A. B., 1852-53.
Warren H. Marsh, A. B., 1854-56.
J. C. Long, A. B., 1858-59.
H. L. Ward, A. M., 1860-65.
A. C. Moon, A. M., 1866.
R. E. Post, 1867.

P. F. Burke, 1872-75.
William P. Spring, A. M., 1876.
Rovellus R. Rogers, A. B., 1877-81.
D. D. Van Allen, A. B., 1882.
F. W. Crossfield, 1883—.

ELMIRA ACADEMY.

ELMIRA FREE ACADEMY. (Elmira, Chemung Co.)

The "*Elmira Academy*" was incorporated by the Regents March 31, 1840. Merged in the "*Elmira Free Academy*;" incorporated by the Regents January 9, 1863, having been organized April 1859, under section 23, chapter 113, Laws of 1859.

Principals.

James L. Alverson, 1840.
Walter Ayrault, 1841.
Daniel Marsh, 1842-43.
J. G. Marchant, 1844.
M. S. Converse, 1845.
George C. Hyde, 1846.

E. N. Barbour, 1847-50.
Edward J. Ford, A. B., 1851.
Isaac M. Wellington, 1864-65.
J. Dorman Steele, A. M., 1866-67.
James R. Monks, A. M., 1873.

ELMIRA COLLEGIATE SEMINARY. (Elmira, Chemung Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents October 20 1854. Changed to "*Elmira Female College*," April 13, 1855.¹

ERASMUS HALL. (Flatbush, Kings Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents November 17, 1787. An Academy allowed to be built, and the Trustees of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church were empowered to convey lands, April 29, 1788. The school moneys granted in part of Flatbush, called "Old Town," under the general school act of 1813, were given to this Academy.

¹ Chap. 422, Laws of 1855.

² Chap. 54, Laws of 1786.

April 1, 1814,¹ to be applied to the education of such poor students might attend from that part. Reports were to be made to the school commissioners of Jamaica.

Principals. (Imperfect List.)

Abner Lupton, 1788.	Braldelt Schuyler.
Livingston, 1788.	J. W. Kellogg, A. M., 1833.
1804.	William H. Campbell, 1834-38
1805.	Rev. Joseph Penny, 1839-41.
1806-07	Jonas Ferguson, 1842.
1808-10	Rev. Richard D. Van Kleeck, A. M., 1843-54.
1810-13.	Rev. William W. Howard, A. M., 1860-62.
1814.	Miss M. A. Randolph, 1863.
1815-16.	Rev. Eli T. Mack, A. M., 1864-74.
1817-19.	Jared Hasbrouck, A. M., 1875-77.
1820 and John Mulligan, 1820.	Rev. Robert Grier Strong, 1880.
1821-22.	
1823-31.	

ESSEX COUNTY ACADEMY. (Westport, Essex Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature May 1, 1834.² Relief granted in a delayed report March 39, 1838.³ An act for the dissolution of the corporation and the conveyance of its real estate by the Legislature was passed April 23, 1867.⁴

Principals.

1838-39.	William Higby, 1843.
1840-42.	

EVANS ACADEMY. (Peterboro', Madison Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents December 1, 1864, as "*Peterboro*" January 28, 1853. Name changed by the Regents December 4, and named from William Evans, a native of Peterboro, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., who had given \$15,000 to the in-

Principals.

Albion, A. B., 1852.	Rev. William F. Bridge, A. M., 1866-71.
Aburn, A. B., 1853.	Fisk Barnett, 1872.
Beland, 1854-56.	E. R. Payson, A. M., 1873.
Person, 1857-58.	George H. Payson, A. M., 1874-75.
ery, 1859.	Elbert Place, A. B., 1876.
owell, A. M., 1860-61.	Byron Wells, A. B., 1877-79.
1, 1862.	L. N. Southworth, 1880.
1, 1863-64.	Willis Arnold Ingalls, B. S., 1881.
A. B., 1865.	

FABIUS SELECT SCHOOL. (Fabius, Onondaga Co.)

Incorporation granted by the Regents February 27, 1841, but participation in the Literature Fund. The principal benefit was in facilitating the organization of the school, and the

¹, Laws of 1814.

², Laws of 1834.

³, Laws of 1838.

⁴, Laws of 1867.

transaction of business by the trustees. The trustees allowed by act of April 7, 1849,¹ to sell their real estate, and after paying debts, to divide the remainder among the shareholders in proportion to their interest.

FAIRFIELD ACADEMY. (Fairfield, Herkimer Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 15, 1803. A course of medical instruction was introduced at an early period, which in 1809 led to the establishment of a medical school, and in 1812 of a College, as elsewhere more fully noticed.² The Academy was not interrupted by the erection of a Medical College building adjacent, and in 1841 the latter was fitted up for its use.

But in course of time the academic trustees became involved in debt, and their property liable to be sold. To protect a public interest, the surviving members of the Board of Trustees of the Medical College, on the 28th of August, 1874, passed a resolution rescinding their resolution allowing the premises to be used for academic purposes, and appointed a committee to take possession of the building, and hold it for the use of the College. At a meeting held at Little Falls, March 14, 1876, four members being present, they nominated seven persons to fill vacancies chiefly caused by death, and these were confirmed by the Regents March 31 of that year. The academic building has since been sold upon a mortgage, the corporation of "*Fairfield Academy*" extinguished, and the "*Fairfield Seminary*," a new corporation, established in its place

Principals.

Rev. Caleb Alexander, 1804-12.
Rev. Bethel Judd, 1813.
Rev. Virgil H. Barber, 1815-16.
Samuel Nichols, 1816.
Rev. Daniel McDonald, 1817-20.
David Chassell, 1821-23.
Charles Avery, 1824-27.
Rev. David Chassell, 1828-39.
Henry Bannister, 1840-41.
Orrin R. Howard, 1842-44.
Rev. David Chassell, 1845-46.
Rev. Avery Briggs, 1847-50.
Monroe Wood, A. M., 1850.

J. R. Griffin, A. M., 1851-52.
Israel Holmes, A. M., 1853.
Rev. L. D. Stettins, A. M., 1854.
Rev. John B. Van Petten, A. M., 1855-61.
A. G. Cochran, A. M., 1862-63.
Rev. L. B. Barker, A. M., 1864-66.
Rev. John B. Van Petten, A. M., 1867-68.
Walter A. Brownell, A. M., 1869-71.
George S. Griffin, A. M., 1872.
Wm. H. Reese, A. M., 1873-76.
C. V. Purcell, 1877-79.
Rev. Charles E. Babcock, 1880-81.
A. K. Sutton, A. M., 1882.

¹ Chap. 267, Laws of 1849.

² In 1811, an arrangement was undertaken through the efforts of the Rev. Amos G. Baldwin, an Episcopalian clergyman, to secure aid from Trinity Church and elsewhere, for the establishment of this school under the patronage of his denomination. Mr. Judd was the first principal appointed under these auspices, and the Rev. Mr. McDonald was the last. By an arrangement made January 8, 1821, this patronage was transferred to Geneva, and resulted in the foundation of "Geneva College." (See *Hist. of Ontario County*, Evarts, Ensign & Evarts, Pubs., 1876, p. 68.)

FAIRFIELD SEMINARY. (Fairfield, Herkimer Co.)

ication was made in 1882 for a charter, and a resolution was July 11, 1883, by the Regents, in which it was promised that it should be granted, upon condition that within two years the seminary be established and fully equipped, but that it should not be entitled to share in the Literature Fund until such conditions were complied with. Charter declared absolute November 16, 1883. The institution is established upon the premises of the old Fairfield Academy, and the former Medical College building is leased to the corporation by the Trustees of the College (who still claim its existence) at a nominal rent.

Principal.

B. Van Petten, A. M., 1883——.

FAIRPORT UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Fairport, Monroe Co.)

Organized under general act of June 18, 1853.¹ Admitted by the Regents January 9, 1873.

Principals.

W. H. Brown, A. M., 1874-78.
J. R. Gordon, A. M., 1880.

FALLEY SEMINARY OF THE BLACK RIVER CONFERENCE.

FALLEY SEMINARY. (Fulton, Oswego Co.)

'*Fulton Female Seminary*' was incorporated by the Legislature May 25, 1836,² and admitted by the Regents February 5, 1839. Changed to "*Fulton Academy*," April 11, 1842.³ Changed again to "*The Falley Seminary of the Black River Conference*," April 11, 1849,⁴ to "*The Falley Seminary of the Black River Conference*." Merged in the "*Falley Seminary*," March 5, 1858. Named in honor of Mrs. M. E. Falley, who gave the institution \$1000. Charter declared absolute January 14, 1858.

Principals.

W. H. French, 1838-40.
J. H. French, 1841.
E. Bragdon, 1842-43.
J. C. Cadwell, 1844-46.
J. Parsons, 1847.
J. E. Bragdon, 1848-52.

John R. French, A. M., 1853.
Rev. John W. Armstrong, A. M., 1854-55.
Rev. J. Henry Mansfield, A. B., 1856.
John P. Griffin, A. M., 1857-60.
Rev. James Gilmour, A. M., 1870.

433, Laws of 1853.

447, Laws of 1836.

156, Laws of 1842.

349, Laws of 1849.

FARMERS HALL ACADEMY. (Goshen, Orange Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 26, 1790. The trustees of this Academy were empowered by act of April 12, 1822,¹ to act as trustees of Common Schools in Goshen, if allowed by a vote of the people. This vote was to be renewed once in six years. This Academy was discontinued some fourteen years ago.

Principals. (Imperfect List.)

Egbert Janen, 1803.	David L. Towle ; Julia Van Inwegen, 1847.
John K. Joline, 1808.	David L. Towle ; Nathaniel Webb, 1848.
Wm. Danielson, 1812.	David L. Towle, A. M., 1849-50.
Nathan Stark, 1813-14.	D. L. Tower, A. M., 1851-52.
Joshua Boyd, 1821.	D. L. Towle, A. M., 1853-55.
Nathan Stark, 1822.	D. L. Towle, A. M., 1856.
Nathan Stark and Wm. Bush, 1823.	Wm. H. Foster, 1857-58.
Nathan Stark, 1825.	Wm. P. Phillips, 1859.
Nathaniel Webb, 1826.	C. W. Davenport, A. M., 1860.
Wm. Beardsley, 1827.	Thomas Bragden, A. B., 1861.
James H. Arnell, 1828.	Mrs. M. P. Bradley, 1862.
Nathan Stark, 1833.	Miss M. E. Brown, 1863.
Nathaniel Webb, 1837-39.	Daniel Wells, 1864.
N. Webb, and B. B. J. McMaster, 1840.	L. S. B. Sawyer, A. M., 1865.
N. Webber and B. Y. Morse, 1841-42.	Sanford B. Cook, 1866-69.
Stephen D. Bross; Julia Van Inwegen, 1843-44.	Wm. Simpson, 1870.
Henry Fitch; Julia Van Inwegen, 1845-46.	

FAYETTEVILLE ACADEMY.

(See "*Fayetteville Union School, Academic Department.*")

FAYETTEVILLE SEMINARY. (Fayetteville, Onondaga Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents April 21, 1857.

FAYETTEVILLE UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Fayetteville, Onondaga Co.)

The "*Fayetteville Academy*" was incorporated by the Legislature May 4, 1837.² Admitted by Regents February 5, 1839.

Merged in the "*Fayetteville Union School, Academic Department.*" Admitted by the Regents January, 1883.

Principals.

Robert T. Conant, 1838-39.	David Case, 1848.
David Pease, Jr., 1840.	Orlo E. Sharp, 1849.
H. King, 1841.	Armon G. Williams, A. M., 1850-52.
Oren Hyde, 1842-43.	Robert D. Hamilton, 1853.
Almon Gregory, 1844-45.	Rev. Phillips Payson, 1854.
William W. Marsh, 1846.	Charles D. Larkins, Ph. B., 1883.
Franklin Baker, 1847.	

FEMALE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART. (New York City.)

Incorporated by the Legislature July 9, 1854.³

[Has not reported to the Regents.]

¹ Chap. 197, Laws of 1822.

² Chap. 317, Laws of 1837.

³ Chap. 439, Laws of 1851.

FEMALE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART. (Albany.)

Incorporated by the Legislature March 19, 1861.¹

[Has not reported to the Regents.]

FEMALE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART. (Rochester, Monroe Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 15, 1858.²

[Has not reported to the Regents.]

FEMALE INSTITUTION OF THE VISITATION IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

Incorporated for the education of females, and for industrial purposes, and subject to visitation by the common council of Brooklyn, not by the Regents.

FISHKILL EDUCATION SOCIETY. (Fishkill, Dutchess Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature May 11, 1835.³

FISHKILL FEMALE SEMINARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. (Fishkill, Dutchess Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 15, 1857.⁴

FLUSHING HIGH SCHOOL [*School Dist. No. 5.*] (Flushing, Queens Co.)

By act of May 15, 1875, made subject to visitation by the Regents, entitled to share in the Literature Fund. Admitted November 1876.

Principals.

Samuel Williams, 1879-82.

H. F. Burt, A. M., 1883.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE. (Flushing, Queens Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 16, 1827.⁵ By the act of incorporation it was not to be subject to visitation by the Regents, nor entitled to share in the Literature Fund. Capital increased March 11, 1828,⁶ to 400 shares of \$50 each. The trustees were empowered March 30, 1831,⁷ to mortgage or convey all or any part of their estate.

¹ Chap. 57, Laws of 1861.

² Chap. 224, Laws of 1858.

³ Chap. 277, Laws of 1835. See Report on Petition, *Assem. Doc.* 282, 1835.

⁴ Chap. 603, Laws of 1857.

⁵ Chap. 321, Laws of 1827.

⁶ Chap. 61, Laws of 1828.

⁷ Chap. 90, Laws of 1831.

FONDA ACADEMY. (Fonda, Montgomery Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature May 15, 1845.¹ Admitted by the Regents October 11, 1845. Premises of an old colonial church fitted up and used for academic purposes for a short period.

Principals.

John W. Major, 1846.

J. M. Carroll, 1847-48.

FORESTVILLE FREE ACADEMY. (Forestville, Chautauqua Co.)

Organized under general act of June 18, 1853.² Admitted by Regents January 10, 1867.

Principals.

Theophilus L. Griswold, 1867.
Levi D. Miller, A. M., 1871-73.
Oliver E. Branch, 1874-75.
Marcellus W. Darling, 1876.
S. H. Albro, A. M., 1877

Henry A. Balcom, Ph. D., 1878.
John T. Cothran, M. A., 1879-80.
Henry W. Callihan, A. B., 1881.
Alanson Wedge, 1882.
George W. Ellis, A. M., 1883—.

FORT COVINGTON ACADEMY. (Fort Covington, Franklin Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 21, 1831.³ Allowed to build on the Public Square April 13, 1832.⁴ Admitted by the Regents October 21, 1831. Re-organized April 11, 1853, under a Board of Education.⁵ Time for meeting of Board of Education fixed by special act June 24, 1881.⁶

Principals.

Rev. John A. Savage, 1831.
Alexander W. Buel, —.
Daniel Branch, 1833.
Milton Bradley, 1835.
Rev. H. B. Dodge, 1836.
Ebenezer H. Squier, 1837-39.
— Millar, —.
John Bradshaw, 1841-43.
James C. Spencer, —.
Caleb S. Sanford, 1846-47.
Rev. Luther Humphrey, 1848-49.
George A. Atwood, 1850-51.
A. J. Brown, A. B., 1851-56.
George M. Wheeler, 1857.

Rev. John Bell, A. M., 1858-61.
Rev. J. Spencer Blandin, 1862-64.
John B. Young, A. M., 1865-68.
James S. Howard, 1869.
George G. Ryan, 1870.
Walter H. Winchester, 1871-72.
James W. White, 1873.
G. W. F. Smith, 1874.
Joseph B. Erwin, 1875.
Walter H. Winchester, 1876.
Millard F. Perry, 1877-80.
John H. Gardner, 1881.
Leslie R. Grover, A. B., 1882.
Warren J. Cheney, 1883.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Incorporated by the Regents July 8, 1854, as the "*Washington County Seminary and Collegiate Institute*." Name changed by the Regents January 13, 1865, to "*Fort Edward Collegiate Institute*." Allowed March 27, 1855,⁷ to increase capital stock to \$75,000.

¹ Chap. 188, Laws of 1845.² Chap. 433, Laws of 1853.³ Chap. 222, Laws of 1831.⁴ Chap. 127, Laws of 1832.⁵ Chap. 155, Laws of 1853.⁶ Chap. 104, Laws of 1881.⁷ Chap. 103, Laws of 1855.

Principal.

Rev. Joseph E. King, D. D., 1853—.

FORT EDWARD UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Fort Edward, Washington Co.)

Admitted by the Regents June 10, 1873.

Principals.

J. C. Farr, A. B., 1873-77.
 Earl P. Wright, 1878-79.

George A. Hoadley, A. M., C. E., 1880.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. (Fort Plain, Montgomery Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents October 20, 1853, and charter made absolute February 9, 1855. Allowed by act of April 1, 1858,¹ to borrow money, not over \$4,000 in amount, and mortgage premises. Sold to the "*Clinton Liberal Institute*" and that institution removed from Clinton, Oneida county, under act of April 1, 1877.²

Principals.

Rev. James E. Latimer A. M., 1853-57.

William H. Banister, A. M., 1858-60.

Rev. Benjamin I. Diefendorf, A. M., 1861-65.

Rev. N. G. Spaulding, A. M., 1866.

Rev. Benjamin I. Diefendorf, A. M., 1867-71.

H. A. Merrill, 1872.

F. H. Graham, 1873.

Rev. Abraham Mattice, A. M., 1874-79.

FRANKLIN ACADEMY. (Malone, Franklin Co.)

A building was erected for academic purposes in 1806. At a special town meeting held in 1810, the clerk was directed to solicit a deed of the lot intended for the Academy, and a lot of four acres, exclusive of highways, was executed by Richard Harrison, the principal owner of the town, October 12, 1810, the location being on the west side of Salmon river, which divides the village by a deep, narrow valley. An application was made in 1811 for a charter, under the name of "Harrison Academy," but not granted on account of insufficient funds. A charter was promised March 11, 1811, whenever an income of \$100 a year was secured, but the measure failed, and the school was run upon private account for many years under the name of the "*Harrison Academy*."

In May, 1823, a subscription was attempted, but failed. In September, 1827, it was renewed and continued until a charter was obtained from the Regents April 28, 1831, limited to twenty years, and upon condition that whenever the fund ceased to yield a revenue of \$250 a year, the grant should be void.

¹ Chap. 93, Laws of 1858.

² Chap. 105, Laws of 1877.

An act for relief was passed April 17, 1832,¹ and February 25, 1836,² the sum of \$2,000 was loaned from the school fund for rebuilding, to be repaid in four installments by town tax. Another loan of \$1,200 was authorized from the same fund April 15, 1857,³ and to be repaid in like manner.

A new building was erected in 1836, near the old one. It was of stone, 36 by 64 feet and three stories high.

A second charter was applied for April 27, 1851, and granted, upon condition that the endowment should never be reduced below \$2,500, that the premises should be used for academic purposes only, and that before April 27, 1854, it should be reported free of debt.

School Districts 1, 14, 15 and 23 of Malone were consolidated April 19, 1858,⁴ under the name of "The Village School District of the Town of Malone," and placed under five trustees, one to be elected annually. This Board of Trustees was allowed to make arrangements with the Franklin Academy to teach certain branches of education upon such terms as might be deemed proper. The expense was limited to \$1,000 a year, April 7, 1863,⁵ and only residents of village admitted to academic privileges. Money might be raised by tax, and borrowed for building. A Board of Education formed January 24, 1867,⁶ composed of five elected trustees and five trustees of the Franklin Academy.

A loan of \$18,000 from the school fund, payable in sums of \$2,000 with interest by tax, was authorized April 5, 1867,⁷ and the town was allowed, February 28, 1868,⁸ to raise the further sum of \$10,000 by tax for school buildings. On the 7th of February, 1879,⁹ a loan of \$7,000 was allowed for a school-house, and May 8, 1880,¹⁰ tuition was made free to all residents of the district. A loan of \$15,000 was allowed March 16, 1881,¹¹ for rebuilding central school-house and March 3, 1882,¹² the school meeting was allowed to raise money for a public library and reading-room.

¹ Chap. 170, Laws of 1832; relating to the recording of mortgages.

² Chap. 29, Laws of 1836.

³ Chap. 625, Laws of 1857.

⁴ Chap. 370, Laws of 1858.

⁵ Chap. 88, Laws of 1863.

⁶ Chap. 7, Laws of 1867.

⁷ Chap. 263, Laws of 1867.

⁸ Chap. 14, Laws of 1868.

⁹ Chap. 102, Laws of 1879.

¹⁰ Chap. 197, Laws of 1880.

¹¹ Chap. 35, Laws of 1881.

¹² Chap. 11, Laws of 1882.

Principals.

Simeon Bicknell, 1833-36.
 Nathan S. Boynton, 1837-38.
 Lorenzo Colvin, 1839-40.
 Worden Reynolds, 1841.
 John Hatton.
 Elos L. Winslow, 1842.
 George H. Wood, A. M., 1843-49.

Daniel D. Gorham, A. M., 1850-60.
 David H. Crittenden, A. M., 1861.
 John J. Gilbert, A. M., 1861-67.
 Gilbert B. Manley, A. M., 1868-70.
 William S. Aumock, A. M., 1870-76.
 M. Eugene McClary, A. B., 1876.

FRANKLIN ACADEMY. (Prattsburgh.)

(See "*Franklin Academy and Union School of Prattsburgh.*")

FRANKLIN ACADEMY AND UNION SCHOOL OF PRATTSBURGH. (Prattsburgh, Steuben Co.)

The "*Franklin Academy*" was incorporated by the Regents April 28, 1831. By act of April 17, 1828,¹ the sum of \$2,000 was released by the State, on a debt due to State from George McClure, the money to be expended, when received from the debt, for books and apparatus.

Merged in the "*Franklin Academy and Union School of Prattsburgh.*" Admitted by the Regents May 18, 1880.

Principals.

Wm. Beardsley, 1824-26.
 Eli Eddy, 1828-29.
 Seymour Gookins, 1830-31.
 Oliver S. Taylor, 1833-34.
 Samuel Schaffer, 1835.
 Horace Woodruff, 1836-38.
 Flavel S. Gaylord, 1839-45.
 Curtis C. Balwin, 1846.
 Seth B. Cole, A. M., 1847-54.
 Charles L. Porter, A. M., 1855.
 William H. Jackson, A. M., 1856-58.
 Wm. Kritzer, A. M., 1859.
 Wm. D. Taylor, A. B., 1860.

Sherrill E. Smith, A. B., 1861-66.
 N. W. Ayer, A. M., 1867.
 Henry C. Whiting, A. B., 1868.
 G. R. McMaster, 1869.
 S. F. Bagg, 1870-71.
 Paul E. Howes, 1872.
 A. J. Osborne, 1873-74.
 James Christie, A. M., 1875-77.
 Wm. F. Galston, B. A., 1878.
 Frank E. Wells, 1879-80.
 Irving H. Rogers, 1881.
 Roland S. Keyser, Ph. D., 1883—.

FREDONIA ACADEMY. (Fredonia, Chautauqua Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature November 25, 1824.² The sum of \$350 a year, granted for five years, to aid in paying salaries, April 20, 1825.³ Number of Trustees reduced from thirteen to seven, February 9, 1829.⁴ Admitted by Regents February 23, 1830.

Superseded by the "*Fredonia Normal and Training School,*" in 1866.⁵

Principals.

J. Addison Eastman, 1830.
 J. Addison Eastman and Henry Chauncey, 1831.
 Henry Chany, 1833-36.
 Henry Chany and Charles H. Palmer, 1837.
 Charles H. Palmer, 1838-43.

Frederick A. Redington, 1844-48.
 Charles A. Seeley, A. B., 1849-50.
 David H. Cochran, A. M., 1851-53.
 Daniel J. Pratt, A. M., 1854-63.
 Homer T. Fuller, A. B., 1864-67.

¹ Chap. 234, Laws of 1828.

² Chap. 226, Laws of 1825.

³ Chap. 319, Laws of 1824.

⁴ Chap. 25, Laws of 1829.

⁵ Chap. 466, Laws of 1866.

FRIENDS' ACADEMY.

(See "*Oakwood Seminary.*")

FRIENDSHIP ACADEMY. (Friendship, Allegany Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 8, 1849. The town is authorized to issue bonds to the amount of \$3,000, and \$500 a year, and issue bonds for the benefit of this Academy, March 20, 1871.¹ By another act passed June 14, 1873,² the sum of \$4,000 might be raised for improvements and repairs. The clause allowing an annual tax, in the act of 1871, was repealed June 7, 1875.³

Principals.

Jeremiah Hatch, Jr., A. M., 1849-53.
Prosper Miller, A. M., 1854-68.
Frank W. Stevens, 1869.

W. H. Pitt, A. M., 1870.
Prosper Miller, A. M., 1873—.

FULTON ACADEMY; FULTON FEMALE SEMINARY; FULTON SEMINARY.
(See "*Falley Seminary.*")

FULTON UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Fulton, Oswego Co.)

Admitted by the Regents May 18, 1880.

Principals.

William H. Coats, 1881.

Asa Boothby, A. M., 1882—.

GAINES ACADEMY. (Gaines, Orleans Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 14, 1827.⁴ Admitted by the Regents January 26, 1830.

The property of this Academy was sold about 1844, and a private school was taught two or three years upon the premises, when it was closed from want of support.

Principals.

David Gazley, 1829-30.
Lewis S. Morgan, 1831-33.
Illman A. Moore, 1833-36.
J. Ketchum, Julius Bates, 1837.

Julius Bates, 1838-41.
Timothy F. Clary, 1842.
James L. Alverson, 1847-48.

GALWAY ACADEMY. (Galway, Saratoga Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature May 26, 1836.⁵ Admitted by the Regents January 29, 1839. Capital stock may be increased

¹ Chap. 130, Laws of 1871.

² Chap. 528, Laws of 1875.

³ Chap. 775, Laws of 1873.

⁴ Chap. 272, Laws of 1827.

⁵ Chap. 528, Laws of 1836.

March 24, 1837,¹ to \$3,500, within five years, as provided in act of incorporation.

Principals.

Gilbert Morgan, 1838.

Alexander Watson, 1839.

GALWAY ACADEMY.² (Galway, Saratoga Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents October 11, 1845. Discontinued in 1850. The building was after a time occupied as a proprietary male seminary till 1863, when this was removed to Ballston. The building, after standing idle several years, was burned down November 30, 1871.

Principals.

William Dunkee, A. B., 1845-50.

Rev. D. W. Smith, 1851-55.

Rev. M. A. Smith, 1856-57.

Rev. D. W. Smith, 1858.

P. N. Glidden, 1859.

Rev. D. W. Smith, 1860-64.

GENESEE AND WYOMING SEMINARY. (Alexander, Genesee Co.)

This was formerly the "*Alexander Classical School*." Incorporated by the Legislature May 6, 1834.³ Revived by act of April 1, 1836.⁴ Admitted by Regents February 5, 1839. The trustees not having sufficient funds to finish their building, it was mortgaged, and afterward sold to the Hon. Henry Hawkins, and in 1845 merged in the "*Genesee and Wyoming Seminary*." A new charter was granted by the Regents under this name, March 27, 1845.

Mr. Henry Hawkins, the purchaser, deeded the premises to the trustees, and gave an endowment of \$4,000 on condition that there be maintained a school of a certain grade at least twenty years. This condition was fulfilled, and several years more than the time required.

Principals.

William Crocker, 1838-42.

H. King, 1843.

Principals. (Under present name.)

Norman F. Wright, A. B., 1845-53.

Charles Hopkins, 1854.

Grace Briggs, A. M., 1854-61.

H. Slee, 1862-66.

W. Bothwell, A. M., 1867-68.

Emily G. Thrall, 1872-74.

Charles E. Polard, 1875.

George M. Browne, 1876-77.

Mrs. Julia Hughes Harris, 1879-81.

George Conant, 1883.

GENESEE CONFERENCE SEMINARY. (Pike, Wyoming Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents February 1, 1856.

Chap. 101, Laws of 1837.

See *Sylvester's Hist. of Saratoga Co.*, p. 362.

Chap. 297, Laws of 1834.

Chap. 162, Laws of 1836.

Charter declared absolute January 14, 1858. Name changed to "*Pike Seminary*" by the Regents October 13, 1859.

Principal.

Rev Zenas Hurd, A. M., 1857-59.

GENESEE SEMINARY. (Batavia, Genesee Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature May 11, 1835.¹ Organized and continued three or four years, its first principal being Miss — Mason.

GENESEE MANUAL LABOR SEMINARY. (Bethany, Genesee Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 13, 1832.² Re-incorporated March 27, 1834.³ Official acts of the Secretary of the Board confirmed April 20, 1835.⁴

GENESEE VALLEY SEMINARY. (Belfast, Allegany Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents January 8, 1857. Admitted to share in the Literature Fund January 9, 1862. Merged in the "Genesee Valley Seminary and Belfast Union School," which was admitted by the Regents January 10, 1879.

Principals.

Rev. Samuel B. Throop, A. M., 1859-60.
Rev. J. Hendrick, A. M., 1861-67.
Rev. J. A. Fradenburgh, A. M. 1868.
R. A. Waterbury, A. B., 1869-71.
D. N. Burke, A. M., 1872.
F. E. Wells, 1873.

Melvin E. Crowell, 1874-75.
C. D. Davie, A. B., 1876.
E. A. Parks, 1877.
J. E. Dewey, 1878.
Floyd M. Crandall, 1880-82.
Irvin H. Rogers, 1883.

GENESEE WESLEYAN SEMINARY. (Lima, Livingston Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 30, 1833,⁵ and again May 1, 1834.⁶ Act amended March 9, 1836,⁷ declaring the institutions subject to visitation by the Regents, and entitled to share in the Literature Fund.

By an act passed April 26, 1839,⁸ the sum of \$10,000 was allowed to be loaned for ten years. The sum of \$2,300 to be paid annually

¹ Chap. 269, Laws of 1835.

² Chap. 123, Laws of 1832.

³ Chap. 53, Laws of 1834.

⁴ Chap. 112, Laws of 1835.

⁵ Chap. 304, Laws of 1833.

⁶ Chap. 225, Laws of 1834. Petition of Genesee Conf. of M. E. Church. *Ann. Doc.* 50, 1834.

⁷ Chap. 44, Laws of 1836.

⁸ Chap. 254, Laws of 1839.

or six years from the United States Deposit Fund, for payment of interest and principal of a bond and mortgage given to the State May 20, 1839. Act of May 3, 1844.¹ A like sum granted for 1847 and 1848.²

Genesee College, established upon the premises of G. W. Sem, at Lima, February 27, 1849,³ and the Seminary property occupied upon such terms, either absolute or conditional, as the trustees of the two may determine. The Seminary was not suspended by this arrangement but continued as before.

The College was allowed April 14, 1869,⁴ to remove to Syracuse and provision made for the separation of financial affairs. By an act passed May 21, 1873,⁵ the rights of the Western New York Conference, with respect to the Seminary and the College, were more fully defined.

Genesee College was further enabled, February 6, 1875,⁶ to contract with the Seminary to fulfill the obligations of the College, with respect to certain scholarships and other engagements relating to the Professorship of Agriculture. In this a grant of \$25,000 from the College Land Grant of 1862, which had been given to the College for the endowment of a Professorship of Agriculture, was retained by the Seminary.

By an act passed February 6, 1875,⁷ the corporation of the Seminary was empowered to hold an estate with an annual income of \$50,000, and might sell and dispose of the same. The powers of the trustees were enlarged with respect to regulations, by-laws, etc.

Principals.

Samuel Luckey, 1836.
Rev. Schuyler Seager, 1837-43.
George Loomis, 1844-46.
James L. Alverson, A. M., 1847-50.
Rev. Moses Crow, A. B., 1851.
Rev. Benj. F. Tefft, D. D., 1852.
Rev. Moses Crow, D. D., 1853.
Rev. Schuyler Seager, A. M., 1854-55

Charles W. Bennett, A. M., 1856-59.
Zenas Hurd, A. M., 1860-61.
William Wells, A. M., 1862-64.
Charles W. Bennett, A. M., 1865-66.
Spencer R. Fuller, A. M., 1867-68.
Rev. Herbert T. Fisk, A. M., 1869-73.
Rev. George W. Bridgman, A. M., D. D., 1874.

GENESEO ACADEMY. (Geneseo, Livingston Co.)

Incorporated in 1827⁸ as the "*Livingston County High School*"

¹ Chap. 253, Laws of 1844.

² Chap. 258, Laws of 1847.

³ Chap. 52, Laws of 1849.

⁴ Chap. 192, Laws of 1869. Minority report in Assembly, *Assem. Doc.* 99, 1869.

⁵ Chap. 558, Laws of 1873.

⁶ Chap. 12, Laws of 1875.

⁷ Chap. 13, Laws of 1875.

⁸ Chap. 64, Laws of 1827. Act amended April 9, 1833 (chap. 122, Laws of 1833).

Association." Name changed by act of May 13, 1846.¹ Succeeded by the "*Wadsworth Normal and Training School*," in 1866.

Principals.

George Willson, 1833-34.
Alvah Bennett, 1836-37.
Samuel Treat, Jr., 1838-39.
Samuel Treat, Jr., H. N. Robinson, 1840.
Horatio N. Robinson, 1841-44.
Charles H. Palmer, 1845.
Dougall McCall, 1846-47.

William McLaren, 1848.
Rev. James H. Baird, A. B., 1849.
Franklin B. Francis, 1850.
Rev. James Nichols, A. M., 1851-56.
Rev. L. Leonard, A. M., 1857-58.
Rev. Charles Ray, A. M., 1863-74.
H. D. Gregory, Ph. D., A. M., 1875.

GENEVA ACADEMY. (Geneva, Ontario Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 29, 1813.² Merged in "Geneva College" in 1825.

Principals.

Ransom Hubbell, 1815.
Rev. John S. Cook, 1817.

Rev. Daniel McDonald, D. D., 1821-24.

¹ Chap. 309, Laws of 1846.

² As this institution became the germ of Geneva (now Hobart) College, the following document has interest in showing the first effort made in the establishment of an Academy, and six years before an academic charter was obtained:

Petition for the incorporation of Geneva Academy.

To the Honorable the Regents of the University of the State of New York:

The petition and application of the subscribers and benefactors of an Academy in the village of Geneva, in the county of Ontario, humbly sheweth:

That your petitioners have erected and instituted an Academy in the village of Geneva, for the instruction of youth in the languages and other branches of useful learning, and that your petitioners have contributed more than one-half in value of the real and personal property and estate collected and appropriated for the use and benefit of said Academy. And your petitioners being fully persuaded that the object of the institution will be essentially promoted by an incorporation of the Academy:

Your petitioners beg leave further to represent, that the real estate belonging to their Academy consists of a lot of land fronting the public square in the said village of Geneva, on which they have erected a building twenty-five feet by thirty-eight feet, and one and a half stories high, and that they have for upwards of two years past employed a gentleman of abilities, regularly graduated at Princeton College, who together with an assistant has the superintendence of upwards of sixty students.

Your petitioners therefore request that the said Academy may be incorporated, and subject to the visitation of the Regents of the University, and beg leave to nominate John Nicholas, E. H. Gordon, William Tappan, Septimus Evans, John Heslop, James Rees, Polydore B. Wisner, Herman H. Bogert, Robert Scot, Robert S. Rose, Robert Troup, Samuel Colt, Walter Grieve, Jedediah Chapman and David Cook Trustees of the said Academy, and that the said Trustees be called and distinguished by the name of "Trustees of the Geneva Academy."

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

John Nicholas,
Robert Troup,
Walter Grieve,
Robert Scot,
John Heslop,
James Rees,
Samuel Colt,
Jared W. Hallett,
H. H. Bogert,
Robert S. Rose,
Elijah H. Gordon,
Charles Gordon,

John Woods,
Robert Norris,
D. W. Lewis,
Jacob Backenston,
David Naglee,
David Cook,
Ezra Patterson,
Richard Larzelere,
Polydore B. Wisner,
Septimus Evans,
William Tappan.

GENEVA, 30th January, 1807.

GENEVA CLASSICAL AND UNION SCHOOL. (Geneva, Ontario Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 15, 1853.¹ Admitted by Regents February 10, 1854. Further provision made in relation to election of trustees March 16, 1869.² The Board allowed to borrow money to complete building February 8, 1870.³

Principals.

James C. Dexter, 1853.

James E. Dexter, 1854-55.

C. M. Hutchens, 1856-57.

B. J. Bristol, 1858-59.

William H. Vrooman, A. M., 1860-79.

Henry K. Clapp, A. M., 1880.

GENOA ACADEMY. (Genoa, Cayuga Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 4, 1847. Authorized April 16, 1852, to sell property and pay debts. Authorized April 3, 1868,⁴ to sell, transfer and convey to trustees of school district No. 6, of the town of Genoa.

Principals.

Marion M. Baldwin, A. B., 1849-50.

Samuel W. Dana, A. M., 1851-52.

GERMAN-AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MORRISANIA. (Morrisania, Westchester Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 2, 1865.

GILBERTSVILLE ACADEMY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. (Gilbertsville, Otsego Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents May 4, 1841.

Principals.

John G. K. Truair, 1841-46.

Edward H. Johnston, 1847.

Ivory Chamberlain, A. M., 1850.

M. S. Converse, A. M., 1851.

Rev. Abel Wood, A. M., 1852.

Franklin Wood, A. M., 1853-54.

Rev. Abel Wood, A. B., 1855-56.

J. C. Donaldson, A. M., 1857-61.

A. McMaster, 1862-64.

Rev. James J. Pease, A. M., 1865-68.

David Keppel, 1869.

John Kelly, 1870.

Rev. Abel Wood, A. M., 1872.

GLENS FALLS ACADEMY. (Glens Falls, Warren Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 12, 1842.

Principals.

Thomas Farnsworth, 1842.

Ellridge Hosmer, 1843.

LeRoy Satterlee, 1844-45.

George Rugg, 1846.

Jerome Rowe, 1847.

Samuel W. Pope, 1848.

William McLaren, 1849-50.

Rev. Jason F. Walker, A. M., 1851-52.

Warren S. Adams, A. B., 1853.

George Rugg, 1854-55.

Rev. John H. Babcock, 1856-57.

Edson Fobes, A. M., 1858-62.

Rev. J. A. Russell, A. M., 1864-67.

A. B. Abbott, A. B., 1868-71.

Christopher W. Hall, A. B., 1872.

W. A. Holman, A. B., 1873.

James S. Cooley, A. M., 1871-76.

Daniel C. Farr, A. M., 1879.

¹ Chap. 252, Laws of 1853.³ Chap. 91, Laws of 1870.² Chap. 43, Laws of 1869.⁴ Chap. 342, Laws of 1852.⁵ Chap. 128, Laws of 1868.

GLOVERSVILLE UNION ACADEMY. (Gloversville, Fulton Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents January 11, 1855. Charter declared absolute January 13, 1859. Allowed by act of March 19, 1863, to give a mortgage of \$5,000 to pay outstanding debts. At least ten per cent of this must be paid annually, and no share allowed from the Literature Fund, if there is default in payment.¹ The requirement as to ten per cent was released March 28, 1864,² but that concerning participation in Literature Fund continued. Merged in the Gloversville Union School, as its Academic Department.

Principals.

Fitz Henry Weld, A. M., 1858-64.
George W. McClellan, 1865.

R. S. Bingham, A. M., 1866-67.
Henry A. Pratt, A. B., 1868.

GOUVERNEUR HIGH SCHOOL.

(See "*Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary.*")

GOUVERNEUR WESLEYAN SEMINARY. (Gouverneur, St. Lawrence Co.)

A movement began March 31, 1826, toward the establishment of a High School, and \$540 were raised in shares of \$10. It was proposed to name the institution the "Gouverneur Union Academy." Incorporated by the Legislature April 5, 1828.³ Admitted by Regents February 19, 1827, as the "Gouverneur High School." Changed to "Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary," April 25, 1840.⁴ The sum of \$2,000 was allowed to be loaned to the town of Gouverneur to aid in rebuilding, March 9, 1839.⁵ Name changed to "*Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary,*" April 25, 1840.⁶

The patronage of the Methodist Episcopal denomination was transferred in 1868 from Gouverneur to Antwerp. An act was passed April 23, 1869,⁷ allowing the town of Gouverneur to levy a tax of \$20,000 for building and repairs. A supplementary act passed March 16, 1871,⁸ allowed the interest on this sum to be raised annually. Further provision was made with respect to this fund, May 13, 1876.⁹

The Academic building of this institution was burned January 1, 1839. It was rebuilt the next year at a cost of \$5,500.

¹ Chap. 35, Laws of 1863.

² Chap. 82, Laws of 1864.

³ Chap. 162, Laws of 1828.

⁴ Chap. 169, Laws of 1840.

⁵ Chap. 64, Laws of 1839.

⁶ Chap. 169, Laws of 1840.

⁷ Chap. 291, Laws of 1869.

⁸ Chap. 117, Laws of 1871.

⁹ Chap. 265, Laws of 1876.

Principals.

uger and — Morgan (before incor- William W. Clark, A. M., 1850-52.
tion). Rev. E. C. Bruce, A. M., 1858-60.
Joseph Hopkins, 1880-87. Rev. Andrew Roe, A. M., 1861-63.
esse T. Peck, 1887-90. Rev. George G. Daines, 1864-70.
B. Knox, 1840-42. M. H. Fitts, 1871-76.
W. Cummings, 1842-44. H. W. Hunt, A. M., 1877-80.
ohn W. Armstrong, 1844-50. Martin R. Sackett, A. M., 1891.

ANDA UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Gowanda,
Cattaraugus Co.)

incorporated by the Legislature April 29, 1863.¹ Admitted by
Regents July 9, 1878.

Principals.

Dick, A. M., 1879-80. Willard D. Ball, A. B., 1882.
us R. Rogers, A. B., 1881. Frank S. Thorpe, A. M., 1888.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE. (New York city.)

incorporated by the Regents April 17, 1838.

Head Masters.

W Cushing, A. M., 1763. John D. Ogilby, A. B., 1829-30.
ider Leslie, A. M. Charles Anthon, LL. D. (Rector) 1880-64.
n Cochran, A. M., 1784.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF MADISON UNIVERSITY.

(See "*Colgate Academy*.")

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW YORK CENTRAL COLLEGE. (McGrawville,
Cortland Co.)

incorporated by the Regents January 14, 1858.

Principal.

rd G. Calkins, A. M., 1857-58.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
(New York city.)

incorporated by the Regents April 17, 1838.

Principals.

Mason, 1838-44. E. A. Johnson, 1845-53.

GRANVILLE ACADEMY. (Granville, Washington Co.)

incorporated by the Legislature March 31, 1828.² Admitted by
ents April 16, 1830. About 1870 the building and lot were sold
e school district, and they are still used for school purposes.

¹ Chap. 252, Laws of 1863.

² Chap. 139, Laws of 1828.

Principals.

John J. Collins, 1832.
 Eli T. Mack, 1834-36.
 John T. Walcott, 1837.
 Eli T. Mack, 1838-48.
 Salem Town, A. M., 1828-29.
 Hiram Bulkley, 1831.
 Eli T. Mack, A. B., 1849-50.
 Samuel Breck, A. B., 1851-52.

John M. W. Farnham, 1853.
 William N. Bacon, 1854.
 J. E. Taylor, A. B., 1856-57.
 Charles L. Mason, 1858.
 Hiram Orcutt, 1859.
 Lyman Walker, 1860.
 Charles L. Mason, 1861-64.
 C. F. Doud, 1865-70.

GRANVILLE MILITARY INSTITUTE.

(See "*North Granville Ladies' Seminary.*")

GREENBUSH AND SCHODACK ACADEMY. (East Greenbush, Rensselaer Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 25, 1831.¹ Admitted by Regents February 27, 1841. Act of incorporation amended with respect to voting of shareholders, every \$25 to be allowed one vote, April 26, 1832.²

Principals.

James Hoyt, 1840.
 William C. Hornfager, 1841.
 Peter S. Williamson, 1842.

H. G. Bulkley, 1843-45.
 Gad Lyman, 1846-47.
 Rev. William E. Waterbury, 1848-53.

GREENE UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Greene, Chenango Co.)

Organized under chapter 555, Laws of 1864. Admitted by the Regents March 11, 1874.

Principals.

J. E. Bartoo, 1875.
 A. J. Osborne, 1876.
 E. W. Rogers, 1877.
 C. M. Cunningham, 1878.

E. T. De Bell, 1879-80.
 Willis Robert Hall, 1881-82.
 J. Welland Hendrick, A. M., 1883—.

GREENVILLE ACADEMY. (Greenville, Greene Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 27, 1816.

Principals.

Rev. Daniel Parker, A. M., 1816-17.
 Andrew Huntington, 1818-22.
 Joseph Hyde, 1823.
 Orsen Spencer, 1824.
 Egbert B. Wheeler, 1825-29.
 Tyrell Blair, 1833.
 Elijah Garfield, 1842-46.
 Lorenzo Hand, 1847-49.
 John W. Round, A. M., 1850.
 Lorenzo Hand, A. M., 1851.
 James H. Brainard, 1852.
 O. H. Wright, 1853-54.

James V. D. Ayers, 1855-56.
 Bentley S. Foster, 1857.
 James V. D. Ayers, A. M., 1858-60.
 H. O. Abbott, A. B., 1861.
 James V. D. Ayers, 1862-64.
 David A. Bennett, A. B., 1865.
 Alexander Reynolds, 1866-68.
 D. Herbert Smith, 1869-70.
 Philetus Phillips, A. M., 1871-72.
 Edgar D. Coonley, 1873.
 James V. D. Ayers, M. A., 1874-81.
 Rev. W. F. Albrecht, 1882—.

¹ Chap. 272, Laws of 1831.

² Chap. 331, Laws of 1832. Report on petition of Greenbush and Schodack Academy. *Assem. Doc.* 218, 1836.

GREENWICH UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Greenwich, Washington Co.)

Formerly "*Union Village Academy*." Changed in 1868.

Principals.

Nathaniel J. Doughty, 1874-76.

C. L. Morey, 1888.

William Somers, A. M., 1877-82.

FIFTH ACADEMY; GRIFFITH INSTITUTE. (Springville, Erie Co.)
Incorporated as "*Springville Academy*" by the Legislature March 1827.¹ Changed by the Regents to "*Griffith Academy*," and by Legislature March 16, 1866,² to "*Griffith Institute*," which are regarded as synonymous terms. Named from Archibald Griffith, who gave the institution an endowment. United with Union Free School District No. 1, of Concord, Erie county, and provision made in respect to funds by act of April 4, 1876.³ Admitted by the Regents April 12, 1879.

Principals.

Samuel H. Barney, 1881.

Rev. David Copeland, A. M., 1859-65.

Benjamin Parsons, 1833-38.

Rev. Charles K. Pomeroy, A. M., 1860.

Frederic E. Williams, 1839-40.

Rev. Andrew McIntire, 1867.

Frederick C. Huestis, 1841-43.

William H. Rogers, A. M., 1868-69.

Frederick C. Hall, 1844-45.

Anderson R. Wightman, A. M., 1871-72.

W. Earle, 1846-49.

Rev. William H. Rogers, A. M., 1873.

James Lane, A. M., 1850-52.

John W. O'Brien, A. B., 1874-75.

Frederick Cutler, Jr., A. B., 1853.

Samuel W. Eddy, A. B., 1878-79.

John Sprout, Jr., A. B., 1854.

G. W. Ellis, A. B., 1879-82.

William S. Aumock, A. M., 1855-58.

Elbert W. Griffiths, 1888.

GROTON ACADEMY.

(See "*Groton Union School, Academic Department*.")

GROTON UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Groton, Tompkins Co.)

The "Groton Academy" was incorporated by the Legislature in 1837.⁴ Admitted by Regents January 29, 1829. Merged with the "*Groton Union School, Academic Department*," which was organized under chapter 555, Laws of 1864, and admitted by the Regents June 10, 1873.

Chap. 86, Laws of 1827.

Chap. 168, Laws of 1866.

Chap. 93, Laws of 1876.

Chap. 368, Laws of 1837.

Principals.

Stephen W. Clark, 1838-40.
 Samuel D. Carr, 1841.
 Carleton Parker, 1842-43.
 Samuel D. Carr, 1844-46.
 James E. Dexter, 1847.
 Mrs. D. E. Sackett, 1850.
 Rev. R. H. Clare, A. B., 1851-52.
 S. G. Williams, A. B., 1853-56.
 Miss R. J. Woodbury, 1857.

S. G. Williams, A. M., 1858-59.
 Joseph E. Scott, A. B., 1860-61.
 Marion M. Baldwin, A. M., 1862-72.
 B. L. Robinson, 1873.
 A. Norton Fitch, Ph. B., 1874.
 A. M. Baldwin, Ph. B., 1875.
 V. L. Davey, A. B., 1876-78.
 R. S. Keyser, A. M., 1879-81.
 Arch. C. McLachlan, A. B., 1882.

HALF MOON ACADEMY. (Half Moon, Saratoga Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 14, 1851. Stockholders allowed by act passed April 5, 1859,¹ to sell their property and, after paying debts, to divide the remainder among the stockholders.

Principals.

E. W. Capron, A. B., 1850-51.
 Silas Smith, A. M., 1852-54.
 Samuel Hall, A. M., 1855-56.
 Rev. F. N. Barlow, 1864-66.
 Charles F. Brockway, 1867-69.

Martin L. Ferris, 1870-71.
 William H. Wing, 1872-73.
 Rev. R. Davies, 1874.
 Anna Smith, 1875.
 Emma Moody, 1876.

HAMBURGH UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Hamburg, Erie Co.)

Organized under chapter 555, Laws of 1864, and admitted by the Regents January 13, 1870.

Principals.

Charles W. Richards, 1870-73.
 A. R. Wightman, A. M., 1874-75.
 Fred Dick, A. B., 1876-77.
 D. W. Allen, 1878.

John H. Philip, A. B., 1879-80.
 Philip A. Laing, 1881-82.
 Fayette Kelly, A. M., 1883. —

HAMILTON ACADEMY. (Hamilton, Madison Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 23, 1824. The trustees were authorized April 5, 1855, to raise \$20,000 to be issued in shares of from \$10 to \$100 each, for the purpose of rebuilding after a fire. The children of shareholders to receive free tuition.²

The Board of Education of consolidated districts 1, 14 and 17 were allowed by act of March 31, 1866,³ to adopt this Academy as their Academic Department.

Further provision was made by acts of April 27, 1869,⁴ and March 27, 1871,⁵ respecting the Union School in Hamilton.

¹ Chap. 124, Laws of 1859.

² Chap. 156, Laws of 1855. Reports relating to this Academy were made as follows: Concerning apportionment, *Assem. Doc.* 304, 1830. An establishment of a teachers' department, *Senate Doc.* 58, 1840.

³ Chap. 316, Laws of 1866.

⁴ Chap. 369, Laws of 1869.

⁵ Chap. 173, Laws of 1871.

Principals.

James Morse, A. M., 1824-34.
 John Lathrop, 1835.
 Joseph Phelps, Jr., 1836.
 James Morse, A. M., 1837-46.
 Monroe Weed, A. M., 1847-49.

Lucian Osborn, A. M., 1850-51.
 Clinton C. Buell, A. B., 1852-56.
 A. B. Campbell, A. M., 1856-59.
 Clinton C. Buell, A. M., 1859-60.

HAMILTON FEMALE SEMINARY. (Hamilton, Madison Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 17, 1856. Now conducted as a private school.

Principals.

C. Bush, A. M., 1856-59.

Mary A. Hastings, 1860-64.

HAMILTON-ONEIDA ACADEMY. (Kirkland, Oneida Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 29, 1793. Merged in Hamilton College in 1812. During the fourteen years of the existence of this Academy the students numbered from forty to sixty, including a number of young ladies.¹ A building that was large and new for its day was begun and occupied by the trustees of the Academy, but not entirely finished until after it became a College. See "*Hamilton College*."

Principals.

John Niles, 1798-1801.
 James Murdock (assistant), 1799.
 Robert Porter, 1801-05.

Seth Norton, 1805-07.
 James Watson Robbins, 1807-08.
 Seth Norton, 1808-12.

HAMILTON LITERARY AND THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION. (Hamilton, Madison Co.)

Incorporated in 1819 as the "Baptist Educational Society of the State of New York."

This society in 1820 established a Literary and Theological Seminary at Hamilton, which was afterward continued in three departments, viz.: Academic, Collegiate and Theological.

In 1840, it applied to the Legislature for a charter under the name of "*The Hamilton University*." It claimed at that time the following estate:

Real estate	\$32,920 00
Permanent funds from subscription.....	40,150 00
Bank stock and other personal securities.....	39,795 00
Total.....	<u>\$112,865 00</u>

¹ A further account of this Academy is given in our notice of Hamilton College. It is further stated in the historical address of President Fisher in the "*Memorial of the Semi-Centennial of the Founding of Hamilton College*."

The Assembly committee, in reporting upon this application, said:

“ Upon comparing the course of instruction in this Seminary, as presented in their catalogue for the year 1839, with the course pursued in the different Colleges of this State, your committee find that there is no essential difference in the branches of study taught, or in the number of Professors and Tutors. The collegiate department, in the opinion of the committee, is now established upon the general principles which have obtained in other Colleges of this State, and is free from all sectarian objections. The institution has sustained itself by its own industry and resources for twenty years, until it has acquired a character and reputation which places it in an elevated rank among the literary institutions of the State. It has all the necessary buildings and requisite appurtenances of a College, and enjoys a full course of classical instruction. Your committee can therefore see no good reason why the ordinary collegiate privileges should not be extended to this Seminary, to enable the Faculty to confer degrees and discharge their high trusts and important duties with advantage to themselves, to the students and the public. The considerations in favor of sustaining the efforts made by the Trustees of this Seminary for the advancement of education, are deemed by your committee to be worthy of legislative action.”¹

A bill was accordingly introduced, but failed at the time, and the institution continued until merged in “*Madison University*” in 1846. An extended account of this institution is given in a volume entitled “*The First Half Century of Madison University, 1819-1869, or the Jubilee Volume, containing sketches of eleven hundred living and deceased Alumni, etc., 1872, p. 503.*”

The institution, down to the end of 1839, admitted only candidates for the ministry to its privileges. From that period to the date of incorporation of the Madison University, other students were received. It did not report to the Regents before its University charter was granted, but from the volume above cited, we are able to present the following list of instructors:

Rev. Daniel Hascal, Principal and Professor of Rhetoric, 1820-35.

Rev. Nathaniel Kendrick, President (did not formally accept, but virtually acted as such) 1836.

Zenas Morse, Teacher of Latin and Greek, 1820-25.

Rev. Bariah N. Leach, D. D., Tutor, 1824-25.

Rev. Chancellor Hartshorn, Tutor, 1825-26.

Rev. Seth S. Whitman, A. M., Professor of Hebrew and Biblical Criticism, 1828-35.

Rev. Barnas Sears, D. D., LL. D., Professor of Languages and subsequently of Biblical Theology, 1829-36.

Rev. Joel S. Bacon, D. D., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and afterward of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, 1833-37.

Rev. Asahel C. Kendrick, Professor of Languages, 1832-38.

Rev. Geo. W. Eaton, D. D., LL. D., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1833-37; Professor of Ecclesiastical and Civil History, 1837-50.

¹ *Assem. Doc.* 309, 1840.

Ben W. Taylor, Principal Academic Department, 1834-38; Professor of Mathematics, Philosophy and Astronomy, 1838-45.

Thomas J. Conant, D. D., Professor of Hebrew and Biblical Criticism, 1835-50.

Sam Mather, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, 1838.

F. Richardson, A. M., Classical Tutor, 1835-38; Professor of Latin Language and Literature, 1838-50.

John S. Maginnis, D. D., Professor of Biblical Theology, 1838-50.

John H. Raymond, LL. D., Tutor, 1837-40; Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, 1840-50.

Philetus B. Spear, D. D., Tutor, 1837-42; Adjunct Professor Hebrew and Principal Grammar School, 1842-50.

Samuel Lamb, Tutor in Greek, 1838-40.

Geo. R. Bliss, D. D., Tutor in Greek, 1840-44.

B. F. Bronson, D. D., Tutor in Mathematics, 1845-46.

Samuel Graves, D. D., Tutor in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1845-47.

HANCOCK UNION SCHOOL. (Hancock, Delaware Co.)

By an act passed May 5, 1863,¹ consolidated districts one and nine of Hancock were created a Union School under a Board of Education.

This Board was allowed to establish a High School, and share the Literature Fund, subject to the visitation and rules of the Regents. Admitted by the Regents January 11, 1878.

Principal.

Charles W. Skinner, 1881.

QUEENSLAND LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC ACADEMY. (New York city.)

Incorporated by the Legislature January 24, 1829.²

HARTFORD ACADEMY. (South Hartford, Washington Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents January 12, 1866.

Principals.

A. W. Hallock, 1866-67.

McCarty, 1868.

Hunt, A. B., 1871-72.

Andrew J. Qua, 1873-75.

H. W. Barker, 1876.

A. A. Gillett, 1876.

HARTWICK SEMINARY. (Hartwick, Otsego Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 17, 1816,³ and admitted by the Regents August 13, 1816. Established by aid of a bequest of Johan Christian Hartwick, and in a building previously erected by Dr. John G. Knauff, trustee of the Hartwick estate. A school had been taught before this act was passed. The trustees were empowered, April 5, 1817, to sell a part of their lands, excepting the primary lot. This institution is under Lutheran management, and a Theological School associated with it.⁴

¹ Chap. 459, Laws of 1863.

² Chap. 12, Laws of 1829.

³ Chap. 166, Laws of 1816.

⁴ On the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of this institution, a memorial cele-

Principals.

Rev. Ernest Lewis Hazelius, D. D., 1815-30.

Rev. George B. Miller, D. D., 1830-31.

[One year of interruption on account of construction of wings.]

Rev. William D. Strobel, D. D., 1840-44.

Henry T. Schmidt, D. D., 1844-48.

Rev. George B. Miller, D. D., 1848-50.

Rev. Levi Sternberg, A. M., D. D., 1851-64.

Rev. George B. Miller, D. D., 1865.

Rev. William N. School, D. D., 1865-67.

Rev. George B. Miller, D. D., 1868.

Rev. William N. School.

T. T. Titus, A. M., 1872-73.

Rev. James Pitcher, A. M., 1874-82.

HAVERLING UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Bath, Steuben Co.)

Organized under chapter 555, Laws of 1864. Admitted by Regents June 3, 1868. Named from Adam Haverling, who, about 1847, gave a site, and at his death an endowment of about \$8,000 for a public school. Its building (Dist. No. 5) cost about \$30,000.

Principals.

J. H. Crumb, 1868-69.

Lewis M. Johnson, 1870.

E. H. Latimer, A. M., 1871-73.

L. D. Miller, A. M., 1874-83.

HEDDING LITERARY INSTITUTE. (Ashland, Greene Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents October 12, 1854. Begun in 1856, as a stock company, with A. Foot as manager, and Prof. Pierson as principal, and continued under this management about a year and a half. After being closed a year, it was bought by Henry J. Fox and ——— Rutherford, who continued it under the name of the “Ashland Collegiate Institute” for two years and a half, or until January 17, 1861, when it was burned.

bration was held, and a large amount of information in relation to its history was published. The volume is entitled : “ *Memorial Volume of the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of Hartwick Seminary, held August 21, 1866.* Albany, Joel Munsell, 1867. 8vo., pp. 201. The volume contains engravings of the Seminary, and steel engravings of the portraits of Drs. Hazelius and Miller. The latter was Professor of Theology in the Theological Department from 1844 to 1867.

The amount of property transferred to the trustees by Dr. Knauff, of Albany, in 1816, about twenty years after the bequest of Mr. Hartwick was made, was as follows :

Real estate, estimated at.....	\$5,341 00
Western Turnpike and Canal stock.....	2,750 00
Bonds, mortgages and notes.....	11,117 00
Total.....	\$19,200 00

This was irrespective of the Seminary lot and building, valued at \$4,980 ; cash subscription of inhabitants of the Patent for \$175, and a cash balance due from Dr. Knauff, of \$2,507, for which he gave assets valued at \$1,100. A year later William C. Bouck, the financial manager, reported the funds as amounting to \$19,765.56. The turnpike and canal stocks afterward became worthless. In 1866 the property in the hands of the Board amounted to \$18,104.41.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE. (Hempstead, Queens Co.)
Incorporated by the Regents January 14, 1858.

HEMPSTEAD SEMINARY. (Hempstead, Queens Co.)
Incorporated by the Legislature May 2, 1836.¹ Admitted by the Regents January 29, 1839. Property sold to private owners, but still occupied as a school building.

Principals.

Gerardus B. Dockerty, 1838-43.

Nathaniel Dunn, 1844-47.

HENRIETTA UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Henrietta, Monroe Co.)

(See "*East Henrietta Union School, Academic Department.*")

Principal.

Mrs. E. S. Tompkins, 1882.

HERKIMER ACADEMY. (Herkimer, Herkimer Co.)
Incorporated by the Regents February 11, 1840. Closed about 1847, and the property sold.

Principals.

Elijah Garfield, 1839.

Rev. David Chassels, 1840-41.

C. Huntington, Jr., 1842.

Rev. Gilbert Morgan, 1843-44.

Robert Earll, 1845-46.

Edward G. Hopkins, 1847.

HERKIMER UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Herkimer, Herkimer Co.)

Admitted by the Regents January 11, 1882.

HIGHLAND GROVE GYMNASIUM. (Fishkill, Dutchess Co.)
Incorporated by the Legislature April, 1831.²

HIGH SCHOOL OF NEW YORK. (New York City.)
Incorporated by the Legislature April 4, 1825,³ for the establishment of an institution of classical and useful learning at moderate rates on the monitorial plan. Not entitled to share in the Literature Fund nor the Common School Fund.

HOBART HALL ACADEMY. (Holland Patent, Oneida Co.)
Incorporated by the Legislature March 16, 1839.⁴ Admitted by the Regents January 23, 1840. Discontinued in 1857.

¹ Chap. 231, Laws of 1836.

² Chap. 113, Laws of 1831. Report on petition of William S. Hyen, *Assem. Doc.* 199, 1831.

³ Chap. 75, Laws of 1825.

⁴ Chap. 69, Laws of 1839.

Principals.

Rev. Stephen McHugh, 1839-41.
 Marcus A. Perry, 1842-46.
 S. H. De Loss Crane, 1847.
 John B. Sackett, 1848.
 Edward G. Seymour, 1849.

Arnold Petre, A. B., 1850.
 Rev. James W. Braden, A. M., 1851-55.
 John G. Williams, 1856.
 Rev. James W. Braden, A. M., 1857.

HOLLAND PATENT ACADEMY. (Trenton, Oneida Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 24, 1834.¹

Principal.

S. G. Hickok, 1834.

HOLLAND PATENT UNION SCHOOL. (Holland Patent, Oneida Co.)

Organized August 26, 1870, under general act of May 2, 1864.²
 Admitted by Regents June 2, 1871.

Principals.

C. H. Crawford, 1870.
 John G. Williams, A. M., 1872-78.
 James H. Brinsmaid, A. M., 1874-75.
 J. D. Van Allen, A. M., 1876-77.

James Winne, A. B., 1878-79.
 W. H. Bradford, 1880-82.
 Charles B. Van Wie, 1888.

HOLLEY ACADEMY. (Holley, Orleans Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 28, 1850. Merged in the
 "Holley Union School, Academic Department."

Principals.

Loren Barnes, A. B., 1851-53.
 Edward O. Hall, 1854-55.
 William L. French, 1856.
 Miss Phela A. Knight, 1857.
 Wm. D. Allis, A. M., 1858-62.
 Joseph Gile, A. M., 1863-64.
 P. J. Carmichael, 1865.
 Ira Edwards, 1866-67.

George R. Smith, 1868.
 Burr Lewis, A. M., 1869.
 D. J. Sinclair, 1870.
 Abel Stilson, 1871-75.
 M. M. Baldwin, A. M., 1876-78.
 A. W. Dyke, A. B., 1879.
 Elmer J. Smith, 1880-81.
 G. N. Kneeland, 1882.

HOMER UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Homer, Cortland Co.)

The "*Cortland Academy*" was incorporated by the Regents February 2, 1819. The Legislature had in 1813 given lot 85, in the township of Homer, to Academies in this county, and this lot was given to this academy. The trustees were allowed by act of February 4, 1822,³ to sell and invest the proceeds in mortgages.

An act was passed March 25, 1867,⁴ providing for the erection of a new building, by allowing the supervisor, town clerk, and treasurer of board of trustees to borrow \$20,000, to be paid in seven annual installments, with interest at seven per cent, subject to approval at

¹ Chap. 172, Laws of 1834.

² Chap. 555, Laws of 1864.

³ Chap. 10, Laws of 1822.

⁴ Chap. 149, Laws of 1867.

in election. The call for this election and all proceedings therein were legalized April 10, 1867.¹ By an act passed March 28, 1873,² scholars living within the corporate limits, after passing Regents' examinations, were entitled to free tuition, the expense being paid by village tax.

Merged in the "*Homer Union School, Academic Department*," which was admitted by the Regents October 13, 1873.

Principals.

Dren Catlin, ——. ——— Ranney, ——. Noble D. Strong, 1819-20. Charles Avery, A. M., 1822. Charles Avery, A. M., and Caroline R. Hale, 1823. Franklin Sherrill, 1824-25. Oliver S. Taylor, M. D., 1826-29.

Samuel B. Woolworth, A. M., 1830-51. Stephen W. Clark, A. M., 1852-65. Edward P. Nichols, A. M., 1866-68. Hermon H. Sanford, A. M., 1869-71. Gilbert B. Manley, 1872-78. Charles H. Verrill, A. M., 1874. Ezra J. Peck, A. M., 1875.

HOOSICK FALLS UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Hoosick Falls, Rensselaer Co.)

An Academy named "*Ball's Seminary*" was incorporated by the Regents April 11, 1843, being named from L. Chandler Ball, who was much interested in the Academy, and gave liberally for its maintenance. The institution having declined and its expenses exceeding its income, its trustees, on the 18th of September, 1863, decided the premises to School District No. 1, of Hoosick. This conveyance was legalized by act of May 2, 1864.³ Admitted by the Regents August 3, 1865.

The old Ball Seminary building was used till the fall of 1883, when the High School was removed into a new school building, erected at a cost of \$35,000, and the building is now used for intermediate classes.

Principals (of Ball's Seminary).

Frederick R. Lord, 1844-46. Henry E. Ruggles, 1847. Peter V. Veeder, 1848. John Bascom, A. B., 1849. Albert M. Pratt, A. B., 1850. Chas. H. Gardner, A. B., 1851.

Chas. J. Hill, A. B., 1852-58. Almon F. Reynolds, 1854-56. Henry M. Alden, A. B., 1857. H. W. Wells, A. B., 1858. Germon H. Chatterton, A. B., 1859. Agnes Gordon, 1860-62.

Principals (of Union School).

James L. Bothwell, A. B., 1865-67. James K. Hull, 1868.

Mrs. Julia M. Dewey, 1872.

HORNELL FREE ACADEMY. (Hornellsville, Steuben Co.)

Organized by Legislature May 3, 1873.⁴ Admitted by Regents January 9, 1874.

¹ Chap. 324, Laws of 1867.

² Chap. 155, Laws of 1873.

³ Chap. 523, Laws of 1864.

⁴ Chap. 386, Laws of 1873.

Principals.

A. S. Harrington, 1874.
C. P. Murphy, 1875.

De Lancy Freeborn, 1876-77.
Frank L. Grant, 1883—.

HORSEHEADS UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Horseheads, Chemung Co.)

Admitted by Regents July 11, 1877.

Principals.

W. R. Prentice, A. M., 1879-81.

A. H. Lewis, A. M., 1882—

HOUGHTON SEMINARY. (Clinton, Oneida Co.)

This institution existed many years as the "Female Department of the Clinton Grammar School." It was incorporated by the Regents as a separate institution January 12, 1881. Provisional charter dated July 14, 1881. An absolute charter was granted January 11, 1882.

Principals.

J. C. Gallup, A. M., 1880.

A. Gardner Benedict, A. M., 1881—.

HUBBARDSVILLE ACADEMY. (Hubbard's Corners, Madison Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 14, 1850.

Principals.

Philander L. Woods, A. B., 1849.
Samuel Burch, A. M., 1850-51.

Samuel Bush, A. M., 1852-53.

HUDSON ACADEMY. (Hudson, Columbia Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 3, 1807. The Comptroller was directed April 18, 1836, to cancel a bond against this Academy, with interest thereon from March 3, 1813.

Principals.

Ashbel Strong, 1811.
Moses Smith, 1813-1816.
Ebenezer King, 1817.
Rev. Daniel Parker, 1818-19.
David J. Barreto, 1820.
Daniel J. Betts, 1821.
S. Fuller and J. Hoyt, 1822.
Amasa J. Parker, 1823-26.
Josiah W. Fairfield, A. M., 1827-30.
James W. Frisbie, 1833-34.
Chauncy C. Joslin, 1835.
Henry Hart, 1836-37.
Adam B. Bullock, 1838.

Lemuel C. Holcomb, 1840.
Jonathan Ford, 1841-48.
Jonathan Ford, A. B., 1849.
P. A. Studdiford, A. B., 1850.
H. H. Fancher, 1851-52.
James Macbeth, A. M., 1853-57.
Wm. P. Snyder, 1858-67.
Andrew I. Kittle, 1868.
James S. Fitch, 1869.
Rev. Abraham Mattice, A. M., 1870-73.
Rev. H. R. Schemerhorn, A. M., 1874-75.
Rev. Wm. D. Perry, A. M., 1876-82.
Charles Van T. Smith, A. M., 1883—.

HUDSON HIGH SCHOOL. (Hudson, Columbia Co.)

Admitted by Regents July 8, 1884, upon condition that the institution prove satisfactory upon examination. The application claimed that sufficient buildings had been provided with a library of 905 volumes, worth \$923.25, and apparatus worth \$552.45.

HUDSON RIVER AGRICULTURAL SEMINARY. (Stockport, Columbia Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature May 6, 1837.¹

Application was received in 1836 for a loan to the "Hudson Scientific and Agricultural Seminary."²

HUNTINGTON UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Huntington, Suffolk Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature under general act of April 22,
Admitted by Regents, January 9, 1863.

Principals.

Wiggins,
Gile, A. M., 1865-67.
Cartis, A. M., 1868-69.
G. Holyoke, 1870-72.

Daniel O. Quimby, 1873.
Charles S. Peck, M. A., 1874-76.
Edward S. Hall, M. A., 1877.

UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Ilion, Herkimer Co.)
Organized under general law of June 18, 1853.⁴ Admitted by
its August 7, 1872.

Principals.

Cartis, A. B., 1873.
Fisher, 1874.

Addison B. Poland, A. M., 1875.

INGHAM COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. (Le Roy, Genesee Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 6, 1852.⁵ Admitted by
its January 28, 1853. Merged in "*Ingham University*," as
Academic Department, April 3, 1857.⁶

Principal.

J. Ingham Stanton, 1853-56.

INGHAM UNIVERSITY, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Le Roy, Genesee Co.)
Organized from "*Ingham Collegiate Institute*," by the Legislature,
April 3, 1857.⁷ The Academic Department was admitted by the
its May 18, 1880.

Principals.

Emily E. Ingham Stanton, 1859.
H. Gallup, 1860.
Charlotte Parish, 1861.
Mary A. Brigham, 1862.

Miss Emily E. Ingham Stanton, 1863-65.
Hubert J. Schmitz, Ph. D., 1880-82.
Mrs. E. K. Hooker, A. E., 1883.

¹ Chap. 463, Laws of 1837.

² State Doc. 19, 1836.

³ Chap. 450, Laws of 1862.

⁴ Chap. 433, Laws of 1853.

⁵ Chap. 151, Laws of 1852.

⁶ Chap. 246, Laws of 1857.

⁷ Chap. 246, Laws of 1857.

ITHACA ACADEMY. (Ithaca, Tompkins Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature March 24, 1823.¹ By act of April 21, 1825,² the treasurers of Seneca and Tompkins counties were directed to sell lot 24 of Ulysses, and apply half of the proceeds to Ithaca Academy, and the other half to be kept for Seneca county, as the Legislature might afterward direct. The Ithaca Academy was directed April 17, 1826,³ to be placed under the care of the Regents in compliance with the law, and admitted to share in the Literature Fund from that date.

The trustees were empowered to sell real estate, and invest the proceeds in the purchase of land, and the erection of suitable buildings March 30, 1836.⁴ Merged in the "Ithaca High School."

By an act passed January 25, 1884,⁵ the trustees elected in 1869, or a majority of them, were empowered to call a meeting in manner specified, and elect twelve trustees. These trustees might, by a two-thirds vote, convey to the Board of Education of the village of Ithaca, for a nominal consideration merely, the title in fee of all the real estate of the Ithaca Academy, and with it all funds and property belonging to them. The official acts of the trustees were confirmed, and all valid debts were to be paid. This being done, the corporation of the Ithaca Academy was to be dissolved and cease.

Principals.

Samuel Phinney, 1826.
Daniel Parker, 1826.
Samuel Phinney, 1827-28.
John L. Hendrick, 1829-30.
Wm. A. Irving, 1831-35.
James F. Cogswell, 1836-38.
William S. Burt, 1839-42.

James Thompson, 1843-46.
Samuel D. Carr, A. M., 1847-59.
Samuel G. Williams, A. M., 1860-69.
Wesley C. Ginn, A. M., 1870-75.
Fox Holden, A. B., 1876-80.
Daniel O. Barto, 1881.

IVES SEMINARY. (Antwerp, Jefferson Co.)

Founded in 1856, as the "*Antwerp Liberal Literary Institute*."

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents February 1, 1856. The town of Antwerp was authorized by act of April 6, 1857,⁶ to raise \$3,000 by tax for its endowment and did so. On the 16th of April of the same year,⁷ an equal sum was offered for loan upon mortgage from the Common School Fund, to be repaid in six equal annual payments at seven per cent interest, but the conditions were not

¹ Chap. 83, Laws of 1823.

² Chap. 308, Laws of 1825.

³ Chap. 263, Laws of 1826.

⁴ Chap. 81, Laws of 1836.

⁵ Chap. 5, Laws of 1884.

⁶ Chap. 270, Laws of 1857.

⁷ Chap. 658, Laws of 1857.

then performed. On the 14th of April, 1860,¹ another act was passed for loaning \$3,000 upon terms similar to those of the former act, which were complied with, and the money expended in building. The charter was declared absolute April 11, 1861.

An act passed May 5, 1863,² canceled this mortgage upon condition that the premises should never be incumbered, or title impaired, and that they should be kept insured for at least \$6,000, the policy on one-half being assigned to the Commissioners of the Land Office, and one on the other half to the town. The provisional charter of 1856 was made absolute in 1861. After various propositions for the establishment of a Normal School, a Graded School, and a Protestant Episcopal Seminary, the institution was adopted by the Black River Conference and the patronage of that body was transferred from Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary in 1868. The name was changed April 22, 1870,³ to "*The Black River Conference Seminary*," and proceedings were confirmed. Again changed by act of April 10, 1873,⁴ to the "*Northern New York Conference Seminary*," to correspond with a name of the Conference that had been made.

The finances of the institution having become embarrassed, an effort was made to improve them, and the Hon. Willard Ives, of Watertown, headed a subscription list, with a gift of \$8,000. As a token of honor for this gift, the trustees applied to the Regents for a change of name to the "*Ives Seminary*," which was granted April 21, 1874. This institution has been adopted as "Gymnasium C," of the Syracuse University," and students are admitted there without further examination.

Principals.

J. M. Manning, A. M., 1851-56.
 Rev. J. Winslow, A. M., 1867-68.
 Rev. G. G. Dains, A. M., 1868-69.
 Rev. E. C. Bruce, A. M., 1870-71.
 S. M. Coon, 1871-72.
 J. R. Gordon, A. M., 1872-73.

Rev. G. G. Dains, 1873-75.
 M. A. Vedder, A. M., 1876-78.
 Rev. G. G. Dains, A. M., 1879.
 Rev. Charles E. Hawkins, A. M., 1880-85.
 James E. Ensign, A. M., 1885.

JAMESTOWN ACADEMY. (Jamestown, Chautauqua Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 16, 1836.⁵ Admitted by the Regents February 15, 1839. Merged in the "Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute," under chapter 555, Laws of 1864.

¹ Chap. 393, Laws of 1860.

² Chap. 451, Laws of 1863.

³ Chap. 342, Laws of 1870.

⁴ Chap. 198, Laws of 1873.

⁵ Chap. 152, Laws of 1836. Amended by chap. 76, Laws of 1837.

Principals.

George W. Parker, 1838.

E. A. Dickinson, A. M., 1857-62.

G. W. Parker, Edward A. Dickinson, 1839.

Rev. Rufus King, 1863-65.

Edward A. Dickinson, 1840-54.

Samuel G. Love, A. M. 1866—.

Charles Jenison, A. B., 1855.

JANE GREY SCHOOL. (Mount Morris, Livingston Co.)

Incorporated by Regents March 16, 1868. Discontinued several years ago from want of funds.

Principals.

Rev. Thomas L. Franklin, 1868-69.

J. Lindley, 1876.

Mrs. W. R. Squires, 1870-75.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY. (Jefferson, Schoharie Co.)

Incorporated by Legislature November 27, 1824.¹ Admitted by Regents January 22, 1833. This Academy was built upon lands owned by Capt. — Judd, who gave its use so long as a school should be kept in a flourishing condition. This reverted many years since to the heirs of Mr. Judd. A large public school building has since been erected on the same site, but as a new enterprise.

Principals.

Horatio Waldo, 1834.

Rev. William Salisbury, 1843-44.

H. Waldo, Rev. Wm. Fraser, 1835.

Nathaniel Pine, 1845-46.

Robert R. Wells, 1836-37.

Charles Chapman, 1847.

Adam Craig, 1838.

Joseph Hale, 1849.

Rev. William Fraser, 1839-40.

Cornelius S. Ward, 1850.

Seth T. Wolcott, 1842.

JERAULD INSTITUTE. (Niagara Falls, Niagara Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature as a Young Ladies' Seminary, April 24, 1868.² The trustees required to be communicants of St. Peter's (Protestant Episcopal) Church of Niagara Falls.

JOHNSTOWN ACADEMY. (Johnstown, Fulton Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 27, 1794. The right of the State to lot 36 in Johnstown village (about half an acre) was released to this Academy April 6, 1796.³ The sum of \$1,600 granted from the State treasury April 5, 1826,⁴ for erection and repairs.⁵ Merged in the "Johnstown Union School, Academic Department."

¹ Chap. 327, Laws of 1824. Report on petition, *Assem Doc.* 260, 1833.

² Chap. 321, Laws of 1868.

³ Chap. 50, Laws of 1796.

⁴ Chap. 112, Laws of 1826; amended by chap. 207, Laws of 1827.

⁵ Sir William Johnson set apart a portion of the Kingsborough Patent for a free school. This reservation was allowed to be used for the benefit of this Academy, although the principal part of Sir William Johnson's estate, inherited by his son, Col. John Johnson, was forfeited by his attainder.

Principals.

Urquhart, 1805.	Rev. John G. Smart, 1884.
Langdon, 1808.	Peter Burke, 1835-38.
Stoughton, 1811.	Peter Burke, Duncan McMartin, 1839.
1, 1812.	H. J. Browne, 1840.
le, 1813.	B. D. Crary, 1841-45.
Visner, 1814.	George S. Ramsay, 1846.
Newland, 1815.	Jesse A. Dennis, 1847.
Veau, 1816-19.	William H. Bannister, 1848.
Swold, Jr., 1819-20.	William G. Lloyd, A. B., 1849-51.
Benedict, 1820-22.	William H. Bannister, A. M., 1852-54.
McNiece, 1823-26.	Peter Smeallie, A. M., 1855-65.
McGough, 1827.	A. Whigam, 1866-68.
Bennett, 1828-29.	John B. Steele, Jr., A. M., 1869.
330.	George T. Chace, 1871.
ot, 1881.	Rev. Joseph Thyne, 1872.
t Amerman, Rev. John G. Smart,	William S. Snyder, 1873.

JONESVILLE ACADEMY. (Jonesville, Saratoga Co.)

incorporated by the Legislature April 1, 1850.¹ Admitted by the Legislature October 26, 1850. Dissolved upon application of Roscius Kennedy, sole trustee, the property having ceased to be used for academic purposes.²

Principals.

Wilson, A. M., 1850-60.	William W. Brim, 1864.
Austin, A. M., 1861.	Fenner E. King, A. M., 1865-67.
1, 1862-63.	Truman H. Kimpton, A. M., 1868-69.

JORDAN ACADEMY. (Jordan, Onondaga Co.)

incorporated by the Regents January 12, 1842. Allowed by act January 26, 1867,³ to consolidate with the Free School of District No. 5, in Elbridge. Tuitions at not less than \$4 a term was to be exacted, but if the Board thought proper this might be remitted. Other similar institutions were to be named the Jordan Academy and Free School. The school-house in the former District, No. 6, was also to be sold, April 16, 1868.⁴

Principals.

Elbridge, 1842-43.	Rev. George G. Hapgood, A. M., 1866.
James, 1844-47.	John G. Williams, A. M., 1869.
Colly, A. M., 1848-51.	Ezra B. Fancher, 1870-73.
McDougal, A. B., 1852.	William Harkins, B. G., B. L., 1874.
Wright, A. M., 1853-58.	Charles W. Bowen, 1875.
Aumock, A. M., 1859-60.	Nathan D. Bidwell,
Counsberry, 1861-63.	Frederick Norman Wright,, A. B., } 1876.
Avus M. Pierce, A. M., 1864-65.	

KEESEVILLE ACADEMY. (Keeseville, Clinton Co.)

incorporated by the Legislature May 4, 1835.⁵ Admitted by the Legislature February 5, 1839. Merged in the Keeseville Union School, District No. 1, 1840.

¹ Chap. 124, Laws of 1850.² Chap. 43, Laws of 1867.³ Regents' minutes, January 13, 1871.⁴ Chap. 223, Laws of 1868.⁵ Chap. 223, Laws of 1835.

Principals.

Elbridge Walbridge, 1838.
 J. N. Gregory, 1839-40.
 Rev. B. W. Smith, 1841-47.
 J. N. Gregory, A. M., 1848-51.
 Charles H. Dann, } 1852.
 Gilbert Thayer, }
 Gilbert Thayer, S. N. S., A. M., 1853-58.
 C. W. Seaton, A. M., 1859-60.
 Louis Pollens, 1861-63.

Hiram Carleton, 1864.
 Charles R. Ballard, 1865-67.
 William S. Aumock, A. M., 1868-69.
 E. F. Bullard, A. M., 1870-74.
 W. W. Landon, A. B., 1875-76.
 W. H. Boynton, A. B., 1877-78.
 W. N. Phelps, A. M., 1879-82.
 Walter Russell Newton, A. B., 1883.

KINDERHOOK ACADEMY. (Kinderhook, Columbia Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 3, 1824.¹ Admitted by the Regents February 19, 1828.

Principals.

Silas Metcalf, A. M., 1827-47.
 Alexander Watson, A. M., 1848-53.
 Henry H. Poucher, 1854-55.
 Alexander Watson, 1856.
 E. S. Tupper, 1857.
 Rev. Edward Perkins, A. M., 1858-61.
 Alfred A. Post, 1862.

J. S. Fancher, 1863.
 D. H. Calkins, 1864-65.
 Walter Scott, 1866.
 J. B. Steele, Jr., A. M., 1867-70.
 H. Van Shaack, 1871-72.
 George H. Cole, 1876.
 John B. Alexander, 1882.

KINGSBORO' ACADEMY. (Kingsboro, Fulton Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 5, 1839. Trustees allowed to convey property to School District No. 22 of Johnstown, for fitting up of school-house, March 23, 1863.² Merged in the "Kingsboro' Union School, Academical Department." Admitted by the Regents January 11, 1882.

Principals.

Horace Sprague, 1838-42.
 Henry M. Robertson, 1843-46.

Horace Sprague, 1847-57.
 E. A. Abba, 1858.

KINGSTON ACADEMY. (Kingston, Ulster Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 3, 1795. Allowed to transfer property to the Kingston Board of Education, April 23, 1864.³ An account is elsewhere given in this volume of the early attempts made for the incorporation of a College at Kingston, by the enlargement of the powers of this Academy.

KINGSTON FREE ACADEMY. (Kingston, Ulster Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 12, 1866. Academic Department of Union School organized under chapter 360, Laws of 1863. See, also, chapter 318, Laws of 1864.

¹ Chap. 161, Laws of 1824.

² Chap. 37, Laws of 1863.

³ Chap. 318, Laws of 1864.

Principals.

Warden, 1804.
 erry, 1808-11.
 1812-16.
 on, 1818.
 in, 1821.
 , A. M., 1823-25.
 7.
 is, 1828-29.
 n, 1830.
 . Hubbard, 1830-81.
 , 1835-40.

Rev. James Nichols, 1841.
 Charles L. Hungerford, 1842-43.
 Francis H. Wells, 1844-47.
 William McGeorge, A. M., 1848-51.
 David M. Kimball, A. M., 1852-56.
 J. E. Pillsbury, A. M., 1857-59.
 Rev. John Van Vleck, A. M., 1860-61.
 John N. Pomeroy, A. M., 1862-64.
 Joseph C. Wyckoff, 1865-69.
 Charles Curtis, A. M., Ph. D., 1870-80.
 Francis J. Cheney, A. M., 1881-88.

KNOXVILLE ACADEMY. (Knox, Albany Co.)

ated by the Legislature May 9, 1837.¹ Admitted by Re-
 uary 15, 1842. The building has been controlled by a
 Trustees, and is rented to a school district for common
 poses.

Principals.

vert, 1841-42.
 ertson, Samuel Glen, 1843-45.
 ng, A. M., 1859-61.
 ise, 1862.

James Thompson, 1863.
 F. T. Patton, 1864.
 George H. Quay, 1865-67.
 David E. Kohler, 1868-69.

LAYETTE HIGH SCHOOL. (La Fayette, Onondaga Co.)

ated by the Legislature April 23, 1836.²

LANCASTER ACADEMY. (Lancaster, Erie Co.)

ated by the Regents January 22, 1846.

Principals.

1845.

Amos A. Blanchard, 1846.

LANSINGBURGH ACADEMY. (Lansingburgh, Rensselaer Co.)

ated by the Regents February 8, 1796. Trustees allowed
 20, 1816,³ to subscribe one thousand shares to the capital
 e Bank of Lansingburgh.⁴

Principals.

ompson, 1803.
 Blatchford, 1804-07.
 , 1811.
 12-13.
 14-15.
 imons, 1816-18.
 , 1819.
 imons, 1820-24.
 Galpin, 1825.
 A. B., 1825-33.
 y, 1834.
 and E. B. Janes, 1835.
 y, 1836-37.

Ebenezer D. Maltbie, 1838-45.
 Clark G. Pease, 1846-47.
 Rev. Cyrus Bolster, A. B., 1848-50.
 J. Hooker Magoffin, A. M., 1851-53.
 Rev. John Smith, A. M., 1854.
 Daniel G. Mann, 1859.
 Peter R. Furbeck, A. M., 1860-64.
 Rev. Alden B. Whipple, Henry A. Pierce,
 1865-67.
 Rev. Alden Whipple, 1868-69.
 Mrs. Emma O'Donnell, 1870-72.
 Charles T. R. Smith, A. M., 1873—.

, Laws of 1837.

, Laws of 1836.

Laws of 1816.

iled history of this Academy, see *Sylvester's History of Rensselaer*
 9.

LAUREL BANK SEMINARY. (Deposit, Broome Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 17, 1854.

LAWRENCEVILLE ACADEMY. (Lawrenceville, St. Lawrence Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents April 8, 1861. Charter made perpetual January 9, 1862.

Principals.

John B. Young, A. B., 1861-64.
Hiram L. Wood, A. M., 1865-69.
A. B. Shepard, A. B., 1870.
Edwin A. McMath, A. B., 1871.
C. Cunningham, 1872.
Fitz James Hill, 1878.

W. W. Thompson, A. M., 1874-75.
Emmett M. Sharon, A. B., 1876.
Barney Whitney, A. M., 1877-81.
C. B. Cunningham, A. B., 1882.
D. D. Van Allen, A. M., 1883—.

LEAVENWORTH INSTITUTE. (Wolcott, Wayne Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents July 14, 1859. Charter declared absolute January 10, 1861. Merged in the "Leavenworth Institute and Union School."

Named in memory of Isaac Leavenworth, who gave about 900 rods of land, and in addition to this, one-half of the capital used in the building — about \$3,000.

Principals.

M. H. Slee, 1860.
Rev. A. Blakely, A. M., 1861-63.
Jonathan S. Slee, A. B., 1864.
Lewis H. Clark, 1865.
Amos H. Thompson, 1866.
Alfred J. Hutton, 1867-68.
C. T. R. Smith, A. B., 1869-70.

J. W. Hoag, A. B., 1871-72.
A. M. Baldwin, Ph. B., 1873.
John T. Cotbran, A. B., 1874-76.
Wm. R. Vosburgh, 1877.
Cyrus W. Waterman, 1878-81.
Edward Hayward, A. M., 1882.
Edgar B. Nichols, A. M., 1883—.

LEONARDSVILLE UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Leonardsville, Madison Co.)

Admitted by the Regents May 24, 1882.

Principals.

W. C. Phillips, 1882.

W. L. Weeden, 1883—.

LE ROY ACADEMIC INSTITUTE. (Le Roy, Genesee Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 11, 1864. Town allowed to raise \$10,000 for the benefit of the institution, act of March 4, 1867.¹

Principals.

James K. Lombard, A. M., 1864-66.
E. Harlow Russell, 1867-74.
Alvin P. Chapin, 1875.

Wilfred H. Monroe, A. M., 1876-79.
Frank M. Comstock, A. M., C. E., 1880—.

¹ Chap. 50, Laws of 1867.

MALE SEMINARY. (Le Roy, Genesee Co.)
by the Regents February 16, 1841. Merged in
the Institute," 1853.

Principals.
1840-46. Mrs. Emily E. Ingham Stanton, 1847-51.

SCHOOL ACADEMY. (Lewiston, Niagara Co.)
Lewiston was by act of April 17, 1826,¹ directed
1 years, and with the proceeds an academic build-
ings were appointed to have charge of this, but
they should be incorporated the trust was to be vested
granted by the Regents April 16, 1828. Formed as
school. Discontinued about 1875, the building still
possession of the trustees, being partly used as a dwell-
ing occasionally as a public hall.

Principals.
M. H. Fitts, 1835-37.
Reuben H. Close, 1838-40.
M. H. Fitts, 1841-47.
4. Breed Bachellor, 1848.

NORMAL INSTITUTE. (Liberty, Sullivan Co.)
founded in 1847, at a cost of \$3,000. Incorporated by
April 12, 1848,³ John D. Watkins being sole corpo-
ratee to appoint his successor. Allowed to share in Lit-
igation on compliance with rules of Regents, by act of
Admitted by Regents September 20, 1849. Dr.
by his last will and testament, appointed Hezekiah
trustee, pursuant to the law of 1848. A vacancy
without provision for a succession, by the death of
Legislature by act of May 31, 1884, appointed
of Middletown, as sole trustee.

Principals.
51. Archibald Lybolt, 1869.
Milo B. Hall, 1870-75.
S. N. S., 1853. F. E. Wood, 1876-77.
grad.), 1854-58. John Dyer, 1879-81.
-64. Reuben Fraser, 1882.
-68. Alva Seybolt, 1883.

of 1826.
formerly had value. In 1852 the building of a suspension
business, but the bridge itself was wrecked in a storm some
years before rebuilt. But the travel diverted by railroad left the ferry
the Lancasterian School was a failure.
of 1848.
of 1849.

LIMESTONE UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Limestone, Cattaraugus Co.)

Admitted by the Regents January 10, 1879.

Principals.

C. W. Robinson, 1879-80.

J. E. Dewey, 1881.

LISLE UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Lisle, Broome Co.)

Organized under general law of May 2, 1864.¹ Admitted by Regents June 10, 1873.

Principals.

Charles W. Smith, 1875.

E. T. De Bell, { 1876.
F. J. Sherman, }

F. J. Sherman, 1878-79.

A. W. Dike, A. B., 1881.

G. H. Stillwell, A. B., 1882.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION OF YORK. (York, Livingston Co.)

Incorporated by Legislature March 27, 1839.²

LITTLE FALLS UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Little Falls, Herkimer Co.)

Formerly the "*Academy at Little Falls*," which was incorporated by the Regents October 17, 1844. Changed to the present form in October, 1873.

Principals.

Merritt G. McKoon, 1845.

Daniel Washburn, 1846-47.

Josiah A. Priest, 1848.

James H. Magoffin, A. M., 1849.

Rev. Avery Briggs, A. M., 1850.

Philo S. Casler, A. M., 1851-58.

Rev. Lawrence Mercereau, A. M., 1854-58.

Wm. H. Walker, A. M., 1859-60.

Rev. John Ball, A. M., 1861-63.

Levi D. Miller, A. M., 1864-67.

Hannibal Smith, A. B., 1868.

D. P. Blackstone, A. M., 1870.

Eugene E. Sheldon, A. B., 1871.

Rev. Wm. E. Bridge, A. M., 1872-75.

Charles M. Bowen.

Wm. W. Baker, A. B., 1876-79.

Wilford S. Petrie, A. B., LL. B., 1879-80.

Charles M. Parkhurst, 1880-88.

Leigh R. Hunt, 1888.

LIVERPOOL UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Liverpool, Onondaga Co.)

Admitted by the Regents July 11, 1877.

Principal.

Milo C. Sharp, Ph. B., 1878.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

(See "*Genesco Academy*.")

¹ Chap. 555, Laws of 1864.

² Chap. 96, Laws of 1839.

LIVONIA ACADEMIC ASSOCIATION. (Livonia, Livingston Co.)

authorized to sell their real estate by act of April 23, 1867,¹ after which they were dissolved.

LOCKPORT ACADEMY. (Lockport, Niagara Co.)

incorporated by the Legislature May 26, 1841.² Never organized.

LOCKPORT UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Lockport, Niagara Co.)

incorporated by the Legislature March 18, 1850.³ Admitted by students October 26, 1850.

Principals.

Erick R. Lord, A. B., 1850-51.

Wm. P. Eaton, M. A., LL. D., 1855-56.

John Brittan, A. B., 1852.

E. A. Charlton, A. M., 1857-60.

James H. Fitts, A. B., 1853.

B. M. Reynolds, A. M., 1861-66.

James Fitts, A. B., and Wm. P. Eaton, A. B. Asher P. Evans, A. M., 1867.

4.

LOWVILLE ACADEMY. (Lowville, Lewis Co.)

incorporated by the Regents March 21, 1808. Academy opened, building erected for a court-house, in the north end of the village. A lot of 640 acres in one of "the towns" of St. Lawrence county was granted by the Legislature, in 1818.⁴ The Commissioners of the Land Office were directed to sell land and pay trustees \$3,000, when a substantial brick edifice worth \$8,000 had been built, and free of debt November 19, 1824.⁵ This was amended April 1, 1826,⁶ by directing payment in advance, a bond being required for the performance of conditions. An act passed February 26, 1828,⁷ allowed the whole of the avails of lot 56, in Canton, to be used in paying for buildings. With this aid and funds raised by the trustees, a twelve-sided brick building was erected in 1825, in a more central site, and on a lot now owned and occupied by the Academy. It was arranged upon a plan secured by patent-right, in the name of John W. Martin, [Martinsburgh,] and Stephen W. Taylor, April 16, 1825, and consisted of a series of "stalls" or partitions, arranged around the sides of the main story and in a gallery, so that each student could be seen by a teacher at a central point, while no student could be seen

¹ Chap. 572, Laws of 1867.

² Chap. 263, Laws of 1841.

³ Chap. 77, Laws of 1850.

⁴ Chap. 134, Laws of 1818. Report of Senate committee on petition for a grant, *the Jour.* 1816, p. 87.

⁵ Chap. 275, Laws of 1824.

⁶ Chap. 105, Laws of 1826.

⁷ Chap. 46, Laws of 1828.

by another. The "patent" was a failure from the beginning; partly from the difficulty of constructing a building of this size,¹ without internal cross-ties, but chiefly from the unwillingness of young persons to be subjected to this close *espionage*.

The failure brought ridicule upon the inventors, and the institution languished under a succession of principals until 1836, when it was taken down, and a rectangular, well-proportioned edifice erected on its site. To aid in this an act passed March 31, 1836,² loaned the town \$2,000, to be repaid in five installments by tax. In 1861, the premises were greatly enlarged, by the erection of a wing nearly as large as the main building on each end, a town tax being voted to aid. The institution was liberally aided by a bequest from James L. Leonard,³ Horatio N. Bush, and Mrs. Hannah Bostwick at a later period.

In 1864, Mrs. Bostwick bequeathed a fine residence, and funds amounting to about \$41,000 for an endowment, but this was lost in a suit at law, through a defect in the mode of conveyance. It was intended that this residence should be used as a separate school for young ladies, and it was so used, under the name of "Bostwick Seminary," about five years. This separation proved injurious, and the trustees willingly united their efforts upon one institution as soon as legal proceedings would allow, having been convinced that co-education in an Academy is preferable to separate institutions.

Principals.

Rev. Isaac Clinton, 1808-13.

Russell Parish, 1813-14.

Rev. Isaac Clinton, 1814-17.

Stephen W. Taylor, 1817-31.

Eliam E. Barney and Cyrus M. Fay, 1831-38.

Cyrus M. Fay, 1833-34.

Henry Maltby, 1834-35.

Henry Bannister, A. B., 1836-37.

Erastus Wentworth, 1837-38.

Harrison Miller, 1838.

David P. Yeomans and David P. Mayhew, 1839-41.

David P. Mayhew, A. B., 1841-43.

David P. Mayhew and Franklin Moore, 1844-50.

David P. Mayhew, A. M., 1850-52.

William Root Adams, A. M., 1852-60.

Rev. Charles W. Bennett, A. M., 1860-61.

William Root Adams, A. M., 1861-66.

E. Barton Wood, A. M., 1866-67.

Charles W. Bowen, A. M., 1867-68.

A. Judson Barrett, A. M., 1868-71.

Joseph A. Prindle, A. M., 1871-2.

Rev. Granville C. Waterman, A. M., 1872-74.

William Root Adams, A. M., 1874—.

¹ The basement of the building was intended for a boarding hall, with tables radiating from a single point of observation; but this was not fully carried out. The first story was ten feet below the gallery, and thirteen above, and the attic for ladies' department ten feet high. Each cell had a desk and chair. The building was seventy feet between parallel sides, and cost \$8,200.

² Chap. 63, Laws of 1836; chap. 265, Laws of 1841.

³ The bequest of Mr. Leonard was \$5,000, but the Academy, as one of the residuary legatees of his estate, received about as much more. He also gave to the trustees \$10,000 in Arkansas State bonds, then regarded as of no value. As this volume is going through the press, these bonds have been sold for \$20,000, and the money paid will be invested in local mortgages, probably at five per cent. Mr. Bush's legacy was \$5,000. Mrs. Bostwick's was a house and grounds worth the sum of \$7,000.

LYONS ACADEMY. (Lyons, Wayne Co.)

rated by the Legislature March 29, 1837.¹ Another act of
ion was passed May 7, 1840, but no organization was ef-

LYONS UNION SCHOOL. (Lyons, Wayne Co.)

ed under special act April 19, 1855.² Admitted by Re-
nary 8, 1857.

Principals.

A. B., 1856.
now, 1857-58.
A. B., 1859-60.
er, A. M., 1861.
i Benschoten, 1862.
ns, 1863-66.

Alexander D. Adams, 1867-69.
Edward A. Kingsley, A. M., 1870-73.
T. H. Roberts, 1874.
W. H. Lord, A. M., 1876-77.
Julius B. Frazer, 1878.
John H. Clark, A. M., 1879—.

MACEDON ACADEMY. (Macedon, Wayne Co.)

rated by the Legislature April 11, 1842.³ Admitted by
anuary 10, 1845.

Principals.

od, 1844-47.
ns, 1848.
ler, A. M., 1849.
Center, A. M., 1850-53.
aughlin, A. B., 1854-56.
alsey, A. B., 1847.
ine, 1858.
. Whiting, 1859.
logg, A. B., 1860.
rvey, A. B., 1861-62.
alsey, A. M., 1863-65.
er, A. M., 1866-67.
man, A. M., 1868.

H. George Miller, A. M., 1869.
George C. Andrews, 1871.
Richard H. Dennis, A. B., 1872.
Henrietta W. Downing, 1873.
Andrew J. Nellis, 1874.
J. Edmon Massee, 1875-76.
V. A. Crandall, B. S., 1877.
Byron C. Mathews, A. B., 1878.
D. D. Van Allen, A. M., 1879.
Frederick A. Hyde, Ph. D., 1880.
Charles H. Boynton, 1881-82.
Frederick A. White, 1883—.

VILLAGE UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (McGraw-
ville, Cortland Co.)

led the "*New York Central College*," which was incorpo-
the Regents May 4, 1861.

Principals.

, A. M., 1865.
l, A. M., 1866.
A. M., 1867.
he, A. B., 1868-69.
racy, A. B., 1870.
ns, 1871.
ake, A. B., 1872-74.

John H. Kelly, 1875-76.
A. B. Davis, 1877-78.
F. W. Higgins, 1879-80.
J. W. Chapman, 1881.
Edmond K. Allen, A. B., 1882.
Charles S. Sanderson, 1883—.

UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Madison, Madi-
son Co.)

ed by the Regents January 11, 1882.

¹ 40, Laws of 1837.

³ Chap. 210, Laws of 1842.

² 50, Laws of 1855.

Principals.

Warren E. Knapp, 1882.

Arthur M. Preston, 1883—.

MANLIUS ACADEMY. (Manlius, Onondaga Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 13, 1835.¹ Admitted by Regents January 29, 1839. Allowed by act of May 8, 1880, to convey academic property to the Board of Education of Union Free School District No. 6 of the town of Manlius, which was done, and the institution is now known as the "Manlius Union School, Academic Department." Admitted by the Regents July 8, 1879.

Principals.

Calvin C. Bagley, 1838-46.
Joseph R. Dixon, A. B., 1847-49.
Ira W. Allen, A. B., 1850-51.
M. M. Marsh, M. D., 1852-57.
Burnet Estes, A. B., 1858.
Augustus C. Van Duyn, 1859.
Charles D. Vail, A. B., 1860.

Isaac N. Loomis, A. M., 1861-64.
Amelia M. Ainsworth, 1865.
Harrison J. Hickock, A. M., 1866-68.
John D. Wilson, 1879-80.
W. J. Jewell, 1881-82.
William H. Coates, 1883—.

MANSION SQUARE FEMALE SEMINARY. (Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co.)

Incorporated by Legislature March 15, 1849.² Private school Wm. P. Gibbons, founder and corporator.

MARATHON ACADEMY. (Marathon, Cortland Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 2, 1866. Merged in the "Marathon Union School," and admitted by the Regents January 10, 1879.

Principals.

M. L. Hawley, 1867-70.
Charles O. Dewey, 1879.

Hamilton Ferry, 1880.

MARGARETVILLE UTILITARIAN SCHOOL. (Margaretville, Delaware Co.)

By act passed June 15, 1865,³ Orson M. Allaben, the supervisor, town clerk and assessors having one and two years to serve, and their successors were incorporated for the purpose of establishing a school for teaching the studies specified in detail — subject to annual visitation by the Superintendents of Public Instruction. They were to report annually to the Legislature.

This plan has not been carried into effect.

¹ Chap. 72, Laws of 1835.² Chap. 774, Laws of 1865.³ Chap. 110, Laws of 1849.

MARION ACADEMY. (Marion, Wayne Co.)

Incorporated by Legislature March 27, 1839.¹ The board was organized, but a defect in the title of property prevented it from being successful. Simon Archer was Principal. Discontinued in 1848.

MARION COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. (Marion, Wayne Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents July 6, 1855.
 Charter declared absolute January 14, 1858.

Principals.

as. H. Dann, 1857-58.
 Philo J. Williams, A. M., 1859-61.
 Allen S. Russell, 1862.
 R. T. Spencer, 1863.
 George H. Miner, A. B., 1864.
 Thomas B. Lovell, A. M., 1865-70.
 E. G. Cheeseman, A. B., 1871-72.

Wm. T. Mills, A. B., 1873.
 Wm. H. Sloam, A. M., 1874.
 I. Barnes Fraser, A. M., 1875-77.
 C. A. Congdon, A. M., 1878.
 D. Van Cruysingham, 1879.
 Charles E. Allen, 1880.

MARSHALL SEMINARY OF EASTON. (Easton, Washington Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents December 1, 1863. The trustees were authorized to sell and convey their real estate, and apply the proceeds to the payment of their debts, April 11, 1866.²

Principals.

A. G. Cochran, 1863-65.
 Andrew J. Qua, 1866-68.
 Thomas D. Smedley, 1869-72.
 Charles Lipincott, 1873.
 A. W. Macy, 1874-77.

F. M. Pennock, 1878.
 Lucy N. Phillips, 1879-80.
 Fanny H. Mitchell, 1881.
 Charles W. Bowen, A. M., 1882.
 Wilson M. Tyler, 1883.

MARTIN INSTITUTE. (Martinsburgh, Lewis Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents January 13, 1870. This institution has never been fully organized. A select school has been kept many years, in the winter season, in the old Lewis county courthouse, which reverted to the Martin family upon the removal of the site to Lowville in 1864. It was intended to name the Academy from Charles L. Martin, who relinquished his share in the building for this use. The intention was expressed of raising by subscription, in shares of \$25, the sum of \$4,000, and at the time of application, in 1870, \$2,500 of this sum had been raised, and at least ten per cent paid in.

Principal.

Henry P. Mott, 1871-74.

¹ Chap. 95, Laws of 1839.

² Chap. 507, Laws of 1866.

MARY WARREN FREE INSTITUTE OF THE CITY OF TROY.

(See "*Warren Free Institute of the City of Troy.*")

MARY WASHINGTON SCHOOL. (Mayville, Chautauqua Co.)

Incorporated by act of May 19, 1879,¹ for the maintenance of a Scientific, Literary and Educational School or College. Trustees appointed by the Bishop and Standing Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Western New York.

MASSENA UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Massena, St. Lawrence Co.)

Principals.

T. A. Kinney, A. M., 1871.
H. L. Peck, A. B., 1872.
W. F. Ball, 1873-75.

J. A. Haig, A. B., 1876.
C. N. Cobb, 1881.
F. W. Jenniags, 1882.

MAYVILLE ACADEMY. (Mayville, Chautauqua Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 24, 1839.² Admitted by Regents February 5, 1839. After being closed several years, this institution was merged in the "Mayville Union School, Academic Department."

Principals.

John McN. Adams, 1838.
George W. Huston 1839-41.
F. A. Hall, 1842-44.
Warren H. Marsh, 1845-46.
Caleb B. Crumb, A. M., 1849-52.
Rev. Jesse Elliot, A. B., 1854-55.
Wm. C. Leonard, A. M., 1856-57.
George W. Lawton, A. M., 1858-59.

George W. Gunnison, A. M., 1861.
William J. Bruce, 1862.
Alanson Wedge, 1863-65.
Thomas J. Pratt, 1869-75.
William F. Ulery, A. M., 1876.
W. H. Benedict, A. B., 1877.
P. K. Pattison, 1878.
Thomas J. Pratt, 1879-82.

MECHANICVILLE ACADEMY. (Mechanicville, Saratoga Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents July 11, 1861. Charter made absolute January 9, 1862.

Principals.

Charles C. Wetsell, 1861-68.
Rev. Bernice D. Ames, A. M., 1869-75.

Mrs. Sarah E. K. Ames, 1876.

MEDINA ACADEMY. (Medina, Orleans Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 10, 1850.³ Admitted by Regents April 25, 1851. Merged in the "Medina Free Academy."

¹ Chap. 322, Laws of 1879. Amended February 11, 1882, chap. 1, Laws of 1882.

² Chap. 171, Laws of 1839.

³ Chap. 321, Laws of 1850.

Principals.

Lindsley, A. M., 1851-58.
 . Buell, 1854.
 n M. Baldwin, A. M., 1855-61.
 Thatcher, 1862.
). Miller, 1863.
 s Fairman, 1864-67.
 lwards, 1868-69.

Miner H. Paddock, A. M., 1870-71.
 M. J. Keeler, 1874-75.
 John T. Cothran, 1877-78.
 Preston K. Pattison, A. B., 1879-80.
 John T. Cothran, 1881-82.
 Ralph H. Bowles, Jr., A. M., 1883.

MENDON ACADEMY. (Mendon, Monroe Co.)

incorporated by the Legislature April 20, 1836.¹ Admitted by
 ents February 5, 1839.

Principals.

rwins Ransom, 1838.
 el J. Mills, 1839.
 lin W. Olmstead, 1840-42.
 rd O. Hall, 1843.

Franklin W. Olmstead, 1844-45.
 George R. Cowles, 1846.
 John W. E. Stebbins, 1847.
 E. Darwin Allen, 1848.

MEXICO ACADEMY. (Mexico, Oswego Co.)

incorporated by the Legislature April 13, 1826,² as the "*Rensse-
 Oswego Academy*." Admitted by the Regents January 4, 1833.
 site of a lot given by Roswell L. Colt, March 20, 1822, was con-
 ed to School District No. 5 in Mexico, by act of March 28, 1828.³
 ne changed to "*Mexico Academy*" by act of May 14, 1845.

Principals.

W. Southworth, 1833.
 e G. Hapgood, 1835-38.
 min F. Diefendorf, 1839-41.
 ll Whiting, 1842-43.
 e G. Hapgood, 1844.
 e F. Hapgood, 1845-46.
 m H. Gillespie, 1847.
 ' Davison, A. M., 1848-51.
 H. Gillespie, A. M., 1852-55.
 R. French, A. M., 1856-59.
 rman Steele, A. M., 1860-61.

Bradford S. Potter, A. B., 1862.
 A. B. Dunlap, 1863.
 S. Hawley Adams, A. B., 1864-65.
 Wm. M. McLaughlin, A. M., 1866-70.
 Wm. H. Reese, A. B., 1871-72.
 S. Mortimer Coon, A. M., 1873.
 Charles E. Havens, A. M., 1875-78.
 J. M. Gifford, A. M., 1879-81.
 John H. Butler, 1882.
 Henry R. Fancher, A. B., 1883—.

MIDDLEBURY ACADEMY. (Wyoming, Wayne Co.)

incorporated by the Regents January 26, 1819. Sum of \$1,000
 e paid from sale of Literature lands,⁴ but a lot of land substi-
 d the next year.

chap. 159, Laws of 1836.

chap. 168, Laws of 1826.

chap. 125, Laws of 1828. Further amended by chap. 276, Laws of 1845.

chap. 52, Laws of 1823. This act was suspended March 17, 1824, and the
 ture Lot in Madrid was directed to be sold for the benefit of the Academy,
 paid \$1,000 in advance in lieu of the grant of 1823, act of April 13, 1826
 176). The quorum fixed by chap. 28, Laws of 1829. Further acts of re-
 ere passed April 26, 1834 (chap. 181), and April 25, 1837 (chap. 206).

Principals.

Seth Cushing, Jr., and Rev. Joshua Bradley, A. M., 1822.	Albert B. Caswell, 1843.
Rev. Eliphalet Spencer and Seth Cushing, Jr., 1823.	Joel Whiting, 1844-46.
Rev. Eliphalet Spencer, 1824-26.	David Burbank, A. M., 1847-51.
Rev. Eli S. Hunter, A. M., 1827-31.	Monroe Weed, A. M., 1852-56.
Rev. Norris Bull, 1833-34.	J. M. Scarf, A. M., 1867-68.
Rev. Joseph Elliott, 1835-36.	Irving B. Smith, A. B., 1869-71.
George C. Whitlock, 1837.	Francis W. Forbes, 1872.
Beriah N. Leach, 1838-39.	John Russell, 1873.
Amasa Buck, 1840-42.	Ceylon Otis, 1874.
	H. G. Davis, A. M., 1875-81.
	Rose M. Forbes, 1882.

MILLVILLE ACADEMY. (Millville, Orleans Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 25, 1840.¹ Admitted by Regents February 16, 1841.

Principals.

James F. Cogswell, 1840-44.	Rev. S. P. Barker, A. B., 1849-50.
Samuel W. Pope, 1845-46.	G. K. Cleveland, A. B., 1851.
Roswell Brooks, 1847.	W. H. Rogers, A. B., 1852-58.
C. T. Ford, 1848.	Robert Blennerhasset, T. C. D., 1854-56.

MONROE ACADEMY. (Henrietta, Monroe Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents July 2, 1827, but this organization appears to have been lost. Incorporated again by the Regents February 7, 1843.

Principals.

David B. Crane, 1827-30.	Herman H. Haff, A. B., 1854.
Oliver Baker, 1831.	J. M. Park, 1856.
William C. Burke, 1833.	Wm. T. Smith, 1857-58.
J. Smith Whitaker, 1835-38.	E. G. Hall, 1859-61.
Oliver S. Taylor, 1837.	William H. Whitney, 1862-64.
E. Darwin Ransom, 1838-42.	Rev. J. N. Fradenbergh, 1865.
George Freeman, 1843-45.	J. W. Davis, A. B., 1866.
Darius M. Linsley, 1846-48.	Frank H. Watkins, 1867.
E. R. Keyes, A. B., 1849.	R. Blennerhasset, 1868.
Ellery S. Treat, 1850.	Jay K. Smith, A. B., 1869.
William Crocker, 1851-53.	J. W. Stone, 1870.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY.² (Monticello, Sullivan Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents April 1, 1852. An act of incorporation was passed by the Legislature May 1, 1865,³ naming trustees for the purpose of maintaining a seminary of learning.

Principals.

Henry Gallup, A. M., 1852-53.	Rev. J. H. Northrup, A. M., 1858-61.
Miss Mary J. Knowles, 1854.	John B. Nixon, A. M., 1862-64.
D. Jerome Jones, 1855.	Francis G. Snook, 1865-81.
James W. Breakey, 1856-57.	

¹ Chap. 172, Laws of 1840. Time of annual meeting fixed April 11, 1842 (chap. 174).

² A respectable private seminary known as the "*Sullivan County Institute*," was established at Monticello, by Henry R. Low (since State senator), which led to the incorporation of this Academy in 1852. A stock company was formed and the sum of \$4,000 raised in sums ranging from \$50 to \$200. Prof. Snook eventually became proprietor. (*Quinlan's Hist. Sullivan Co.*, p. 634.)

³ Chap. 652, Laws of 1865.

MONTGOMERY ACADEMY. (Montgomery, Orange Co.)

ription begun in 1787, and £319 (\$795.50) raised. Incorporated by the Regents January 21, 1791. By an act passed March 1,¹ the trustees of this Academy were to be *ex-officio* trustees of District No. 7, in the town of Montgomery, if this was done by the majority of taxable inhabitants, before it took effect. The quit-rents, including commutation for the future, due on 6,000 acres of land granted February 28, 1716, to Alexander and others; on 7,000 acres granted October 17, 1720, to Kipp and others; on 2,000 acres granted March 2, 1731, to Wallace; and on 4,000 acres granted in 1750 to George Murre given to this Academy. Their payment was to be certified by the comptroller, and if not paid before May 1, 1820, the lands were to be sold, and the avails paid to the trustees under an act passed 1819,² the object being to enable the trustees to erect a new

first wooden building of 1787 was superseded by a brick edifice in 1818, costing over \$5,000. It is 60 by 40 feet, two stories

and on the 28th of February, 1822,³ the sum of \$737.82 was appropriated, in full for these quit-rents, upon release of claim by the

Principals.

Under Miller, 1791.
Howell, ——.
White ——.
Sely, ——.
Veller, 1804-07.
G, 1811.
Camp, Jr. 1812-13.
N, 1814.
Mr Strausbury, 1815.
Russ, 1816.
S R. Wilbur, 1817.
Willson, 1818.
McJempsey, 1819-23.

Jacob C. Tooker, 1825-43.
Silas S. Harmon, A. B., 1844-50.
Joseph M. Wilkin, A. B., 1851-53.
Daniel Kerr Bull, 1854-55.
A. Lasher, 1856-57.
James T. Graham, A. M., 1858-62.
Rev. G. W. Gunnison, 1863.
John W. Stephens, 1864-66.
Theron N. Little, 1867.
Miles Beardsley, 1868-71.
Rev. R. J. Cone, 1872-73.
Benj. C. Nevins, A. M., 1874-80.
David C. Rouse, A. M., 1881.

MORAVIA INSTITUTE. (Moravia, Cayuga Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 23, 1870. Continued until December 23, 1868, when the institute was adopted by the Board of Regents as its Academic department.

90, Laws of 1815. This was repealed April 23, 1835 (chap 138).

122, Laws of 1819.

45, Laws of 1822.

Principals.

Rev. Elbridge Hosmer, 1839-41.
 Samuel D. Carr, 1842-43.
 Rev. Elbridge Hosmer, 1844-47.
 Sanford B. Kinney, 1848.
 Watts C. Livingston, A. B., 1849.
 William Paret, A. B., 1850.

Andrew Merrell, M. D., 1851.
 Rev. John Leech, A. B., 1852-54.
 Robert Mitchell, A. B., 1855.
 Westel Willoughby, A. B., 1856-57.
 Rev. Martin Moody, 1858.
 Charles W. Holbrook, A. M., 1859.

MORAVIA UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Moravia, Cayuga Co.)

Changed from "Moravia Institute," December 23, 1868.

Principals.

Hosea Curtis, 1870-72.
 Charles O. Roundy, A. M., 1873-82.

Arthur M. Wright, A. B., 1883.

MORIAH ACADEMY. (Moriah, Essex Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 16, 1841. Changed to "Sherman Academy," in 1873.

(See "Sherman Academy.")

Principals.

James Horran, 1840.
 Vernon Wolcott, 1841.
 Miles D. Cooke, 1842.

Orson Kellogg, 1843-44.
 Orlando Wooster, 1847-48.
 Putnam P. Bishop, 1854.

MORRIS UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Morris, Otsego Co.)

Admitted by the Regents November 23, 1875.

Principals.

Abram G. Miller, 1876-77.
 Sumner H. Babcock, 1878-82.

Willard D. Johnson, 1883.

MORRISVILLE UNION SCHOOL (Morrisville, Madison Co.)

The trustees of School District No. 8, of Eaton, were allowed May 9, 1867,¹ to divide the school into two or more departments, and to establish an Academic Department, but none has been admitted by the Regents.

MOUNT MORRIS UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Mount Morris, Livingston Co.)

Organized under general act of June 18, 1853.² Admitted by Regents January 13, 1859.

¹ Chap. 820, Laws of 1867.

² Chap. 433, Laws of 1853.

Principals.

McMahon, 1858.
 Hastings, 1859.
 Rice, A. B., 1860.
 M. Smith, A. M., 1861-62.
 Morey, A. B., 1863.
 M. Benson, A. B., 1864.
 Thomas, A. M., 1865.
 Colburn, 1866-67.
 Balcam, A. M., 1868.

Wm. H. Allen, A. B., 1869.
 Wm. P. Heston, A. B., 1870-71.
 Isaac O. Best, 1872.
 L. P. Bissell, 1873.
 Burr Lewis, A. M., 1874-76.
 E. E. Stringer, 1877-78.
 J. F. Forbes, A. M., 1879-80.
 Winfield S. Smith, 1881-82.

KISCO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE. (Mount Kisco, town of
 Newcastle, Westchester Co.)

Incorporated by act of March 31, 1857.¹

MOUNT PLEASANT ACADEMY. (Mount Pleasant, Westchester Co.)
 Incorporated by the Legislature March 24, 1820.² Not organized.

MOUNT PLEASANT ACADEMY. (Mount Pleasant, Westchester Co.)
 Incorporated by the Regents March 27, 1824.³ A loan of \$1,000
 by the State to Matthew Faulkner, in 1815, upon security of a
 Wallkill, was given to this Academy November 24, 1824, and
 trustees were empowered to foreclose, sell and give title.
 Def was asked in 1835, from payment for stone taken from
 quarry.⁴

Principals.

Thompson, 1827.
 J. Galiagan, 1828.
 Daniel S. Prince, 1830-35.
 Wells, 1836-41.
 J. H. Harriman, 1842.

Marlborough Churchill, 1843-45.
 C. F. Maurice, A. M., 1846-59.
 W. W. Benjamin, 1860-66.
 W. W. Benjamin and J. M. Phelps, 1867.
 W. W. Benjamin, 1870-75.

MOUNT PLEASANT FEMALE SEMINARY. (Sing Sing, Westchester Co.)
 Incorporated by the Legislature May 10, 1836.⁵

MUNRO ACADEMY. (Elbridge, Onondaga Co.)

Named from Nathan Monroe, who endowed the Academy in 1835.
 Incorporated by the Regents April 23, 1839. Regents allowed to
 elect twelve trustees, April 12, 1848.⁶ The trustees empowered
 to mortgage a portion of their real estate, July 5, 1853. They were al-
 lowed to borrow \$6,000 to pay debts, and to mortgage property to
 secure payment April 12, 1855.⁷ The name was by the same act

¹ Chap. 197, Laws of 1857.

⁴ *Assem. Doc.* 132, 1835.

² Chap. 107, Laws of 1820.

⁵ Chap. 288, Laws of 1836.

³ Chap. 267, Laws of 1824.

⁶ Chap. 280, Laws of 1848.

⁷ Chap. 305, Laws of 1855.

changed to "Munro Collegiate Institute." By a further act passed April 6, 1860,¹ trustees living out of the town of Elbridge were not to forfeit their office by failure to attend meetings of the Board.

A historical notice of this institution is given in the Regents' report of 1877, p. 701.

Principals.

Lemuel S. Pomeroy, 1884.
Stephen A. Clark, 1840-45.
Jeremiah W. Wolcott, 1846.
John H. Wilson, A. M., 1847-50.

John H. Kellom, A. M., 1851-52.
Rev. David Burbank, A. M., 1853-56.
J. H. Wilson, A. M., 1857.
Truman K. Wright, A. M., Ph. D., 1853.

NAPLES ACADEMY. (Naples, Ontario Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents March 10, 1859. Charter declared absolute January 31, 1862. Merged in the "Naples Union School, Academic Department," July 12, 1881.

Principals.

Melville M. Merrell, A. M., 1862-66.
Charles Jacobus, A. M., 1867-68.
P. V. N. Myers, 1870.
L. G. Thrall, 1871.

A. J. Osborn, 1872.
C. H. Davis, 1873-77.
Hiram B. Farmer, LL. B., 1878-80.
Percy F. Bugbee, M. A., 1881.

NASSAU ACADEMY. (Nassau, Rensselaer Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature May 11, 1835.² This Academy is continued, but has not reported to the Regents for several years.

Principals.

John S. Powell, 1868-70.
Albert B. Wiggin, A. M., 1871-75.

Kate L. Hyser, 1876.

NEWARK UNION SCHOOL AND ACADEMY. (Newark, Wayne Co.)

Organized under general act of June 19, 1853.³ Admitted by Regents February 5, 1863.

Principals.

J. Dorman Steele, A. M., 1863-66.
Jacob Wilson, A. M., 1867-71.
Orville B. Seagrave, 1872-73.
A. W. Norton, A. B., 1874-76.

C. A. Peake, A. M., 1877.
Dr. Wm. S. Aumock, Ph. D., 1878-81.
Wayland G. Bassett, 1882.

NEW BERLIN ACADEMY. (New Berlin, Chenango Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 13, 1844.

Principals.

Alonzo Phelps, 1844-47.
Moses E. Dunham, A. B., 1848-49.
Samuel Wright, A. B., 1850.
Caroline E. Backus, 1851-52.
Henry D. Burlingame, 1853-54.
E. R. Warriner, 1865.
James M. Sprague, 1866-75.

Irving P. Bishop, 1876.
James M. Sprague, A. M., 1877.
George Griffith, A. B., 1878.
Gilbert Jeffrey, 1879-80.
Henry P. Pease, 1881.
George Griffith, A. B., 1883.

¹ Chap. 177, Laws of 1860.

² Chap. 280, Laws of 1835.

³ Chap. 433, Laws of 1853.

NEWBURGH ACADEMY. (Newburgh, Orange Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 3, 1806. May sell part of, and, after debts are paid, may convey rest to Board of Education April 5, 1853.¹ The powers of Newburgh Free School enlarged by act of April 6, 1869.² Provision was made by act of May 13, 1884, for the erection of a new building for school purposes upon the lot of land on the glebe in the city of Newburgh, known as the "Academy Lot," to be maintained as the Academic Department of the schools under the Board of Education in that city.

Principals.

Charles Baker, 1805.
 Charles W. Thompson, 1807.
 J. Jabez Munsell, 1810-12.
 Lewis Belden, 1812.
 John Halsey, Sen., 1813-19.
 John Halsey and John Halsey, 1820-21.
 John Halsey and Abraham Halsey, 1822.
 George W. Benedict, 1823.
 John S. Burt, 1825-27.

Nathan Stark, 1828-31.
 Albert Wells, 1833-35.
 Samuel J. Prime, 1836.
 John James Brown, 1837.
 Edgar Perkins, 1838-41.
 Nathaniel S. Prime, 1842.
 Alison J. Prime, 1843-44.
 John E. Lyon, 1845.
 Rev. Raymond R. Hall, D. D., 1847-52.

NEWBURGH FEMALE SEMINARY COMPANY. (Newburgh, Orange Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 5, 1866.³ Never organized, the amount of stock subscribed being insufficient for the undertaking.

NEW LOTS UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (New Lots, Kings Co.)

Admitted by the Regents May 24, 1882.

Principal.

A. Ashman, A. M., 1882.

NEW PALTZ ACADEMY. (New Paltz, Ulster Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 12, 1833.⁴ Admitted by the Regents April 29, 1836. By an act passed April 13, 1835,⁵ the then present trustees were to continue in office till May 1, 1836, and that afterwards an election was to be had annually. The capital might be increased, within ten years, to \$10,000. It was at first \$2,500.

Another charter to an institution of this name was granted by the Regents October 11, 1845. A loan of \$1,000 was allowed from the

¹ Chap. 118, p. 187, Laws of 1853.

³ Chap. 400, Laws of 1866.

² Chap. 122, Laws of 1869.

⁴ Chap. 143, Laws of 1833.

⁵ Chap. 73, Laws of 1835.

State April 7, 1856.¹ Released from the payment of this loan May 5, 1863,² upon condition that it should be used for educational purposes perpetually. The trustees allowed to sell, and buy a new site May 24, 1871.³

Charter amended in 1857, and again in 1884. By the latter amendment, the Board of Trustees was increased from 15 to 21; the election was to be made by the Board, instead of the stockholders, and they were divided into seven classes, one class of three being chosen annually.

In June, 1883, the friends of this Academy celebrated its semi-centennial.

On the evening of February 29, 1884, the building was burned, and only about two-thirds of the library and apparatus were saved. A circular was issued a few days after, in which a vote was to be allowed for every \$25 subscribed in designating Trustees. A new building has since been erected, and is very nearly completed at date of writing,⁴ with accommodations for teachers and boarding students, steam-heating apparatus, and all modern conveniences for an Academy of the first class.

Principals.

Rev. — Qua, —.*

Eliphaz Fay, 1834-41.

William Parker, 1841-48.

Eliphaz Fay, 1844-47.

— Munsell, 1847-48.

Rev. Calvin Butler, A. M., 1849-51.

John B. Steele, Jr., A. M., 1851-54.

Rev. J. H. Sinclair, A. M., 1854-57.

Frederick R. Brace, A. M., 1857-59.

John H. Post, A. B., 1860.

M. McN. Walsh, A. M., 1861.

David M. De Witt, A. M., 1861-62.

— Haywood, 1862.

Henry Gallup, A. M., 1863-65.

Jared Hasbrouck, A. M., 1865-68.

Dr. H. M. Bancher, Ph. D., 1869-81.

Frederick E. Partington, A. B., 1882—.

* Resigned to become President of Waterville College, Me.

NEWPORT UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Newport, Herkimer Co.)

Admitted by Regents July 8, 1884.

NEW ROCHELLE ACADEMY. (New Rochelle, Westchester Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 13, 1826.⁵

NEW ROCHELLE UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (New Rochelle, Westchester Co.)

Admitted by the Regents July 12, 1881.

¹ Chap. 115, Laws of 1856.

² Chap. 169, Laws of 1871.

³ Chap. 481, Laws of 1863.

⁴ December 12, 1884.

⁵ Chap. 182, Laws of 1826.

Principal.

E. Young, 1881—.

NEWTOWN FEMALE ACADEMY. (Newtown, Queens Co.)
Incorporated by the Legislature March 15, 1822.¹ By an amended act passed March 15, 1827,² the President of the Board and three trustees might act as a quorum.

NEW WOODSTOCK ACADEMY. (New Woodstock [Cazenovia], Madison Co.)
Incorporated by the Legislature May 2, 1834.³

NEW YORK CENTRAL ACADEMY.

See "*McGrawville Union School, Academic Department.*")

NEW YORK CONFERENCE SEMINARY. (Charlotteville, Schoharie Co.)
Incorporated by the Regents October 26, 1850.

Principals.

Alonzo Flack, A. M., 1851-54.
L. Wood, A. M., 1857-59.
Thomas La Monte, 1860.
James Lamonte, A. M., 1861.
M. Hartwell, A. M., 1862-63.

Enos Y. Landis, A. B., 1864.
Rev. S. G. Gale, A. M., 1865.
Benj. P. Leggett, A. M., 1866.
Rev. Solomon Sias, A. M., M. D., 1867-75.

NEW YORK CONFERENCE SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. (Charlotteville, Schoharie Co.)
Incorporated by the Regents March 5, 1857.

NEW YORK FREE ACADEMY. (New York city.)
Incorporated May 7, 1847,⁴ by an act which submitted the question to a popular vote. This vote gave 19,404 *for* and 3,409 *against* the measure. An edifice in the Gothic style of the town halls of the Netherlands, 80 by 100 feet, was erected in Lexington avenue, corner Twenty-third street, in 1848. The cost of buildings, furniture, apparatus and library, to January 1, 1860, was \$100,801.48, and the cost of maintenance to that date, \$33,238.17. The number of students, and of graduates in each year, down to 1866, when it was merged in the "College of the city of New York," was as follows:

¹ Chap. 53, Laws of 1822.

² Chap. 69, Laws of 1827.

³ Chap. 254, Laws of 1834.

⁴ Chap. 206, Laws of 1847.

Students. Graduates.			Students. Graduates.		
1849.....	201		1858... ..	885	25
1850.....	285		1859.....	505	31
1851.....	383		1860.....	704	46
1852.....	498		1861.....	677	49
1853.....	536	17	1862.....	685	35
1854	537	20	1863.....	769	37
1855.. ..	688	32	1864	648	40
1856.....	875	20	1865.....	624	29
1857... ..	805	21	1866.. ..	674	25

The New York Free Academy was changed to “ *The College of the City of New York* ” under the care of the Board of Education of that city, March 30, 1866,¹ forming a part of the public school system of the city of New York.

The “ *Students’ Aid Association of the New York Free Academy* ” was incorporated by act of May 1, 1865,² for the purpose of granting pecuniary aid to students. Its name was changed March 30, 1867,³ to “ *The Students’ Aid Association of the College of the City of New York.* ”

Principal.

Horace Webster, LL. D., 1849-65.

NEW YORK HIGH SCHOOL. (New York.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 4, 1825.⁴

NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB. (New York.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 15, 1817.⁵ Admitted by Regents April 15, 1830, under act first limited to five years from May 1, 1831, under the provisions of an act passed on that date.⁶ This was continued by an act passed April 30, 1836,⁷ which continued all acts then in force relative to the institution four years from April 1, 1837. A further extension was granted April 27, 1840,⁸ for five years from April 1, 1841, and again February 28, 1845,⁹ for five years from the date when it would expire. The question of a con-

¹ Chap. 264, Laws of 1866.

² Chap. 450, Laws of 1865.

³ Chap. 264, Laws of 1867.

⁴ Chap. 75, Laws of 1825.

⁵ Chap. 264, Laws of 1817.

⁶ Chap. 170, Laws of 1830. Report on petition of Directors, *Legis. Doc.* 192, 1830.

⁷ Chap. 228, Laws of 1836.

⁸ Chap. 174, Laws of 1840.

⁹ Chap. 14, Laws of 1845.

inuance of this right came up for examination in January, 1869, and was referred to the Attorney-General for decision. It was decided that there was no provision of law authorizing its continuance.¹

Principals.

Harvey P. Peet, LL. D., 1849-67.

Isaac L. Best, A. M., 1868.

NICHOLS UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Nichols, Tioga Co.)

Organized under general act of May 2, 1864.² Admitted by the Regents February 10, 1874.

Principals.

I. W. Ellsworth, 1874.

Frank J. Vose, 1875-78.

J. C. Barto, 1879-80.

Theodore Winans, 1881-82.

Leon O. Wiswell, 1883—.

NORTH BROOKFIELD UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (North Brookfield, Madison Co.)

Application made November 16, 1883, for admission, but suspended for want of funds. In the meantime, and for two years, the department was allowed to hold the regular examinations of the Regents, and to receive for its scholars the usual pass-cards and certificates.

NORTHERN NEW YORK CONFERENCE SEMINARY.

(See "*Ives Seminary*.")

NORTH GRANVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY. (North Granville, Washington Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents February 10, 1854. Building erected in 1855. Merged in the "*North Granville Ladies Seminary*" in 1862.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY. (North Granville, Washington Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents December 2, 1862. Building burned April 14, 1871.

In 1872-3 new and elegant buildings were erected at a cost of over \$50,000, and started again as a Ladies' Seminary. It was incorporated provisionally by the Regents January 14, 1875; capital,

¹ Regents' Minutes (1860-69), p. 339.

² Chap. 555, Laws of 1864.

\$50,000. Application was made for a change of name to the "*Granville Military Academy*," March 20, 1878. Objections were raised in the Board, with reference to the term "Military." If strictly a military institution, the powers of the Regents would not apply. If military instruction was to be given, there was no objection to this, as it is given in many other Academies, and prominence ought not to be thus imparted on this account.

The school was started under the name proposed, and so continues as a proprietary military academy, not under the Regents.

Principals.

Hiram Orcutt, A. M., 1857-60.
Charles F. Doud, A. M., 1861-68.

W. W. Doud, A. M., 1869-75.
Wm. C. Wilcox, 1876.

NORTH HEBRON INSTITUTE. (North Hebron, Washington Co.)
Incorporated by the Regents March 17, 1854.

Principals.

Rev. C. B. Barrett, A. B., 1854.
Rev. Lewis Dwight, A. M., 1855-56.
Rev. E. W. Brownell, A. M., 1857.
Rev. William L. Bell, 1859.

D. P. Lindsley, 1860-61.
John McCarty, 1863-65.
L. Hallock, 1866-67.
Rev. Reuel Hanks, D. D., 1868.

NORTH SALEM ACADEMY. (North Salem, Westchester Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 19, 1790, and established in a building erected between 1770 and 1775 by Stephen DeLancey for his residence, but not finished as such, as he removed from the town soon after. In 1786, it was bought by a company, and finished as an Academy, which went into operation under the Rev. Amzi Lewis, before the charter was obtained, being the oldest Academy in Westchester county. It flourished several years under Mr. Lewis, but declined. In 1801, prosperity returned under the Rev. Mr. McNiece a Presbyterian preacher, and one who fled from Ireland in the Irish patriot troubles of 1795. Since that period it has had alternate prosperity and decline, and in some years there have been no reports.

By an act passed June 7, 1884, the trustees of the Academy were empowered to convey their property to the town of North Salem, for the purposes of a town hall, with power to the town board to sell, excepting the ground on which the Academy stands, the proceeds to be used in keeping the building in repair. Upon this the corporation of Academy trustees was to be dissolved.

Principals. (Not complete.)

Rev. Amzi Lewis, 1790.
 Rev. ——— McNiece, 1801.
 Abraham Purdy, A. M., 1807.
 Rev. Herman Daggett, 1808.
 Samuel Weed, 1813.
 Rev. Herman Daggett, 1815.
 Ebenezer Close, 1820.
 Dr. Samuel D. Mead, 1821-22.
 Rev. Hiram Jelliff, 1829-33.

John C. Jones, 1834-35.
 W. S. Tozer, 1836-37.
 John F. Jenkins, A. M., 1839-53.
 John C. D. Kruger, LL. D., 1854.
 Alexander G. Reynolds, 1856.
 S. McNeil Keller, A. B., 1857.
 John F. Jenkins, A. M., 1858.
 Rev. A. H. Seeley, A. M., 1860-62.

NORTH TARRYTOWN UNION SCHOOL. (Tarrytown, Westchester Co.)

[Union Academy and Free School, of District No. 1, of the town of Mount Pleasant.]

Received under visitation January 12, 1877.

Principal.

W. H. Dumond, 1877-82.

NORWICH ACADEMY. (Norwich, Chenango Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 14, 1843. Merged in the
“Norwich Union School, Academic Department.”

Principals.

Benjamin F. Taylor, 1843-44.
 Jarvis C. Howard, 1845-46.
 J. F. K. Truair, 1847-48.
 Rollo O. Paige, A. B., 1849.
 William K. Paddock, A. M., 1850-52.
 Frederick Humphrey, A. B., 1853-54.
 David G. Barber, A. M., 1855-57.

Charles Hopkins, A. M., 1858.
 John Dunlap, A. M., 1859-61.
 Rev. M. L. Ward, A. M., 1862-70.
 John G. Williams, A. M., 1871.
 Hiram L. Ward, A. M., 1872-77.
 S. H. Albro, A. M., 1878.

NORWICH UNION SEMINARY. (Norwich, Chenango Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature March 16, 1837.¹

NUNDA ACADEMY. (Nunda, Livingston Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 9, 1868. Merged in the
“Nunda Union School, Academic Department.” Admitted by the
 Regents January 11, 1878.

Principals.

Charles Fairman, 1868-69.
 E. E. Spaulding, A. M., 1870.
 D. P. Blackstone, A. M., 1871.
 W. H. Truesdale, A. M., 1872-73.

D. J. Sinclair, A. M., 1874-75.
 Rev. W. H. Rogers, 1876.
 M. T. Dana, 1877-81.
 Joseph T. Colrew, 1882.

NUNDA LITERARY INSTITUTE. (Nunda, Livingston Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 30, 1845.

Principals.

Amasa Buck, 1844-47.
 Leroy Satterlee, 1848.
 Horatio G. Winslow, A. B., 1849-52.
 John O. Thacher, 1853.

William D. Burnett, A. M., 1854.
 Judson A. Barrett, A. B., 1855-59.
 Archer B. Evans, A. M., 1860-62.

¹ Chap. 77, Laws of 1837.

OAKWOOD SEMINARY. (Union Springs, Cayuga Co.)

An Academy was incorporated by the Regents January 13, 1860, under the name of the "*Friends' Academy*." It had been established in 1858 in an edifice which had been previously occupied by "*Oakwood Seminary*," an unincorporated Academy. This Academy was under the (Orthodox) Friends' Management, and was an Academy for the instruction of both sexes. The proceedings of an election were confirmed May 1, 1874.¹ Name changed to "*Oakwood Seminary*," March 23, 1876.

Principals.

Fowell B. Hill, 1859.
William J. Beal, A. B., 1860-61.
Thomas H. Burgess, 1862-63.
Thomas J. Batty, 1864.

Frank S. Hall, 1865.
Henry K. Pinkham, 1866.
Thomas W. Lamb, 1867-69.
Elijah Cook, Jr., 1870-81.

OGDENSBURGH ACADEMY. (Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence Co.)

By an act passed April 26, 1833,² certain moneys in the hands of the supervisors and poor-masters of Oswegatchie were to be paid to five commissioners named. A further sum sufficient to make up \$2,000, was to be raised by tax upon the town, and with these funds a lot was to be purchased and a building erected for Academic purposes; but this tax was not to be laid, unless the sum of \$2,000 was raised from other sources for this use.

One room in the building was to be fitted up for the free use of the town for public meetings, etc. The school districts outside of Ogdensburgh village were to be credited in tuitions in proportion to tax paid. The money expected from taxes might be borrowed for present use. A ferry license was granted April 24, 1834,³ and on the 26th of April, 1835, an Academic charter was granted by the Legislature. The Academy was admitted by the Regents February 5, 1839. In the fall of 1834, Taylor Lewis, afterward a Professor in Union College, was employed as Principal. He was succeeded in the fall of 1837 by James H. Coffin, afterward Professor in Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

By an act passed April 13, 1857,⁴ the village and parts of districts 1 and 21, not in the village of Ogdensburgh, were formed into one

¹ Chap. 412, Laws of 1874.

² Chap. 249, Laws of 1833.

³ Chap. 173, Laws of 1834. A subsequent act was passed March 23, 1844 (chap. 64), continuing a tax.

⁴ Chapter 382, Laws of 1857. This act was amended April 2, 1859 (chap. 105); March 22, 1865 (chap. 166); February 19, 1866 (chap. 58); April 17, 1868 (chap. 249); April 26, 1869 (chap. 363); and March 27, 1871 (chap. 186.)

strict under a board of education, and the Academy was included a part of the village school system, to be organized as the *Ogdensburgh Educational Institute*."

OGDENSBURGH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE. (Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence Co.)

Formerly the "Ogdensburgh Academy," from which it was changed April 13, 1857. The premises corner of State and Knox streets, being destroyed by fire, this institution was opened in School Building No. 2, on Washington street, and remained there until discontinued in 1871.

A town hall having been vacated by the erection of a new building, the common council was empowered by act of March 18, 1881, to raise \$8,000 for the purpose of fitting it up for use as a High or graded School, to be known as the "*Ogdensburgh (Free) Academy*." Admitted by the Regents January 11, 1882.

Principals.

Myron Lewis, 1834-37.
James H. Coffin, 1837-40.
Rev. Johnson A. Brayton, 1840-43.
John Bradshaw, 1843-49.
Rev. F. Lawrence and Roswell G. Pettibone, 1849.
Roswell G. Pettibone, 1850-63.
H. Brosnan, 1864-65.
B. Lowry, 1866.
S. Grinnell, 1867.

Harvey J. Porter, 1868.
A. B. Hepburn, A. M., 1870.
James O'Neil,
C. E. Hawkins, A. M., 1871.
W. H. Faulkner, 1872.
C. F. Ainsworth.
Mary E. Colleghan.
A. B. Shepard.
E. S. Lane, Barney Whitney, A. M., 1883.

OLEAN ACADEMY ASSOCIATION. (Olean, Cattaraugus Co.)
Incorporated by the Regents April 11, 1853. Changed from "Olean Academy Association," June 3, 1853. The town was authorized April 14, 1857, to raise \$1,500 by tax, for the benefit of the Academy, the question being submitted to a vote. The Academy was discontinued October 3, 1868, and property sold to Union school.

OLEAN UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Admitted by the Regents January 11, 1877, having been formed October 13, 1868.

By an act passed May 16, 1882,¹ the trustees of Union Free School district No. 1, in the town of Olean, were authorized to employ Superintendent of Schools, to have charge of all the common schools of the district, with the privileges conferred upon cities and villages having a population of 5,000 or more, by section 6, title chapter 555, Laws of 1864, and chapter 371, Laws of 1876.

¹ Chap. 168, Laws of 1882.

Principals.

Rev. Jona A. Woodruff, A. B., 1853-54.
 J. E. Pillsbury, A. M., 1855-56.
 Isaac G. Ogden, A. M., 1857.
 Fayette Royce, A. M., 1859-61.
 Napoleon Palmer, A. B., 1862.
 Rev. A. Jerome Faust, A. M., 1863.

E. Wildman, 1864.
 J. W. Earle, A. M., 1865-70.
 W. H. Truesdale, A. M., 1877-79.
 A. Frank Jenks, 1880.
 E. W. Griffith, 1881-82.
 William M. Benson, A. M., 1883.

ONEIDA CONFERENCE SEMINARY.

(See "*Cazenovia Seminary.*")

ONEIDA INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY. (Whitesboro, Oneida Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 14, 1829.

Started in 1826 in the town of Western, Oneida county. Removed in 1828 to Whitestown and located on a farm of 150 acres, which was tilled mainly by the students. It was found that onions could be raised with most advantage, and they became the principal crop.¹ The school was continued in a modified form, the industrial feature being dropped, until about 1844.

Principals.

Rev. George W. Gale, 1829-31.

Rev. Beriah Green, 1833-43.

ONEIDA SEMINARY. (Oneida, Madison Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents July 9, 1857. Charter declared absolute October 13, 1859.

Principals.

George H. Whitney, 1860.
 C. M. Livingston, A. M., 1861.
 Rev. E. M. Rollo, A. B., 1862-64.

Marcus N. Horton, A. M., 1865.
 Charles E. Sweet, A. M., 1866-68.
 Rev. J. Dunbar Houghton, A. M., 1869-72.

ONEONTA UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Oneonta, Otsego Co.)

Received under visitation of Regents November 6, 1874.

Principal.

Nathaniel N. Bull, A. M., 1875.

ONONDAGA ACADEMY. (Onondaga, Onondaga Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents April 10, 1813. Lot 9 in Lysander

¹ The small boys of the village began to hail the students as "onion grabbers," and the term became so offensive that the pupils soon refused to engage in that employment, although the rich, alluvial soil of the farm was found peculiarly well suited to that crop. Although the educational facilities of this school were excellent, it fell into difficulties, and the entire property was transferred to the steward in payment of his claims.

50 acres for survey) was granted April 15, 1814.¹ Lot 100 in under (ex. 50 acres) was directed to be sold and the balance in ie of this and lot 9 was to be paid to Academy April 20, 1825.² an of \$4,000 from the School Fund was authorized April 16, 7.³ The funds obtained under the act of 1825 were allowed ril 18, 1859,⁴ to be applied to the payment of debt, incurred in buildings. School districts in Nos. 7 and 28, in Onondaga, e consolidated by act of April 28, 1866, under a Board of Edu- on, and the Academy became a part of the common school sys- under the name of the "*Onondaga (Free) Academy*."

Principals. (Partial List.)

Caleb Alexander, 1814.	B. F. Barker, A. B., 1856-57.
Hendrick, 1833-43.	Alonzo Phelps, A. M., 1858.
ge W. Thompson, 1844-47.	Theodore D. Camp, 1859-63.
on Clark, 1848.	Jacob Wilson, A. M., 1864-66.
s M. Burt, A. M., 1849-50.	W. P. Goodell, 1867.
Dunlap, A. B., A. M., 1851-53.	Wheaton A. Welch, 1868-71.
Sarah Smith, 1854.	A. G. Harrington, 1872.
. Linsey, A. M., 1855.	Oliver W. Sturdevant, A. M., 1873.

ONTARIO FEMALE SEMINARY. (Canandaigua, Ontario Co.)
ncorporated by the Legislature April 14, 1825.⁵ Admitted by Regents January 29, 1828. After an existence of fifty years, during much of this time with distinguished success, it gradually lined, and was finally sold for debt and the building used for er purposes.

Principals.

Samuel Whittlesey, 1827.	Edward G. Tyler, A. M., 1848-54.
ison A. Braton, 1828-29.	Benjamin Richards, A. M., 1854-60.
Hannah Upham and Miss Arabella Smith,	Edward G. Tyler and Benjamin Richards, 1860-
Associate Principals from 1830 till the death	63.
Miss Smith in 1842.	Benjamin Richards, A. M., 1868-76.
Hannah Upham, 1842-48.	

ONTARIO HIGH SCHOOL. (Victor, Ontario Co.)
ncorporated by the Legislature April 16, 1830.⁶

ORLEANS ACADEMY. (Orleans, Jefferson Co.)
ncorporated by the Regents February 5, 1851, upon condition its debt should be paid, and an estate acquired of not less than 00.

¹ Chap. 253, Laws of 1814.² Chap. 231, Laws of 1825.³ Chap. 676, Laws of 1857.⁴ Chap. 429, Laws of 1859.⁵ Chap. 149, Laws of 1825.⁶ Chap. 113, Laws of 1830.

Principal.

Rev. E. Sawyer, 1858.

OSWEGATCHIE ACADEMY. (Ogdensburgh, St., Lawrence Co.)¹

OSWEGO ACADEMY. (West Oswego, Oswego Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 25, 1833.²

OSWEGO HIGH SCHOOL. (Oswego, Oswego Co.)

Organized under act of June 18, 1853.³ Admitted by Regents January 13, 1859.

Principals.

E. J. Hamilton, A. M., Ph. D., 1858-72.

C. W. Richards, 1878—

OTSEGO ACADEMY.⁴ (Cooperstown, Otsego Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 8, 1796. Building erected in 1795, and burned March 31, 1809. A second institution of the same name was opened in 1841, and continued several years, but not under the visitation of the Regents.

Principals.

Oliver Cory, —.

Rev. Wm. Niell, 1806.

OVID ACADEMY. (Ovid, Seneca Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 13, 1826.⁵ Admitted by the Regents January 26, 1830. Act amended April 10, 1854,⁶ limiting income to \$15,000, and allowing the Trustee to sell real estate. A loan of \$5,000 from the School Fund authorized April 1857.⁷

The "*East Genesee Conference Seminary*" was incorporated February 11, 1864, and established on the premises owned by the "*Ovid Academy*." Merged in the "*Ovid Union School, Academic Department*." Organized under the general act of May 1864, and admitted by the Regents January 9, 1873.

¹ In the list of Academies published in 1874, we find this given as "incorporated by the Legislature April 26, 1813," but find no act of that date or any other, the incorporation of an Academy with this name.

² Chap. 228, Laws of 1833.

³ Chap. 433, Laws of 1853.

⁴ See *Livermore's Hist. of Cooperstown*, pp. 39, 43, 108.

⁵ Chap. 172, Laws of 1826.

⁶ Chap. 180, Laws of 1854.

⁷ Chap. 672, Laws of 1857.

Principals.

Wm. A. Irving, 1829-30.
 Zenas Clapp, 1831.
 Zenas Clapp, William Eastman, 1833.
 William Eastman, 1834-36.
 William Eastman, Seymour Gookins, 1837.
 Seymour Gookins, 1838.
 Rev. Samuel White, 1839-40.
 George C. Hyde, 1841.
 Theodore M. Bishop, 1842-44.
 Clement Leach, Jr., 1845-47.
 George W. Franklin, A. M., 1848-51.

Rev. Amos Brown, A. B., 1852-57.
 J. W. Chickering, A. M., 1858.
 Charles M. Livingston, 1859.
 Henry R. Lovell, A. M., 1860.
 J. C. Donaldson, A. M., 1861-64.
 Henry R. Sanford, A. M., 1866-67.
 Rev. J. Easter, A. M., 1868-70.
 C. W. Winchester, A. M., 1871-78.
 Charles H. Crawford, 1873.
 Rev. W. L. Hyde, A. M., 1874—.

OWEGO ACADEMY. (Owego, Tioga Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents April 16, 1828. The Board of Education of the Union School District was allowed to adopt the Academy as a part of their school system, January 23, 1869,¹ and it has since been known as the "*Owego Free Academy.*"

Principals.

Rev. Edward Fairchild, 1828-29.
 Joseph M. Ely, A. B., 1830-31.
 Michael Baldwin, 1833.
 Chauncey Howard, 1835.
 C. Howard, Robert Stansbury, 1836.
 Isaac B. Headley, 1837-43.
 Joseph M. Ely, 1844.
 Elijah Powell, 1845-46.
 Theodore F. Hay, 1847.

Wm. Smyth, A. M., 1848-53.
 James M. Burt, A. M., 1854-56.
 A. B. Wiggin, A. M., 1857-60.
 Joseph A. Prindle, A. M., 1861-69.
 Jno. Tenney, M. A., 1870-71.
 T. L. Griswold, 1872-73.
 Alex. J. Robb, 1874-79.
 A. M. Drummond, A. M., 1880-81.
 Henry A. Balcom, A. M., Ph. D., 1882—.

OXFORD ACADEMY. (Oxford, Chenango Co.)

An Academic building was erected upon a scale suited to the primitive conditions of the settlement in 1791-2, and a school was taught by Uri Tracy, a year and a half before any charter had been granted. The Oxford Academy was incorporated by the Regents January 27, 1794, Elisha Moody being the first teacher.

In 1797-99 a frame building was erected, 46 by 28 feet in size, with 18-foot posts, and so far completed that a school was commenced January 1, 1799, although it was still unfinished. About forty scholars attended, the studies being about the same as those now taught in country district schools. As another winter was approaching, a meeting was called, and about twenty persons agreed that a tax might be laid equally upon them to raise about \$350 for completing the building. It was finished in December, and the Rev John Camp was employed. But on the night of January 5-6, 1800, the building was destroyed by fire. No time was lost in making arrangements for rebuilding.² In consequence of the

¹ Chap. 6, Laws of 1869.

² In a letter from Peter B. Garnsey to the Governor, dated February 27, 1800, he says: "The public spirit of the inhabitants for so laudable a purpose has not, however, subsided. A new frame of at least equal dimensions has since been raised, and logs drawn to the saw-mill, sufficient, as is supposed, for 3,000 feet of boards."

loss of their building, and to aid in rebuilding, the Legislature by an act passed April 7, 1800,¹ allowed the trustees to select one of the Literature lots, and to receive letters-patent for the same. The land might be sold, and the proceeds used for building.²

This third building was erected and a school begun, but the institution languished for several years, and no reports were made. The Rev. Eli Hyde was a teacher in the early part of this period.

In the beginning of 1821, the Board of Trustees was re-organized, the building repaired, and a new Academic school commenced. An act was passed in 1852,³ allowing lands to be sold, and increasing the number of trustees to fifteen.

A new Academic edifice was completed in 1854, and the dedication of this building was made an occasion of unusual interest, it being the sixtieth anniversary of the incorporation. These proceedings were printed in a beautiful memorial volume, entitled "*The Oxford Academy Jubilee, held at Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y., August 1st and 2d, 1854,*" p. 132.

The village was authorized by act of April 27, 1868,⁴ to raise \$1,500 by tax. to pay debts and make improvements.

Principals.

Elisha Mosely, 1795.
David Prentice, 1820-24.
Wm. D. Beattie, 1825.
Daniel R. Marsh, 1826.
Rev. Edward Andrews, 1827-28
W. D. Beattie, 1829-31.
Merritt G. McKoon, 1833-43.
John Abbot, A. B., 1844-51.

Charles E. Vandenburg, A. B., 1852.
Wm. Wright, A. B., 1853.
James C. Van Benschoten, A. M., 1857-58.
Oscar J. Curtis, A. M., 1859.
D. G. Barber, A. M., 1860-70.
Herbert J. Cook, 1871-72.
F. B. Lewis, 1873-79.
James A. Brown, A. B., 1880—.

OYSTER BAY ACADEMY. (Oyster Bay, Queens Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 15, 1803. The trustees of the Academy were allowed to act as trustees of the school district of village, if approved by a vote, April 12, 1823.⁵ The Academy built in 1802 was closed for academic use because the Common Schools superseded it. The building was used by the public schools for some years, and finally it came into the possession of the Episcopal church and was converted into a rectory.

¹ Chap. 112, Laws of 1800.

² Lot 51, Fayette township, was granted, and the trustees were to be paid a sum equal to that for which the land was sold, the money to be kept invested for the benefit of the Academy February 4, 1822.

³ April 14, 1852 (chap. 288). The "Oxford Academy Boarding Association" was incorporated April 17, 1854 (chap. 350, Laws of 1854).

⁴ Chap. 415, Laws of 1868.

⁵ Chap. 150, Laws of 1823.

Principals.

ce Earl, 1804.
n, 1805-07.
ly, 1810.
ce Earl, 1812-28.

Charles G. Winfield, 1829-31.
Gardner B. Dockerty, 1833-34.
N. H. Wells, 1835.

ACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. (Brooklyn, Kings Co.)

orporated by the Legislature March 19, 1853.¹ Admitted by
s January 11, 1855. It was the successor of the "Brooklyn
Academy."

Principals.

ittenden, A. M., Ph. D., 1856-82. Truman J. Backus, 1883.

D POST UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Painted
Post, Steuben Co.)

itted by the Regents July 9, 1878.

Principals.

ffith, 1879-80.
dick, 1881.

J. M. Hall, 1882—.

NE BRIDGE UNION FREE SCHOOL. (Palatine Bridge, Mont-
gomery Co.)

nized under general act of June 18, 1853.² Admitted by
s January 10, 1861.

Principals.

. Leland, 1860-63.
gs, 1864.
ord, 1865.
ndall, 1866-68.
eland, 1870-71.

R. P. Orr, A. M., 1872-76.
Hiram L. Houston, A. M., 1877.
Miron J. Michael, A. B., 1878-81.
P. V. Marshall, A. B., 1882.
C. N. Cobb, 1883.

PALMYRA ACADEMY. (Palmyra, Wayne Co.)

orporated by the Legislature April 11, 1842.³ Never organized.

MYRA CLASSICAL UNION SCHOOL. (Palmyra, Wayne Co.)

orporated by the Legislature April 7, 1857.⁴ Admitted by the
s January 14, 1858. This had no connection with the
yra High School," organized in 1829, and continued until

Principals.

chins, A. M., 1857-62
, A. M., 1863-66.
ts, A. M., 1867-68.

C. M. Hutchins, A. M., 1869-75.
H. F. Burt, A. M., 1876-82.
Ezra B. Fancher, A. M., 1883.

¹ Chap. 33, Laws of 1853.

² Chap. 453, Laws of 1853.

³ Chap. 201, Laws of 1842.

⁴ Chap. 296, Laws of 1857.

PALMYRA HIGH SCHOOL. (Palmyra, Wayne Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature March 28, 1829.¹ Admitted by the Regents July 2, 1833, and continued until 1848. It was discontinued when a Union School was organized.

Principals.

James F. Cogswell, 1833-35.

Joseph K. Wave, 1837-48.

James F. Cogswell and Joseph K. Wave, 1836.

PARKER UNION SCHOOL. (Clarence, Erie Co.)

The "*Clarence Academy*" was incorporated provisionally by the Regents October 12, 1854, and the charter declared absolute January 14, 1858. It was merged in the "*Clarence Classical Union School*," October 20, 1869. In 1872, Dr. Jared Parker, of Clarence, offered to give to the "*Clarence Classical School*" the sum of \$15,000 as a permanent fund, upon condition that the district would raise an equal amount, the whole to be put at interest, so that the school would be self sustaining and absolutely *free*. This offer was accepted, and on the 15th of April, 1878,² an act was passed changing the name of the school to the "*Parker Union Free School District No. 1 of the Town of Clarence*." This act was not to work any change whatever in the Union Free School and its Board of Education, except in change of name. The sum of \$30,000 thus raised becomes a perpetual source of income to the district.

Principals.

Moses Lane, A. B., 1856.

Lavalette Wilson, A. B., 1857.

Joseph Gile, A. B., 1858-59.

A. C. Ballard, A. M., 1860-61.

W. E. Marvin, 1862-1864.

C. B. Parsons, A. B., 1865.

Duncan Thompson, Jr., 1866.

John D. Hammond, A. B., 1867.

Edward D. Ronan, A. B., 1868.

Donald J. Sinclair, A. B., 1869.

Herman C. De Groat, 1870-80.

John J. Morris, 1881—.

PARMA INSTITUTE. (Parma, Monroe Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents March 10, 1859. A town tax of \$300 was authorized April 24, 1867, in accordance with a vote of the town, for the purchase of books and apparatus.

Principal.

Cora C. Clark, 1868-75.

PEEKSKILL ACADEMY. (Peekskill, Westchester Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 16, 1838.³ Admitted by Regents February 5, 1839. An election of Trustees confirmed March 1, 1839.⁴

¹ Chap. 81, Laws of 1829.³ Chap. 234, Laws of 1838.² Chap. 136, Laws of 1878.⁴ Chap. 45, Laws of 1839.

Principals.

Thompson, 1833-40.
 Huntington, 1841-42.
 Wells, A. M., 1843-73.
 J. Wright, A. M., 1874-75.

Charles J. Wright, A. M., and Robert Donald, 1876-77.
 Charles J. Wright, A. M., 1878-82.

BROKE AND DARIEN CLASSICAL SCHOOL. (Pembroke, Darien, Genesee Co.)

incorporated by the Legislature April 6, 1838.¹ Inquiries have failed to give any information concerning this Academy, which if organized has long been extinct and is now forgotten.

PENFIELD SEMINARY. (Penfield, Monroe Co.)

incorporated provisionally by the Regents October 8, 1857. Chartered absolute January 10, 1861. Allowed by act of April 1871, to sell for not less than \$2,500 to the Trustees of School District No. 1 of the town of Penfield, and with the proceeds pay taxes, and divide the surplus among the stockholders.²

Principals.

John J. Howe, A. M., 1860-62.
 Campbell, A. M., 1863.
 James B. Lovell, A. B., 1864.
 B. Evans, A. M., 1875.

Martin K. Pasco, A. B., 1866.
 Harlem P. Gage, A. B., 1867-68.
 George L. Cole, A. B., 1869.
 J. A. Page, 1870.

PENN YAN ACADEMY.³ (Penn Yan, Yates Co.)

incorporated by the Regents January 13, 1860. Established under the provisions of chapter 765, Laws of 1857, which created a Board of Education in Penn Yan, and authorized this Board to establish an Academy as a part of its common school system, subject to visitation by the Regents. These arrangements were perfected in 1859. By chapter 196, Laws of 1859, the Board was authorized to change the boundaries of the district.

¹ Chap. 171, Laws of 1838. Report on petition, *Assem. Doc.* 18, 1838.

² Chap. 524, Laws of 1871.

The catalogue of Penn Yan Academy for 1883-84 contains an extended historical notice of the schools of Penn Yan, from the earliest period. The Academy has just finished just a quarter of a century, and it was thought a proper time for reviewing the past. In speaking of the beginning of the Free School system in the village, this account says :

The inception of the present scheme was opposed with exceeding earnestness even bitterness, as all change in human affairs is sure to be. In this case the fear of additional taxation seemed to furnish the chief motive of hostility. It is, therefore, a cheerful fact to state that so great have been the obvious benefits flowing from the change, no argument of that kind could now have the slightest chance to undo the present system, and bring back the old."

The Trustees have established a regular training class, more extended than that

Principals.

Rev. Otis L. Gibson, A. M., 1859-61.
 Willard P. Gibson, A. M., 1862-63.
 Winsor Scofield, A. M., 1864-66.
 Cicero M. Hutchins, A. M., 1867-68.
 Rufus S. Green, A. B., 1869.

John T. Knox, 1870.
 Samuel D. Barr, 1871-73.
 Rudolphus C. Briggs, A. B., 1874-75.
 Francis D. Hodgson, A. M., 1876-83.
 Henry White Callahan, A. M., 1883—.

PERRY ACADEMY. (Perry, Wyoming Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents April 7, 1854. Merged in the "Perry Union School, Academic Department."

Principals.

Charles A. Dann, A. B., 1854.
 Andrew J. Rodman, 1855.
 Henry E. Daniels, A. B., 1856.
 Rollin C. Welch, A. M., 1857.
 Rev. M. R. Atkins, A. M., 1858-66.

Rev. J. N. Fradenburgh, A. B., 1867.
 Rev. Lowell L. Rogers, A. B., 1868-69.
 Rev. E. Wildman, A. M., 1870.
 Ella S. Calligan, 1874-78.
 Irving P. Bishop, 1879—.

PERRY CENTER INSTITUTE. (Perry Center, Wyoming Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 31, 1843.

Principals.

Charles A. Huntington, 1842-44.

James B. Chase, 1845.

PETERBORO ACADEMY.

(See "*Evans Academy*.")

PHELPS UNION AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL. (Phelps, Ontario Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 19, 1855.¹ Admitted by Regents January 8, 1857. The Trustees allowed February 17, 1865,² to collect by tax in District No. 8, of the town of Phelps, the money needed to make this a free school to all scholars resident in the district.³

Principals.

Lewis Peck, 1856.
 Wm. M. Crosby, A. B., A. M., 1857-59.
 Ziba H. Potter, A. M., 1860.
 Ezra J. Peck, A. M., 1861.
 Rev. Ferris Scott, 1862.
 Lockwood Hoyt, A. M., 1863.

John S. Cole, A. M., 1864.
 Ezra J. Peck, A. M., 1865.
 Hyland C. Kirk, 1871-74.
 Charles R. Dryer, 1875.
 Hyland C. Kirk, 1870—.

common in Academies, giving instruction in Common School teaching, and occupying one period a day in each term. This affords to those not having an opportunity for attending the Normal Schools, an excellent chance to obtain a regular training in methods, which can usually only be obtained in Normal Schools.

¹ Chap. 553, Laws of 1855.

² Chap. 54, Laws of 1865.

³ A historical sketch of this school is given in the Regents' Report of 1877, 694.

PHIPPS UNION SEMINARY. (Albion, Orleans Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 11, 1840, Henry L. Achilles, Rochester, the sole applicant for a charter.

Principals.

Line Achilles, 1839.
 Ironia Phipps, 1840-46.
 Ironia Hodge, 1847.
 Erick Jones, 1848.
 Caroline P. Achilles, 1849-66.

George A. Starkweather, 1867-68.
 Mrs. Caroline P. Achilles, 1869.
 Selina F. Barrell, 1878.
 Mrs. Caroline P. Achilles, 1874-76.

PHŒNIX UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Phoenix, Oswego Co.)

Admitted by the Regents November 23, 1875.

Principal.

John C. Clapp, 1876—.

PIERMONT ACADEMY. (Piermont, Rockland Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 15, 1842.

PIKE SEMINARY. (Pike, Wyoming Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents as "*Genesee Conference Seminary*," 1856. Changed October 18, 1859. The town of Pike was authorized May 2, 1876,¹ to raise \$5,000, in aid of an endowment, if approved by a majority of the electors at a special election. The town is to own one scholarship for every \$500 paid. The Trustees to accept this condition and to raise \$20,000 before the tax could be levied.

Principals.

Charles Putnam, A. M., 1860-63.
 G. C. Waterman, 1868-67.
 J. Stewart, A. M., 1868-69.
 V. Bean, A. M., 1870.

Edwin S. Smith, 1871.
 W. P. Morgan, A. M., 1872-74.
 Irving B. Smith, A. M., 1875-81.
 Rowley M. Barrus, A. M., 1882—.

PLATTSBURGH ACADEMY. (Plattsburgh, Clinton Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 21, 1828.² Admitted by Regents March 4, 1829. An act was passed May 8, 1867,³ consolidating school districts 1, 2 and 5, of the town of Plattsburgh, as a free union school district, the government of which, as also the Academy, was vested in a Board of Education. The Board authorized May 21, 1874,⁴ to issue bonds not exceeding \$42,000 in amount, for a new school building. The Academic Department is now known as the "Plattsburgh High School."

¹ Chap. 401, Laws of 1876.

² Chap. 332, Laws of 1828.

³ Chap. 810, Laws of 1867.

⁴ Chap. 528, Laws of 1874.

Principals.

Spencer Hall, A. M., and Wm. Young, 1816.	Joseph W. Taylor, A. M., 1857-60.
Alexander H. Prescott, 1828-30.	Royal Corbin, A. M., 1861.
Jonathan Blanchard, 1833.	Edward P. Nichols, 1862-65.
Lucien O. Boynton, 1834.	Edwin A. Adams, 1866.
Charles W. Rich, Rev. Rowland Coit, 1836.	Wm. L. R. Haven, A. M., 1867-68.
Joseph Scott, 1837-40.	Wm. M. Elbridge, A. B., 1870.
Arthur M. Foster, 1841-42.	Oscar Atwood, A. M., 1872-78.
Robert T. Conant, 1843-45.	Helen D. Woodward, 1879—.
John S. D. Taylor, A. M., 1846-56.	

POMPEY ACADEMY. (Pompey, Onondaga Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 11, 1811.

Measures had been commenced in 1800 for the establishment of an Academy at Pompey, and several applications were made to the Regents before a charter was obtained. A building was erected and paid for in 1810, and the sum of \$1,450 left for an endowment. Lot 15, in Camillus, was given, by chapter 199, Laws of 1813, to be sold and invested for the benefit of the Academy. It produced a fund of about \$4,000. A new Academic building was built in 1834.¹

Principals.

Ely Burchard, 1811-1818.	Lorenzo Fish, A. M., 1862-64.
Rev. Joshua Leonard, 1818-22.	Orson G. Dibble, 1864-67.
Rev. Eleazer S. Barrows, 1822-28.	Edwin S. Butterfield, 1867-68.
Rev. Andrew Huntington, 1828-34.	Orson G. Dibble, 1868.
Samuel S. Stebbins, 1834-43.	P. V. N. Myers, A. B., 1868-69.
Ensign Baker, 1843-46.	Rev. Lemuel S. Pomeroy, A. M., 1869-70.
Truman K. Wright, A. B., 1846-52.	C. E. Havens, 1870-71.
Charles H. Payon, A. B., 1852-54.	Wm. H. Avery, 1871.
E. Delos Wells (Williams), 1854-55.	John L. Cook, 1872.
Rev. John F. Kendall, 1855-56.	Fred. Dick, 1873.
Willam W. Waterman, 1856-57.	Horace T. Henderson, 1874-5.
S. Marshall Ingalls, A. M., 1857-58.	G. E. Ryan, 1876.
Theodore Beard, A. B., 1858-59.	J. H. Brinsmaid, A. M., 1877-80.
George W. Kellogg, A. B., 1859-60.	Wilbur F. Barker, 1881.
Joseph Dow, A. M., 1860-62.	Robert C. Avery, 1882—.

PORT BYRON FREE SCHOOL AND ACADEMY. (Port Byron, Cayuga Co.)

Organized under general act of April 7, 1857.² Incorporated by Regents January 13, 1860.

Principals.

Ceylon Otis, A. B., 1860-61.	Henry L. Tallman, 1868-69.
Truman K. Fuller, A. B., 1861-62.	C. T. R. Smith, A. M., 1870-71.
F. A. Williams, A. B., 1862-63.	D. D. Van Allen, 1872-75.
W. C. Phillips, A. B., 1864.	Cyrus A. Peake, 1876-77.
A. H. Lewis, 1865.	Dr. Wm. S. Aumock, A. M., 1878.
S. Montgomery, A. B., 1866.	Albert W. Morehouse, A. M., 1879—.
Joseph W. Davis, 1867.	

¹ An extended historical notice of this Academy is given in a volume entitled "Re-union and History of Pompey" (1875), pp. 138 to 173.

² Chap. 305, Laws of 1857.

PORT HENRY UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Port Henry, Essex Co.)

Admitted by the Regents January 11, 1878.

Principals.

Burke, A. M., 1878-80.

John H. Phillips, A. B., 1881—.

PORT JERVIS UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Port Jervis, Orange Co.)

Organized under general law of June 18, 1853.¹ Admitted by Regents January 9, 1868.

Principals.

M. Wellington, 1868.

Albert B. Wilbur, A. M., 1871—.

Edw. A. Kingsley, 1869-70.

PORTVILLE UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Portville, Cattaraugus Co.)

Admitted by the Regents May 28, 1882.

Principal.

McLennan, 1882—.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. (Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co.)
Incorporated by the Legislature May 26, 1836.² Admitted by Regents February 5, 1839.

Principal.

James Bartlett, 1838-41.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY. (Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co.)
Incorporated by the Legislature May 10, 1836.³ Admitted by Regents February 28, 1837.

Principals.

Joseph Wilson, 1837.

J. C. Tooker, A. M., 1849-55.

Isabella Holt, 1838.

Mrs. Caroline W. Tooker, 1856-59.

John Curtis, 1839.

Rev. D. G. Wright, A. M., 1860-64.

Charles H. McClellan, 1843-48.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE SEMINARY. (Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co.)
Incorporated by the Legislature March 19, 1834.⁴

¹ Chap. 433, Laws of 1853.

² Chap. 286, Laws of 1836.

³ Chap. 524, Laws of 1836.

⁴ Chap. 40, Laws of 1834.

POUGHKEEPSIE HIGH SCHOOL.

The “*Academy of Dutchess County*” (Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co.) was incorporated by the Regents February 1, 1792. Allowed, February 17, 1870,¹ to sell property and give proceeds to Board of Education of the city of Poughkeepsie. The old Academy and lot were sold for a little over \$16,000, and the present Old Ladies’ Home is now located upon the premises. With the proceeds of the sale, the lot of the present Library and High School building was bought (price \$12,000) and paid for by the Academy Trustees. With the residue (\$4,000) and money raised by the city tax, a building was erected. A High School had been established in 1856, and in 1872, the “*Poughkeepsie High School*” was organized and admitted.

Principals of Academy. (Imperfect List.)

Rev. Cornelius Brouers, 1802.	Jefferson Cooley, 1886.
Philander Chase, 1804-5.	William B. Wedgwood, 1887.
John Lawton, 1806-7.	William Jenney, 1889-92.
Daniel H. Barnes, 1810-15.	William McGeorge, 1843-44.
Rev. John McJensey, 1817-18.	Bayard R. Hall, 1845-46.
Dr. Stephen Hasbrouck, 1819-21.	Rev. Peter S. Burcham, A. B., 1847-51.
Edwin Holmes, 1822-25.	William McGeorge, A. M., 1852-56, 1859-63.
Eliphaz Fay, 1827-31.	Stewart Pelham, A. M., 1866-68.
Lemuel C. Holcomb, 1833-35.	

The “*Poughkeepsie High School*” was made subject to visitation and control of the Regents the same as Academies, May 8, 1874;² and admitted January 15, 1875. The city school system was graded so that the scholars in eight years should pass from the first elements to full graduation, the last four years being in the Academic course. The attendance, graduation and cost of maintenance of the Academic Department has been as follows:

Years.	Attendance.	Graduations.	Expenses.
1874.....	92	9	\$5, 239 12
1875.....	65	18	4, 191 15
1876.....	67	9	4, 077 00
1877.....	83	13	4, 223 65
1878.....	85	21	4, 474 51
1879.....	88	22	3, 850 82
1880.....	90	22	4, 150 45
1881.....	97	23	4, 190 03
1882.....	79	20	4, 280 84
1883.....	80	21	4, 337 06

Average annual cost per pupil, \$53.58. Total number of graduates, 1873 to 1884, inclusive, 202.

¹ Chap. 16, Laws of 1870. ² Chap. 380, Laws of 1874

Principals.

A. G. Randall, —.
 Fred. J. Jewell, A. M., Ph. D., 1875.

Samuel W. Buck, A. B., 1876—.

PRATTSVILLE ACADEMY. (Prattsville, Greene Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 30, 1850. Merged in
 Common School District No. 2, October 14, 1859.

Principals.

H. Gallup, A. M., 1849-51.

J. C. Ford, A. B., 1852.

PREBLE HIGH SCHOOL. (Preble, Cortland Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 24, 1834.¹ Not organized.

PRINCETOWN ACADEMY. (Princetown, Schenectady Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents October 20, 1853.

PROSPECT ACADEMY. (Prospect, Oneida Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 24, 1851. Building burned
 in the winter or spring of 1879, and not since rebuilt.

Principals.

John B. Sackett, 1850-51.
 Hiram L. Ward, A. B., 1852.
 Dolphus S. Payne, 1853-54.
 D. N. Morgan, 1856.
 Frederick W. King, 1857.

Locke Etheridge, 1858.
 James R. Vincent, 1859-64.
 Milton Howe, A. B., 1865.
 H. J. Cookingham, A. M., 1867-69.

PULASKI ACADEMY. (Pulaski, Oswego Co.)

Incorporated under an act of the Legislature passed June 4, 1853,²
 by the Board of Education of the village of Pulaski. Admitted
 by Regents July 6, 1855. Subject to local board of education, Dis-
 trict 25, 7, 30.

Principals.

Henry L. Lamb, A. B., 1857-59.
 J. H. Hoose, 1860.
 Pulaski E. Smith, A. M., 1861-63.
 Harvey R. Butterworth, A. B., 1864-65.

Nathan B. Smith, A. M., 1866-68.
 H. W. Congdon, A. M., 1869.
 Sebastian Duffy, A. M., 1870-79.
 E. M. Wheeler, 1880.

PUTNAM UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Cambridge,
 Washington Co.)

Admitted by the Regents May 28, 1882.

Principal.

J. Baker, 1882.

¹ Chap. 176, Laws of 1834.

² Chap. 305, Laws of 1853.

RANDOLPH ACADEMY ASSOCIATION.

(See "*Chamberlain Institute.*")

RAYMOND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. Carmel, Putnam Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents March 30, 1859. Organized and continued a short time, when it was closed and the building remained unused a few years. It was then purchased by Daniel Drew, and the Drew Seminary established upon the premises.

RED CREEK UNION ACADEMY. (Red Creek, Wayne Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature March 27, 1839.¹ Admitted by Regents February 5, 1846. Sold on mortgage in 1868.

Principals.

Hugh B. Jolley, 1845-47.
Rev. Eli C. Bruce, A. B., 1848-49.
Rev. John B. Van Petten, 1850-51.
Rev. O. N. Brooks, A. M., 1852.
R. N. Mott, A. B., 1853-55.
M. H. Slee, 1856-58.

Rev. Charles S. Case, 1859-60.
Rev. Wesley Mason, 1861.
Henry R. Sanford, A. B., 1862.
Sidney O. Barnes, A. M., 1863.
Robert L. Thatcher, A. M., 1864-65.

RED CREEK UNION SEMINARY. (Red Creek, Wayne Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 10, 1867.

Principals.

Walter A. Brownell, A. B., 1866-68.
T. C. Claven, 1869.
Ralph Hunt, 1870.
T. C. Claven, B. S., 1871.
F. E. Murphy, 1872.
Alden Allen, A. M., 1873.

F. E. Murphy, M. D., 1874.
T. Sanderson, A. B., 1875.
Cyrus W. Waterman, A. B., 1876.
J. Byron Smith, 1877.
Louis W. Baker, 1879—.

RED HOOK ACADEMY. (Red Hook, Dutchess Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 23, 1823.² Admitted by the Regents February 23, 1829. An appropriation made November 25, 1824,³ of \$1,000. Discontinued about forty years ago.

Principals.

Lyman Thompson, 1828-33.
Jesse O. Norton, 1834.
Stephen Reed, 1836-37.

George W. Schenck, 1838-39.
Robert W. Smith, 1840-41.
Orel Cook, Jr., 1842.

REFUGEES' ACADEMY.

We designate by this title an institution proposed about 1793, for the education of the children of Canadian refugees. Several petitions, numerous signed, were addressed to the Legislature, asking for the

¹ Chap. 98, Laws of 1839.² Chap. 264, Laws of 1823³ Chap. 323, Laws of 1824; chap. 55, Laws of 1827.

ishment of a school for this class "in some quiet part of Dutch-
 untly," but no progress was made in it, and so far as appears
 the papers relating to it, no site was designated.

RENSSELAER SCHOOL. (Troy, Rensselaer Co.,
 ended in 1824 by the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany.
 porated under the above name March 21, 1826.¹ Changed to
 sselaer Institute," May 9, 1835.²

RENSSELAER INSTITUTE. (Troy, Rensselaer Co.)
 changed from "Rensselaer School," May 9, 1835.² Again changed
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute," April 6, 1861.
 e a separate historical account of this institution under the name
 mentioned.]

Principals.

H. Cook, 1845-46.

B. Franklin Greene, 1847-48

RENSSELAER OSWEGO ACADEMY.

(See "*Mexico Academy.*")

RENSSELAERVILLE ACADEMY. (Rensselaerville, Albany Co.)
 incorporated by the Regents January 30, 1845.

Principals.

Gallup, 1844-48:
 L. Pomeroy, A. B., 1849.
 W. Allen, A. B., 1850.
 B. Franklin Greene, 1851:
 J. Cornell, 1852-53.
 Gallup, A. M., 1854-55.
 Collins, A. B., 1856.

Bethuel Lounsbury, 1857-59.
 Homer S. Waterbury, 1860-64.
 John Jones, A. B., 1874-76.
 Rev. Algernon Marcellus, A. M., 1877.
 Andrew J. McMillan, 1878.
 Benj. F. Eaton, A. M., 1879.

RHINEBECK ACADEMY. (Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co.)
 incorporated by the Regents February 23, 1841. After some
 this Academy became a private institution.

Principals.

F. Bell, 1840.
 ellus Dow, 1841.
 Schuyler, 1842.
 P. Cavert, 1843-47.

Wm. R. Harper, A. M., 1848-51.
 Samuel D. Lord, A. B., 1852.
 S. E. Brownell, A. B., 1853-54.
 Charles W. Davenport, A. M., 1855-56.

RHINEBECK UNION SCHOOL. (Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co.)
 ganized February 5, 1866, under general act of May 2, 1864.³
 Academic Department was formed January 1, 1874, and admitted
 3 Regents January 8, 1874.

p. 83, Laws of 1826.

² Chap. 254, Laws of 1835.

³ Chap. 555, Laws of 1864, and chap. 647, Laws of 1865.

Principal.

Frank B. Wells, 1876.

RICHBURGH ACADEMY. (Richburgh, Allegany Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents April 12, 1850. Discontinued about 1866. Re-organized in 1882, as a Union Free School, and now conducted as a graded school.

Principals.

Herman Perry, A. M., 1850-52.
Joseph A. Badger, 1853-56.
D. D. McGibeny, 1857-58.
Rev. John P. Hunting, 1859.

Henry L. Jones, A. M., 1860.
Gordon Evans, 1861.
A. M. Olney, 1862-63.
Eli J. Rogers, A. M., 1864-69.

RICHMONDVILLE UNION SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
(Richmondville, Schoharie Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents February 10, 1854. Built by a stock company in 1852, at a cost of \$24,000, including grounds, buildings and furniture. It was burned December 13, 1853, and immediately rebuilt, at a cost of \$34,000, but again burned June 30, 1854. Before rebuilding, an act was passed April 4, 1853,¹ allowing the corporation to increase its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$25,000.

RIDGEBURY ACADEMY. (Ridgebury, Orange Co.)

Incorporated by Legislature April 30, 1839.² Admitted by Regents February 11, 1840. Burned in November, 1845. It was not a success financially.

Principals.

William Bross, 1839-43.
Joel Blackmer, 1844.

John H. Kedzie, 1845.
David L. Towle, 1845.

RIGA ACADEMY. (Riga, Monroe Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents May 11, 1846.

Principals.

Franklin W. Olmstead, 1846.
George W. Thompson, 1847-48.
R. D. H. Allen, A. B., 1849.
John B. Taylor, A. B., 1850-51.
R. K. Sanford, A. M., 1852.

Alanson Wedge, A. M., 1853.
R. C. Brant, A. B., 1856.
E. A. Jones, 1859-61.
C. E. Richards, A. B., 1863-64.

RIVERDALE INSTITUTE. (Yonkers, Westchester Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents April 10, 1863. Information received by the Regents August 1, 1871, that the property of this institution had been sold, and the school closed.

¹ Chap. 94, Laws of 1853.

² Chap. 298, Laws of 1839.

Principal.

Rev. Edward M. Pecke, M. A., 1866-69.

ROCHESTER ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND ART. (Rochester, Monroe Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 16, 1860.¹ Not reporting the Regents.

ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF PRACTICAL EDUCATION. (Rochester, Monroe Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 14, 1832.² Intended "for the cultivation of all the branches of a literary and scientific education in connection with a more extensive application to the practical business of life than is usual in existing institutions, and by uniting manual labor with study, to promote a vigorous constitution."

ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF GENERAL EDUCATION. (Rochester, Monroe Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 19, 1828.³

ROCHESTER FEMALE ACADEMY. (Rochester, Monroe Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 12, 1837.⁴ Admitted by the Regents February 5, 1839.

Principals.

Ms Araminta D. Doolittle, 1849-52.
Ms. C. M. Curtis, 1857-58.

Rev. James Nichols, A. M., 1859-68.
Mrs. Sarah J. Nichols, 1864—.

ROCHESTER CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' ACADEMY AND SEMINARY. (Rochester, Monroe Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature July 18, 1857, under general law.

ROCHESTER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 1. (Rochester, Monroe Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 26, 1839. By an act passed April 11, 1851,⁵ the trustees were allowed to sell and divide the proceeds, after paying debts, among the founders and benefactors. They might dispose of apparatus and other personal property, and the proceeds of any sale, or of any policies of insurance, as they might be authorized to do by the Regents.

¹ Chap. 435, Laws of 1860.

³ Chap. 288, Laws of 1828.

² Chap. 142, Laws of 1832.

⁴ Chap. 231, Laws of 1837.

⁵ Chap. 142, Laws of 1851.

Principals.

Rev. Chester Dewey, 1833-48.

N. W. Benedict, A. M., 1849-51.

ROCHESTER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 2. (Rochester, Monroe Co.)
Incorporated by the Regents January 13, 1865.

ROCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL IN THE COUNTY OF MONROE. (Rochester,
Monroe Co.)

Incorporated by act of March 15, 1827,¹ for the purpose of establishing an Academy; income limited to \$3,000. Allowed to raise \$3,000, in manner provided, by a district tax, and to anticipate this tax by a loan, February 23, 1831.² By an act passed April 20, 1836,³ the mayor and assistants, as commissioners of Common Schools, were allowed to divide the district then attached to the Rochester High School into two or more Common School districts. This was not to affect the continuance of the corporation created in 1827, nor to divest it of any of its corporate property.

*Principals.*Rev. Gilbert Morgan, 1833.
Daniel Marsh, 1835.

Rev. Chester Dewey, 1836-37.

ROCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL, No. 1. (Rochester, Monroe Co.)

Received under the visitation of Regents July 3, 1852. Organized April 8, 1861. Admitted by Regents July 3, 1862. Merged in Rochester Collegiate Institute, No. 1.

ROCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL, No. 2. (Rochester, Monroe Co.)

Incorporated by Legislature March 15, 1827.⁴ Admitted by Regents April 19, 1831.

[Same as "Rochester Free Academy."]

ROCHESTER FREE ACADEMY. (Rochester, Monroe Co.)

[Same as Rochester High School, No. 2.]

Incorporated by the Legislature April 8, 1861.⁶ Admitted by

¹ Chap. 70, Laws of 1827. Amended with respect to assessments, mortgages, etc., March 28, 1828 (chap. 131), and April 30, 1829 (chap. 332).

² Chap. 51, Laws of 1831.

⁴ Under § 154, chap. 143, Laws of 1861

³ Chap. 165, Laws of 1836.

⁵ Chap. 70, Laws of 1827.

⁶ § 154, chap. 143, Laws of 1861.

The Regents July 3, 1862. May issue bonds, \$75,000, for building April 3, 1872.¹ May issue bonds, \$125,000, June 10, 1873.²

Principals.

Edward Webster, A. M., 1864.

Rev. Nehemiah W. Benedict, D. D., 1865—.

ROCKLAND ACADEMY. (Nyack, Rockland Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents January 11, 1878.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE. (Orangetown, Rockland Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents October 12, 1855.

Principal.

Rev. L. Delos Mansfield, 1868-70.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE INSTITUTE. (Rockville Centre, Queens Co.)

Incorporated under general law September 27, 1871.

ROGERSVILLE UNION SEMINARY. (South Dansville, Steuben Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 28, 1853. The Comptroller authorized April 14, 1857,³ to loan \$3,500 from the Common School Fund, payments to be made by six equal annual installments.

Principals.

Rev. Wm. S. Hall, A. M., 1854-56.

Rev. Isaiah McMahon, A. M., 1857.

Wm. S. Hall, A. M., 1858.

Edwin Wildman, 1859-60.

J. Easter, 1861-62.

J. W. Ryan, 1863.

F. M. Kreidler, 1864.

W. A. Dawson, A. M., 1865-68.

Rev. D. D. Van Allen, A. M., 1869.

W. A. Dawson, A. M., 1870-71.

William L. Haskell, D. D., 1872.

N. R. Hill, 1873.

D. D. Babcock, 1874-75.

E. L. Mason, A. B., 1876.

E. L. Mason and B. S. Partridge, 1877.

Lewis McHenry, 1878-80.

Duane D. Babcock, 1881-82.

Fred. Edwin Woods, 1883—.

ROME ACADEMY. (Rome, Oneida Co.)

Incorporated by Legislature April 28, 1835.⁴ Revived January 28, 1848.⁵ Merged in the "*Rome Free Academy*," and received under the Regents March 15, 1849.

Principals.

Rev. S. R. Brown, A. B., 1849-50.

Franklin Moore, A. M., 1851-62.

Oren Root, Jr., 1863-65.

E. O. Hovey, A. M., 1866-68.

K. S. Putnam, A. M., 1869.

George H. Barton, A. B., 1870-72.

A. G. Benedict, A. M., 1873-79.

P. H. Miner, A. M., 1890-92.

T. H. Roberts, 1883—.

¹Chap. 166, Laws of 1872, amended April 10, 1872, with respect to the purchase of a site.

²Chap. 687, Laws of 1873.

³Chap. 423, Laws of 1857.

⁴Chap. 168, Laws of 1835.

⁵Chap. 10, Laws of 1848.

ROYALTON CENTRE ACADEMY. (Royalton, Niagara Co.)

Incorporated by Legislature April 9, 1839.¹ An academic school had been organized some two years before the date of incorporation, with Donald G. Fraser, A. B., and G. N. Hopkins, A. B., as principal and assistant. There were other teachers, but names are not remembered by our correspondent. The school was well attended for three or four years, but did not report to the Regents. From that time, a select school was taught in the building by various persons free of rent until about 1848. Prior to 1850, the corporation by order of court sold the building, and no school was afterward kept therein.

RURAL ACADEMY. (Montgomery, Orange Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents April 1, 1852. Not organized.

RURAL SEMINARY. (East Pembroke, Genesee Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents April 17, 1856.

Principals.

J. A. McFarland, A. M., 1857-59.
Joseph Gile, A. B., 1860.
A. Truman Mason, A. B., 1861-62.
C. B. Parsons, A. B., 1863.
H. H. Hollister, A. B., 1864.
John W. Griebel, A. B., 1865.
Chas. W. Maccarthy, A. B., 1866.
George M. Jones, A. B., 1867-68.
Alfred B. Robinson, A. B., 1869.

Charles W. Stickle, A. M., 1870-71.
Joseph D. Fisher, 1872-73.
Eugene S. Loomis, 1874-75.
Seward Robson, A. B., 1866.
John W. Kales, 1877.
Wilbur Barker, 1878-81.
James A. Le Seur, 1882.
Luella E. Scarff, A. B., 1883—.

RUSH ACADEMY OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION'S CONNECTION. (Twelfth Township, Essex Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents December 1, 1864. Not organized. Proposed to be named from Christopher Rush, of New York city.

RUSHFORD ACADEMY. (Rushford, Allegany Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 4, 1852.

Principals.

Ira Sayles, A. M., 1852-57.
G. W. F. Buck, A. M., 1858-65.

Andrew McIntyre, A. M., 1866.
Ira Sayles, A. M., 1867.

RUSHFORD UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Rushford, Allegany Co.)*Principals.*

W. W. Bean, 1875-76.
F. J. Diamond, 1877.
Marvin L. Spooner, A. M., 1879-80.

H. J. Van Norman, 1881-82.
G. W. McKee, 1883—.

¹ Chap. 145, Laws of 1839.

UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Rushville,
Yates Co.)*Principals.*A. B., 1871-72.
573.Ebin W. Hunt, 1874-75.
A. D. Whitney, A. B., 1876—.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE. (New York city.)

Created by the Legislature April 10, 1838.¹ Admitted by
January 23, 1840. Merged in "*Rutgers Female College*"
1867.²

*Principals.*A. M., 1839-50.
Norman, A. M., 1851-57.Charles H. Gardner, 1858.
Henry W. Pierce, Jr., A. M., LL. D., 1859-66.

RYE ACADEMY. (Rye, Westchester Co.)

Created by the Legislature April 13, 1826.³ Inquiries fail
to give information concerning this Academy, which was cer-
tified.

SAG HARBOR INSTITUTE. (Sag Harbor, Suffolk Co.)

Created by the Regents January 20, 1848.

Principals.

Godale, A. B., 1849-51.
Williams, A. B., 1852-53.
A. B., 1854-55.
Jones, A. B., 1856.
Smith, 1857.

Wm. H. Gleason, A. M., 1853.
L. Keene, Jr., 1861.
Charles B. Ruggles, 1862.
T. Sanderson, 1878.

SAG HARBOR UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Sag Harbor,
Suffolk Co.)

Education allowed to establish Academic Department
1862.⁴

SAG HARBOR ACADEMY AND INDUSTRIAL FEMALE SCHOOL OF LOCKPORT.
(Lockport, Niagara Co.)

Created by the Legislature February 19, 1866.⁵
[Reported to the Regents.]

ST. LAWRENCE ACADEMY. (Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co.)

Created by the Regents March 25, 1816, lot 56 in Potsdam

¹ Laws of 1838.² Chap. 164, Laws of 1826.³ Laws of 1867.⁴ Chap. 441, Laws of 1862.⁵ Chap. 65, Laws of 1866.

given to this Academy April 15, 1816,¹ but not to be leased longer than thirty-one years. A site allowed to be conveyed on the Public Square April 20, 1825.² The Commissioners of the Land Office were directed to sell enough from the Literature lands to raise \$2,500, and to pay to the trustees, upon its being shown that a substantial brick or stone building, worth \$3,000 or more, had been built, and was free of incumbrance. A tax of \$500 a year for two years was allowed April 28, 1835,³ for new building. The sum of \$2,000 was loaned April 1, 1841,⁴ for ten years to aid in building. The sum of \$2,000 granted from United States Deposit Fund, April 10, 1849.⁵ Number of trustees allowed to be increased to not over twenty-four, June 20, 1851.⁶ The town allowed to raise \$1,500 by tax for repairs and improvement, February 3, 1857.⁷ The premises were conveyed to the Potsdam Normal and Training School under act of 1866.

Principals.

Rev. James Johnson, 1812.
Nahum Nixon, 1816. (2 years interval.)
Levi Silliman Ives, 1819-21.
Charles Orvis, 1823.
Rev. Daniel Banks, A. M., 1824-27.
Joseph Hopkins, 1827.
Rev. Asa Brainerd, 1828-47.

William H. Parker, 1847-49.
William F. Bascom, 1849-52.
Rev. Elijah W. Plumb, A. M., 1853.
Henry B. Buckham, A. B., 1854.
Rev. Elijah W. Plumb, A. M., D. D., 1855-64.
A. P. Bissell, A. M., 1865.
George H. Sweet, A. M., 1866-68.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY AND FEMALE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL OF BUFFALO.
(Buffalo, Erie Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 29, 1863.⁸ Under supervision of Common Council of Buffalo, but not of Regents.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC INSTITUTE. (Amsterdam, Montgomery Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents August 7, 1883.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE. (Lawrence's Neck, since called College Point, Queens Co.)

The corner stone of a college edifice was laid October 15, 1836, but the main building was not completed. By an act passed May 9,

¹ Chap. 148, Laws of 1816. By act of April 5, 1828, these lands might be sold, and the proceeds invested to pay teachers' wages.

² Chap. 260, Laws of 1825, amended April 1, 1826 (chap. 103).

³ Chap. 169, Laws of 1835.

⁴ Chap. 85, Laws of 1841. By act of July 11, 1851, a part of mortgage released.

⁵ Chap. 301, Laws of 1849.

⁷ Chap. 8, Laws of 1857 —

⁶ Chap. 233, Laws of 1851.

⁸ Chap. 261, Laws of 1863 —

owners of the literary institution commonly known as "St. George," in the town of Flushing, N. Y., were incorporated in name, but without the power of granting degrees. Build-
 ings erected, and an Episcopal Seminary was conducted as a
 school for several years. It was not subject to visitation
 by the Regents. It was under the care of the Rev. Dr. Muhlenburgh.

WATERLOO UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Salamanca,
 Cattaraugus Co.)

Admitted by the Regents July 12, 1881.

SAND LAKE ACADEMY. (Sand Lake, Rensselaer Co.)

Admitted by the Regents February 19, 1846. Discontinued
 in 1855.

Principals.

1845-47.

Alvah G. Ogden, A. M., 1855-56.

Samuel A. M., 1848-53.

WATERLOO UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Sandy
 Creek, Oswego Co.)

Admitted under general act of June 18, 1853.² Admitted by
 the Regents October 31, 1873.

Principals.

1874.

J. Edmon Massee, A. M., 1877—.

Samuel A. M., 1875-76.

SANDY HILL ACADEMY. (Sandy Hill, Washington Co.)

The inhabitants of the village of Sandy Hill were authorized May
 1874 to vote on the question of raising by tax the sum of \$3,000
 for an academic building.³

SANDY HILL UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Sandy Hill,
 Washington Co.)

Admitted under general act of May 2, 1864.⁴ Admitted by
 the Regents June 2, 1871.

Principals.

Samuel A. M., 1871-76.

James H. Dunkee, 1877—.

SARATOGA SOUCI SEMINARY. (Ballston Spa, Saratoga Co.)

Admitted by the Regents December 1, 1864. A stock com-
 pany with \$12,000 capital.

² Laws of 1840.

³ Chap. 523, Laws of 1836.

⁴ Laws of 1853.

⁴ Chap. 555, Laws of 1864.

Principal.

Rev. D. W. Smith, 1865-67.

SARATOGA ACADEMY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE. (Saratoga Springs, Saratoga Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 28, 1835,¹ as a stock company; estate limited to \$2,500; shares \$25. Capital increased May 26, 1836,² to \$10,000. Allowed to begin with \$3,000, April 15, 1837.³

SARATOGA SPRINGS UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Saratoga Springs, Saratoga Co.)

Organized under act of April 12, 1867.⁴ Admitted by Regents January 9, 1868.

Principals.

Rev. John N. Crocker, 1868-71.
Levi S. Packard, 1872-82.

Percy L. Klock. A. B., 1883—.

SAUGERTIES ACADEMY. (Saugerties, Ulster Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents April 7, 1854. The charter and organization of this Academy were lost over twenty years ago. A High School was begun in a new building in 1866, but it has not been placed under the Regents.

Principals.

Wm. Wight, A. M., 1857-58.
George W. Squires, A. B., 1859.

Duncan Thompson, Jr., 1860-61.
Mrs. H. W. Bliven, 1862-65.

SAUQUOIT ACADEMY. (Sauquoit, Oneida Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents April 6, 1849.

Principals.

G. W. Davenport, A. B., 1849.
M. Earl Dunham, A. M., 1850-52.
Henry S. Welton, A. B., 1853.
C. E. Billington, A. B., 1854.
M. Earl Dunham, A. M., 1855-57.
Rev. R. Le Grand Thatcher, A. B., 1858.
Norman M. McQueen, 1859.
Frederic Baylies, A. B., 1860.
R. S. Bingham, A. B., 1861.
D. P. Blackstone, A. M., 1862-63.

John H. Cunningham, 1864-65.
Aaron White, M. A., 1866-70.
L. Parsons Bissell, A. B., 1871-72.
H. W. Hunt, A. M., 1873.
D. W. Horning, A. B., 1874.
B. F. Miller, 1875-76.
L. J. Kimball, 1877.
P. W. Maltby, 1878.
Timothy H. Roberts, A. M., 1879-82.
Mrs. T. H. Roberts, A. M., 1883.

¹ Chap. 167, Laws of 1835.

² Chap. 529, Laws of 1836.

³ Chap. 203, Laws of 1837. Further amendments were passed May 3, 1839 (chap. 325), with respect to biennial elections, and May 6, 1840 (chap. 219), which reduced the number of trustees from 15 to 9.

⁴ Chap. 353, Laws of 1867.

SCHAGHTICOKE SEMINARY. (Schaghticoke, Rensselaer Co.)
Incorporated by the Legislature March 4, 1836.¹

SCHENECTADY ACADEMY. (Schenectady, Schenectady Co.)
Incorporated by the Regents January 29, 1793. Merged in
Union College in 1795.

Principal.

John Taylor, 1793-95.

SCHENECTADY ACADEMY. (Schenectady, Schenectady Co.)
Incorporated by Legislature April 17, 1818.² Reviving charter
originally supposed to be merged in "Union College," April 25,
1831. Act of 1831 allowed Trustees of College to reorganize
academy and allow certain privileges of libraries and lectures.
Manual labor might be introduced at the discretion of the Board of
Trustees.

Principals.

Barnes, 1817-18.
N. Whiting, 1819-20.
John F. Joslin, 1821.
John S. Spencer, 1822-25.

W. D. Beattie, 1826-28.
A. W. Henderson, 1831.
Urania E. Sheldon, —.

SCHENECTADY LYCEUM AND ACADEMY. (Schenectady, Schenectady
Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature March 21, 1837.⁴ Admitted by
Regents February 5, 1839. Originally intended for the education
of young men only, and required to take one pupil a year from
each town in Schenectady county, from the Common Schools, free
of tuition. Act amended March 28, 1839,⁵ so as to admit students
of both sexes.

Principals.

M. Brown, 1838-39.	Wm. L. Aiken, A. B., 1847.
Lawson, Jr., Anna E. Bazley, 1840-41.	Wm. H. Cook, 1850-52.
H. Cruttenden, Anna E. Bazley, 1842.	Jacob H. Aiken, 1853.
J. Yates, 1843-45.	Daniel J. Darrow, A. M., 1854-55.
Elley, 1846.	

SCHENECTADY YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY. (Schenectady, Schenec-
tady Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 28, 1837.⁶ Admitted by
Regents February 5, 1839.

¹ Chap. 253, Laws of 1836.

² Chap. 192, Laws of 1818.

³ Chap. 273, Laws of 1831.

⁴ Chap. 95, Laws of 1837.

⁵ Chap. 109, Laws of 1839.

⁶ Chap. 283, Laws of 1837.

Principals.

Urania E. Sheldon, 1833.
E. A. Huntington, 1834.

Ezra A. Huntington, Urania E. Sheldon,
1835-37.
Rob't M. Brown, Rev. Jas. E. Lewis, 1837.

SCHENECTADY UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Schenectady, Schenectady Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 9, 1854.¹ Admitted by Regents October 13, 1856.

Principals.

Charles B. Goff, A. B., 1856-57.
Benjamin Stanton, A. M., 1858-63.
Henry Whitehorne, A. M., 1864-68.

Samuel B. Howe, A. M., 1869-78.
Charles S. Halsey, A. M., 1879—.

SCHENEVUS UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Schenevus, Otsego Co.)

Admitted by the Regents January 9, 1880.

Principal.

R. S. Thomas, 1882—.

SCHOHARIE ACADEMY.² (Schoharie, Schoharie Co.)

Incorporated by Legislature April 28, 1837.³ Admitted by Regents February 5, 1839. Merged in the Schoharie Union School, Academic Department, which was organized under general act of May 2, 1864,⁴ and admitted by the Regents October 31, 1873.

Principals.

Horatio Waldo, Jr., 1836.
Alfred Miller, 1837-38.
Levi Sternberg, 1839.
George Kerr, 1839.
Henry Gallup, 1840-43.
Rev. Avery Briggs, 1843-48.
George W. Briggs, A. B., 1848-50.
Lemuel H. Waters, A. M., 1851.
John F. Severance, A. B., 1852-54.

Michael P. Cavert, A. M., 1854.
A. J. Jutkins, 1855-56.
Rev. John S. Parsons, A. M., 1857-60.
Rev. William Sharts, 1861-62.
Lorenzo S. B. Sawyer, A. B., 1863-65.
Edward A. Babcock, 1866.
George W. Briggs, A. M., 1867-69.
Oren C. Sikes, A. B., 1870-72.

SCHUYLERVILLE ACADEMY. (Schuylerville, Saratoga Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 23, 1840. Merged in the "Schuylerville Union School, Academic Department," which was admitted by the Regents March 20, 1878.

¹ Chap. 178, Laws of 1854.

² See Regents' report of 1877, p. 689, for a more extended notice of this Academy.

³ Chap. 283, Laws of 1837.

⁴ Chap. 555, Laws of 1864 —

Principals.

1839-40.

1841.

1842.

1843.

1844-47.

1848-52.

1853.

Rev. Henry Baker, A. B., 1854-56.

Rev. A. G. Cochran, A. M., 1857-61.

Almon F. Reynolds, 1862-64.

Rev. John Vrooman, 1865-67.

C. J. Doughty, 1879.

George W. Gillette, Ph. D., 1880—.

AND MILITARY ACADEMY OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT.
(Whitesborough, Oneida Co.)

rated by the Legislature April 17, 1826.¹ Admitted by January 9, 1829. Allowed to receive the property of theough Academy. The Commissary-General was authorized 10 stands of arms and accoutrements for the use of this, to be returned when called for. Empowered to give in the military, agricultural and other branches of the arts es. The principal officer in charge was to be styled the at," and to have the full rank of a colonel of militia. The were to be styled "cadets." There was to be an annual on and review, notice of which was to be advertised in at newspapers in Oneida county, one in Albany and one in city.

OF OUR LADY OF ANGELS. (Suspension Bridge, Niag-
ara Co.)

rated by the Legislature April 20, 1863,² with authority he Regents, whenever the state of literature and the value ty might in their opinion justify, and upon the petition of es, to erect the same into a College.

nary of the same name, formed February 27, 1861, under al act of 1848 for the formation of benevolent, charitable, and missionary societies, was empowered by act of May to convey its property to this institution. By an act passed 1883,⁴ the Legislature conferred the right of maintaining tment of learning that is taught in any College or Univer- State, and of locating and maintaining the same in the f Erie. Changed by the Regents August 7, 1883, to x *University*."

SEMINARY OF THE GENESEE CONFERENCE.

(See "*Cazenovia Seminary*.")¹7, Laws of 1826.²0, Laws of 1863.³ Chap. 273, Laws of 1877.⁴ Chap. 92, Laws of 1883.

SEMINARY OF THE GENESEE AND ONEIDA CONFERENCES.

(See "*Cazenovia Seminary.*")

SENECA FALLS ACADEMY. (Seneca Falls, Seneca Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 27, 1837.¹ Admitted by Regents February 5, 1839. Merged in the "*Seneca Falls (Free) Academy*" under chap. 389, Laws of 1867.

Principals.

Cotton M. Crittenden, 1838-43.
Rutger Van Brunt, 1844.
Orin Root, A. M., 1845-49.
Charles A. Avery, A. B., 1850-53.
Myron H. Beach, A. B., 1854-55.
Samuel G. Williams, A. B., 1856-57.
Rev. John M. Guion, A. M., 1858-59.
Charles D. Vail, A. B., 1860-61.

Charles D. Vail and N. Palmer, 1862.
Napoleon Palmer, 1863.
George M. Jones, 1864-65.
Charles A. Wetmore, 1866-68.
Francis D. Hodgson, A. M., 1869-74.
E. B. Fancher, A. B., 1875-82.
George N. Sawyer, 1883—.

SEWARD FEMALE SEMINARY OF ROCHESTER. (Rochester, Monroe Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 5, 1839.² Admitted by Regents February 11, 1840.

Principals.

Sarah T. Seward, 1839-40.
Sarah T. Gould, 1841.
Harriet L. Williams, 1842-43.

Lucilia Tracy, 1846-52.
J. H. Wilson, A. B., 1853.

SEYMOUR SMITH ACADEMY. (Pine Plains, Dutchess Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents April 21, 1874. Founded upon a bequest made by Seymour Smith, late of German-town, Dutchess county, who by his will dated March 11, 1861, had devised all his estate in the town of Pine Plains for the establishment of an Academy. By an act passed in 1864,³ the town had been authorized to receive the bequest, which at the time of incorporation had accumulated to \$11,800. Charter made absolute April 11, 1879.

Principal.

Rev. A. Mattice, 1879—.

SHERBURNE UNION ACADEMY. (Sherburne, Chenango Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 23, 1840. Merged in the "*Sherburne Union School, Academic Department*" under chap. 555, Laws of 1864, and admitted by the Regents August 6, 1867.

¹ Chap. 267, Laws of 1837.² Chap. 130, Laws of 1839.³ Chap. 15, Laws of 1864.

Principals.

ineas Robinson, 1839-42.
 S. Stebbins, 1844.
 illis, Jr., 1845.
 Cushman, 1846.
 e M. Bishop, 1847-48.
 te Pettibone, A. B., 1849.
 .. Robinson, A. B., 1850.
 ruth, 1851.
 rosby, A. B., 1852.

Egbert L. Bangs, 1853.
 Samuel S. Stebbins, A. M., 1854-55.
 Horace H. Burchard, A. B., 1856.
 D. W. Harrington, 1868.
 Louis Dembinski, A. M., 1870-75.
 Stanley P. Field, 1876.
 Lena F. Colwell, 1877.
 Eugene Bouton, A. B., 1878-80.
 John O. Spencer, 1881—.

SHERMAN ACADEMY. (Moriah, Essex Co.

orporated by the Regents February 16, 1841. Name changed
 ' Moriah Academy,' by Regents October 31, 1873, by request
 Trustees, in compliment to George Sherman, a Trustee, who had
 the Academic building to be repaired, enlarged, re-seated and
 d at an expense of \$2,000, which had been paid by him. He
 so endowed the Academy by a gift of \$30,000, the annual in-
 of which was to be applied to the payment of teachers' salaries
 e purchase of books and apparatus. The change was made in
 lance with the universal wish of the inhabitants of the village
 the Trustees.

Principal.

J. Owen, M. A., 1874.

IAN UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Sherman, Chau-
 tauqua Co.)

anized under general act of May 2, 1864.¹ Admitted by
 ts April 21, 1874.

Principals.

V. Brown, 1874-75.
 lden, }
 V. Brown } 1876.

J. H. Selden, 1877-78.
 F. H. Hall, 1879-80.
 Alton W. Onthank, 1881—.

2 CREEK UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Silver
 Creek, Chautauqua Co.)

nitted by the Regents January 29, 1880.

Principals.

. Babcock, A. B., 1880.

P. K. Pattison, A. M., 1881—.

JERVILLE UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Sinclair-
 ville, Chautauqua Co.)

nitted by the Regents, , 1883.

Principal.

. Hall, A. B., 1883.

¹ Chap. 555, Laws of 1864.

SKANEATELES ACADEMY. (Skaneateles, Onondaga Co.)

Incorporated by Legislature April 14, 1829.¹ Authorized to sell property to pay debts March 19, 1852.²

SKANEATELES UNION SCHOOL, DISTRICT No. 10, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Skaneateles, Onondaga Co.)

Organized under general act of May 2, 1864.³ Admitted by Regents June 3, 1868.

Principals.

Wm. C. Bowen, A. M., 1870-74.
F. D. Hodson, A. M., 1875.

Arthur M. Wright, A. M., 1876-81.
Frank Curtis Whitney, A. B., 1882—.

SMITHVILLE UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Smithville, Chenango Co.)

Admitted by the Regents April 11, 1879.

Principals.

E. W. Rogers, 1879-80.
George B. Turnbull, A. B., 1881-82.

George Irving Skinner, A. B., 1883—.

SODUS ACADEMY. (Sodus, Wayne Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 11, 1855.

Principals.

Dexter E. Clapp, A. B., 1854-55.
E. P. Harris, A. B., 1856.
Charles H. Dann, 1857.

Lewis H. Clark, 1858-64.
Elisha Curtis, A. M., 1865—.

SOUTHOLD ACADEMY. (Southold, Suffolk Co.)

Incorporated by Legislature April 21, 1837.⁴ The building of this institution was erected in 1834, and was then and for many years afterward the most spacious one of the kind in the county.

Principal.

Selah Hammond.

SPENCER UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Spencer, Tioga Co.)

Received under visitation of the Regents March 1, 1875.

Principals.

W. Nathan Ferris, M. D., 1875.
C. H. Freeman, 1876.
Fred Johnson, 1877.
George L. Graham, 1878.

Charles O. Vose, 1879.
Frank J. Vose, 1880.
Floyd S. Lowell, 1881—.

¹ Chap. 127, Laws of 1829.

² Chap. 68, Laws of 1852.

³ Chap. 555, Laws of 1864.

⁴ Chap. 222, Laws of 1837.

SPENCERTOWN ACADEMY. (Spencertown, Columbia Co.)

Incorporated by Legislature May 13, 1845.¹ Admitted by Resolution December 3, 1847. Merged in the School System, and now is the "Spencertown (Free) Academy."

Principals.

Jones, 1847-48.
Warner, A. B., 1849.
Dodge, 1850.
Dean, A. B., 1851.
Apple, A. B., 1852.
Morehouse, 1853-57.
Lee, A. B., 1858.

James W. Grush, A. B., 1859-60.
Levi S. Packard, A. M., 1861-63.
W. B. Putney, 1864.
Alexander Reynolds, 1865-66.
Isaac Fowler, M. D., 1867-71.
C. S. Mead, 1872.
Rev. H. R. Schermerhorn, 1873-78.

RING MILLS ACADEMY. (Spring Mills, Allegany Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents April 8, 1861.

Principals.

William L. Rogers, 1862.
Jobb, 1863.

Elias Horton, Jr., 1864-65.

SPRINGVILLE ACADEMY.

(See "*Griffith Institute*.")

S. S. SEWARD INSTITUTE. (Florida, Orange Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature May 7, 1847.² Admitted by Resolution February 4, 1848. Male and female departments conducted separately.

Principals.

Eth Parsons, 1847-50.
Eth Parsons, { 1851-54.
Round, A. M., {
Round, A. M., 1855-61.
iver, A. M., 1862-68.
iver, { 1867-68.
Hotchkiss, {
iver, { 1869-72.
Seward, {

James H. Durkee, { 1873-74.
Mrs. G. W. Seward, {
T. G. Schriver, { 1875-76.
Mrs. G. W. Seward, {
Henry A. Harlo, { 1878.
Mrs. G. W. Seward, {
Henry A. Harlo, A. M., 1879-81.
Charles H. Atkins, A. B., 1882.
Mrs. M. S. Parks, 1883—.

STAMFORD SEMINARY. (Stamford, Delaware Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 11, 1872.

Principals.

McKee, LL. B., 1876-78.

Robert W. Hughes, A. B., 1882.

STARKEY SEMINARY. (Starkey, Yates Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 25, 1848.

Principals.

rd Chadwick, A. M., 1848-61.
igalsbe, A. M., 1862-73.
enry, A. M., 1874-77.

R. D. Evans, A. M., 1878.
Oscar F. Ingoldgsby, A. M., 1879—.

¹ 1847, Laws of 1845.

² Chap. 235, Laws of 1847.

STEUBEN ACADEMY. (Steuben, Oneida Co.)

Incorporated by Legislature April 17, 1826.¹ Admitted by Regents January 29, 1828. Discontinued about 1830.

Principals.

Charles Chapman, 1827.
James Henry Eells, 1828.

Wm. G. Lloyd, 1829-30.

STILLWATER ACADEMY. (Stillwater, Saratoga Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 29, 1839.

Principal.

Zalmon Richards, 1839-46.

STILLWATER SEMINARY. (Stillwater, Saratoga Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 25, 1848. A reincorporation of the preceding.

Principals.

William T. Goodenough, 1847.
Nathan W. Ayer, A. B., 1848-49.

Joseph F. Cary, A. M., 1850-51.
E. Franklin Foster, 1852—.

SULLIVAN COUNTY ACADEMY.² (Bloomington, Sullivan Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 5, 1828³ Admitted by Regents March 31, 1831.

Principals.

Samuel Pitts.

Samuel Robinson, 1831.

SUSQUEHANNA SEMINARY. (Binghamton, Broome Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents April 7, 1854, and charter declared absolute January 14, 1855. An act passed April 16, 1857,⁴ allowed the Comptroller to loan \$15,000, and take a mortgage upon the property. The mortgage was foreclosed and the title acquired by the State. By act of April 22, 1862,⁵ the premises were to be given back to the Trustees, upon certain conditions

¹ Chap. 288, Laws of 1826.

² This Academy was located in the north-eastern part of the village, and the edifice was erected in 1810 or 1811; and a private school was taught several years before incorporation, among the teachers were Alpheus Dimmick, John Burnett, Samuel Moseley, Alexander Patterson and others. The Rev. H. Connelly was for a considerable time Principal. The Academy was at one time flourishing, but it declined to a low degree, and the premises were used for Common School purposes. (*Quinlan's Hist. Sullivan Co.*, p. 438.)

³ Chap. 171, Laws of 1828.

⁴ Chap. 675, Laws of 1857.

⁵ Chap. 434, Laws of 1862.

ed, but which were not fulfilled.¹ The building erected for
quehanna Seminary is now occupied by St. Mary's Orphan
ylum, under the charge of Catholics of the city.

Principals.

ry Carver, A. M., 1857-58.
ed B. Miller, A. M., 1859.

Stephen A. Walker, A. B., 1860-63.

SYRACUSE ACADEMY. (Syracuse, Onondaga Co.)

ncorporated by the Legislature April 28, 1835.² Admitted by
gents February 5, 1839.

Principals.

i Root, 1838-43.

Joseph A. Allen, 1844.

SYRACUSE HIGH SCHOOL. (Syracuse, Onondaga Co.)

rganized under act of April 13, 1860.³ Admitted by Regents
uary 9, 1862. A description of the building, with engraving, is
en in Regents' report of 1870, p. 486.

Principals.

les O. Roundy, A. M., 1861-71.
er A. Brownell, 1872.

Samuel Thurber, A. M., 1873-78.
George A. Bacon, A. M., Ph. D., 1879—.

EMPLE GROVE SEMINARY. (Saratoga Springs, Saratoga Co.)

ncorporated provisionally by the Regents June 4, 1869. Charter
le absolute April 11, 1879.

Principal.

arles F. Dowd, A. M., 1875-78.

TEN BROECK FREE ACADEMY. (Franklinville, Cattaraugus Co.)

ncorporated by the Legislature April 19, 1862.⁴ Admitted by
gents April 19, 1862. Entitled to share in Literature Fund
ril 11, 1868.⁵ The Peter Ten Broeck legacy may be paid. Act
May 1, 1868.⁶ The Supervisors were required April 3, 1879,⁷ to
use the report of this Academy to be printed in their annual
urnal of Proceedings.

Principals.

lliam M. Benson, A. M., 1868-82.

Theodore F. Chapin, A. M., 1893—

Communication from the Comptroller in answer to a resolution of the Assem-
Assem. Doc. 64, 1863.

Chap. 170, Laws of 1835.

⁵ Chap. 162, Laws of 1868.

Chap. 357, Laws of 1860.

⁶ Chap. 517, Laws of 1868.

Chap. 353, Laws of 1862.

⁷ Chap. 102, Laws of 1879.

TICONDEROGA ACADEMY. (Ticonderoga, Essex Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents April 8, 1858. A fund was raised and an Academy taught one or two years, when it became a private school, one teacher after another occupying the premises for several years upon their own account. In 1872 the building and lot were conveyed to the Union Free School District on a lease of ninety-nine years. The building was rebuilt, and whatever funds belonged to the Academy were used.

TONAWANDA UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Tonawanda, Erie Co.)

[Union School of District No. 3, of Tonawanda.] Admitted by the Regents July 11, 1877.

Principal.

Benjamin F. Betts, C. E., 1878-80.

TRACY FEMALE INSTITUTE. (Rochester, Monroe Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 17, 1857.¹ By act of May 21, 1872,² Lucilla Tracy and her associates were declared a corporation by the name of "The Tracy Female College."

TROUPSBURGH ACADEMY. (Troupsburgh Centre, Steuben Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents October 17, 1861. Burned about fifteen years ago.

Principals.

Rev. W. H. Rogers, A. M., 1863-64.

Rev. Wm. Rees, D. D., 1865-68.

TROY ACADEMY. (Troy, Rensselaer Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature May 5, 1834.³ Allowed to merge with Rensselaer Institute May 8, 1837.⁴ It was proposed that the united institutions should bear the name of the "Rensselaer Institute," but that they should remain two separate branches; one as "The Department of Experimental Science," and the other as "The Department of Classical Literature." A prudential committee, composed of three members from each, was to have charge of their common affairs, and of all the property of both. They were to share in the Literature Fund, upon compliance with rules. Admitted by the Regents February 5, 1839. The proposed union not having been carried into effect, this institution remained as the "Troy Academy."⁵

¹ Chap. 705, Laws of 1857.

³ Chap. 295, Laws of 1834.

² Chap. 803, Laws of 1872.

⁴ Chap. 351, Laws of 1837.

⁵ By act of January 14, 1839 (chap. 4), five trustees were to form a quorum.

Principals.

H. Anthony, 1838-40.
 Jones, 1841-46.
 E. Jones, 1847-48.
 Eals, A. B., 1849-50.
 J. Newell, A. B., 1851-52.

John Smith, A. M., 1853-54.
 Philip Furbeck, A. B., 1855.
 James T. Allen, B. S., 1856-58.
 T. Newton Wilson, A. M., 1859—.

TROY EPISCOPAL INSTITUTE. (Troy, Rensselaer Co.)
 Incorporated by Legislature April 13, 1839.¹

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY. (Troy, Rensselaer Co.)
 Founded by Mrs. Emma Willard, who had previously taught the
 Hartford Female Academy (1819-21), and removed her institution
 to Troy in the spring of 1821, where the citizens had provided a
 large and commodious building. Her sister, Mrs. Almira Lincoln,
 associated with her in the Seminary, from 1824 to 1833, and the
 reputation which these distinguished teachers acquired brought un-
 equalled success to the institution, which was conducted without a
 break about seventeen years. It was incorporated by the Legisla-
 ture May 6, 1837,² and admitted by the Regents January 30, 1838.³
 It continued as a boarding Academy until 1873, and has since
 been conducted as a day school.

Principals.

Emma Willard, 1821-37.
 Sarah L. Willard, 1839-48.

John H. Willard, 1848-73.
 Emily T. Wilcox, 1874-76.

TROY HIGH SCHOOL. (Troy, Rensselaer Co.)
 Organized under general act of April 22, 1862.⁴ Admitted by
 the Regents January 9, 1863.

Principals.

H. Martin, 1862-70.
 Beattice, 1871.

H. A. Pierce, A. M., 1873-82.
 Henry A. Judson, A. M., 1883—.

TRUMANSBURGH ACADEMY. (Trumansburgh, Tompkins Co.)
 Incorporated provisionally by the Regents July 6, 1854. Charter
 renewed absolute January 21, 1858. Merged in the "*Trumans-
 burgh Union School, Academic Department*," in January, 1879, all
 property of the Academy being transferred to the Board of
 Education.

chap. 169, Laws of 1839.

chap. 339, Laws of 1837. By an act passed in 1834 (chap. 21), the city of
 Troy was authorized to raise \$12,000 for purchase of more land and enlargement
 of buildings. Further provision was made in respect to the debt thus incurred
 by the city.

A sketch of the history of this institution will be found in the Regent's re-
 port of 1877, pp. 657-670.

chap. 198, Laws of 1862.

Principals.

Ed. O. Cowles, A. B., 1857.
 Stephen Hadden, A. B., 1858.
 A. H. Pease, A. M., 1859-60.
 E. M. Maynard, A. M., 1861-68.
 Ralph Hunt, A. B., 1869.
 N. B. Congdon, 1870.
 Orlo Horton, 1871.
 John G. Moon, 1872.

Fox Holden, A. B., 1873.
 Francis H. Grove, 1874.
 David Campbell, 1875.
 R. S. Smith, 1876.
 James O. Griffin, 1879.
 Daniel O. Barto, 1880.
 Frank D. Woodard, 1881.
 A. W. Dyke, A. M., 1882—.

TURIN ACADEMY. (Turin, Lewis Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 30, 1839.¹ Not organized.

ULSTER FREE ACADEMY. (Rondout, Ulster Co.)

The "Rondout Union School," or "Kingston Union School No. 2," admitted by the Regents January 9, 1880.

Principals.

L. M. Edmonds, 1880.

Thomas Rafferty, A. M., 1881-82.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY. (Ellenville, Ulster Co.)

The "*Ellenville High School*" was incorporated by the Regents April 17, 1856, and merged in the "*Ulster Female Seminary*."

S. A. Law Post, of Ellenville, declared a corporation with succession by his executors or trustees to be duly appointed by his will, for the establishment of a Seminary, April 22, 1867.²

UNADILLA ACADEMY. (Unadilla, Otsego Co.)

Incorporated by Regents April 1, 1852. By an act passed May 3, 1872,³ a majority of the tax payers of the town of Unadilla might consent in writing to the appropriation of \$10,000, being part of the surplus moneys in the hands of town railroad commissioners, as a fund for payment of teachers. The money was to revert to the town in case the Academy failed to maintain instruction for two years. This act was amended April 4, 1873,⁴ by allowing the commissioners to set apart for this use certain interest-bearing securities.

Principals.

William A. Ely, A. B., 1852-53.
 Alfred E. Burt, A. M., 1854-59.
 F. B. Arnold, A. B., 1860-65.
 William O. Webster, 1866.
 S. E. Smith, A. B., 1867-68.
 D. S. Truman, 1869-71.

R. J. Chamberlain, 1872.
 J. H. Willets, 1873-75.
 James O. Griffin, 1876-79.
 Thomas P. Ballard, 1880.
 Emmet Belknap, A. B., 1881—.

¹ Chap. 294, Laws of 1839.

² Chap. 537, Laws of 1867.

³ Chap. 484, Laws of 1872.

⁴ Chap. 178, Laws of 1873.

UNION ACADEMY. (Stone Arabia, Montgomery Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 31, 1795. Building erected and a school taught for a time but no reports made after the first year.

UNION ACADEMY. (Granger, Allegany Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 11, 1855. This Academy was never organized.

UNION ACADEMY OF BELLVILLE. (Bellville, Jefferson Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents October 13, 1859. Name changed by the Regents from "*Union Literary Society*," October 13, 1859.

Principals.

Rev. J. Dunbar Houghton, —.
 Rev. D. Gifford, A. B., 1865.
 Rev. Buel A. Smith, A. B., 1866.
 H. Miller, 1867.
 L. Thatcher, A. M., 1868-69.

W. W. Grant, A. M., 1870-73.
 Henry Carver, A. B., 1874.
 George F. Sawyer, A. B., 1875-81.
 Lee S. Pratt, A. B., 1882.
 William C. Joslin, A. B., 1888—.

UNION HALL ACADEMY. (Jamaica, Queens Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 29, 1792, and for a long period one of the leading Academies in the State. In 1834 a Female Seminary was built and opened in May of that year, under the care of Miss Margaret Adrian. It was established under the charter of Union Hall Academy, but conducted otherwise as a separate institution.

Principals. (Imperfect list.)

Rev. E. A. Eigenlandt, 1805-20.
 Rev. John Mulligan, A. M., 1830.
 Henry Onderdonk, Jr.; Mary Hanna, 1833-41.
 Henry Onderdonk, Jr. 1842.
 Henry Onderdonk Jr.; Margaret Adrian 1843-48.

Henry Onderdonk, Jr., A. M., 1849.
 John N. Brinkerhoof, A. M., 1850.
 Rev. Peter S. Williamson, A. M., 1851.
 John N. Brinkerhoof, A. M., 1852-65.
 Daniel O. Quimby, 1866-68.
 Jared Hasbrouck, A. M., 1869-73.

UNION HALL OF CATSKILL. (Catskill, Greene Co.)

(See "*Catskill Academy*.")

UNION LITERARY SOCIETY. (Bellville, Jefferson Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 13, 1826.¹ Name changed to "Union Academy of Bellville," October 13, 1859, by Regents.² When first started, this was intended for a manual labor school upon a plan devised about 1824 by the Rev. Joshua Bradley, a Baptist clergyman. It was expected to combine all the advantages that an

¹ Chap. 165, Laws of 1826.

² Reports upon this Academy were made in 1831 and 1846, *Assem. Doc.* 262, 1831; *Assem. Doc.* 141, 1846.

Academy could bestow, and afford a revenue from its earnings to sufficiently remunerate the stockholders.

Principals.

H. H. Hoff (2 years).
Charles Avery (2 years).
La Rue Thompson (2 years).
George W. Eaton (1 year).

John Mullin (1 year), 1833.
H. H. Barney (2 years), 1834-35.
L. E. Boomer, 1836.
Truman C. Hill (1 year), 1837.

(Building sold by foreclosure of mortgage, but the institution was revived largely through the efforts of Rev. Jedediah Burchard.)

Rev. George T. King (at the end of one year associated with Richard Ellis as joint principal).

Richard Ellis (3 years).
Orsemus Cole, 1844.
Richard Ellis,
Calvin Littlefield, 1845-46.

George S. Ramsay, 1847-48.
John P. Houghton, A. B., 1850-51.
Rev. J. Dunbar Houghton, A. M., 1852-64.

(See "*Union Academy of Bellville*" for continuation.)

UNION VILLAGE ACADEMY. (Union Village [Greenwich] Washington Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 13, 1840. Merged in the "*Greenwich Union School, Academic Department*" in 1868, still retaining its individuality.

Principals.

James D. Lowrie, 1839-40.
Sanford C. Mead, 1841-42.
Horace Sprague, 1843-46.
Thomas R. Ingalls, 1847-48.
James S. Livingston, A. B., 1849.
William W. Paddock, A. M., 1851.

George D. Stewart, A. B., 1852-55.
Henry Barnes, Jr., 1856-57.
George D. Stewart, 1858.
Leicester Allen, A. B., 1859-60.
James Dobbin, A. M., 1861-65.
Edmund H. Gibson, 1866-69.

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO. (Buffalo, Erie Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents April 4, 1859. Allowed to establish an Academic Department April 4, 1859,¹ but this was not done.

URSULINE CONVENT. (Morrisania, Westchester Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 13, 1868. Has not reported to the Regents.

UTICA ACADEMY. (Utica, Oneida Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 14, 1814. After much disagreement about the location, an arrangement was made by which every subscriber of \$5 was to have a vote for either one of two sites, and 667 votes were obtained for Chancellor Square and 445 for a lot on Genesee street. With the aid of the village, a building was erected in 1818, which besides being used for academic pur-

¹ Chap. 117, Laws of 1859.

oses, served for many years as a court room for County, State and United States Courts, and as a Town Hall.¹

The building continued to be used for academic and judicial purposes until 1859, when an arrangement was made by which the county received the John street front of the Academy lot, about 100 by 115 feet, on condition, in addition to a pecuniary consideration, that it should release the remainder and should be free of all assessments for courts and public meetings. In these proceedings, the rights of the original grantors and of the city were released, and the premises became vested in the trustees of the Academy alone.

In 1853² an act was passed by which the powers of the Trustees were vested in the Commissioners of Common Schools in the city of Utica, and the Academy was made one of the Common Schools of the city, but still subject to the visitation of the Regents, and entitled to all the rights and privileges it had formerly enjoyed. In May, 1865, the old Academy was burned with its furniture and apparatus, and on the 23d of January, 1866,³ the Common Council was

¹ Dr. M. M. Bagg, in his "Pioneers of Utica," (p. 390) quoting from an address by Mr. J. Watson Williams at the opening of the second modern building, January 31, 1868, gives the following account of this first building :

"It was an unpretending brick edifice of two stories, about 50 by 60 feet, with a wide hall ; one large room on the north and two smaller on the south on the first floor ; and the whole upper floor was the court room. The external appearance of this structure was not such as would now suit the eye very favorably, although it was a well-proportioned and symmetrical building, possessing more of the old breadth of style than is agreeable to modern eyes, accustomed to see only the beauty of height and narrowness. With suitable external embellishments, such as the economy of that day would not tolerate, it would have been a tasteful edifice, if left to stand alone without any towering neighbors to put it out of countenance. But it was never commodious for its purpose, and was ill calculated to serve the double purpose it was destined to. Constables were required to stand guard during play hours to stifle urchin shouts, while the sacred silence of study hours was interrupted by the tread and turmoil of throngs of jurymen, witnesses, attorneys and judges, to say nothing of the pleasant grievance of being routed out of this and that recitation room to make way for jurymen about to cast lots or toss coppers for verdicts."

And thus, with all its inconvenience and its hindrances, it stood for over forty years without change of purpose or plan, never lacking of a teacher or of pupils, at harboring from term to term the followers of the Supreme, the National and the County Courts, and serving likewise the ends of citizens intent on matters of local or of general interest, a nursery for generations of youth, a hall of judgment for the wrong-doer, and a town hall for a public spirited and intelligent people.

² Chap. 272, Laws of 1853. The arrangement for this transfer was made in the fall of 1852.

³ Chap. 9, Laws of 1866.

authorized to borrow \$25,000 to rebuild on the old site (but facing in the opposite direction, toward the square), and for the enlargement of grounds, and the purchase of books and apparatus. In 1868,¹ the further sum of \$10,000 might be raised for furnishing the main academic building, which was completed in that year.

Since its union with the Common School system, it has been known as the "*Utica Free Academy.*"²

Principals.

Rev. Jesse Townshend (before a building was erected), 1815.	Rev. Thomas Towel, 1837.
Rev. Samuel T. Mills, 1818.	Mancer M. Backus, 1838-40.
Wm. Sparrow, 1819.	George M. Perkins, 1841-44.
Carson and Johnson, 1820.	George Spencer, A. B., 1844-50.
Edward Aiken, 1821.	Ellis H. Roberts, A. B., 1850-51.
Charles Stewart, 1822.	— Newcomb, —.
Alexander Dwyer, 1823.	Fitz Henry Weld, A. M., 1853-57.
David Prentice, 1824-36.	George C. Sawyer, A. M., 1858—.

UTICA CITY LIBRARY.

The Board of School Commissioners at their organization in 1842, took charge of the Public Library, then numbering 1,700 volumes. In recent years a library building has been erected on the north side of Elizabeth street between Genesee and Charlotte streets. It has a frontage of 64 feet and a depth of 88. It is built in the Victoria Gothic style, and has two stories and an attic, the front façade containing a tower, which projects four feet, rises 51 feet to the cornice, and is covered with a pyramidal roof 30 feet in height. It contains the Superintendent's office, room for the Board of Education, Reference Library, reading room, lecture room and library proper. The library in 1877 reported 6,167 volumes.

UTICA FEMALE ACADEMY. (Utica, Oneida Co.)

Incorporated by Legislature April 28, 1837.³ Admitted by Regents February 5, 1839. Provisions for rebuilding after fire,⁴ April 14, 1865.⁵

¹ Chap. 38, Laws of 1868.

² A description of this building with engravings, will be found in Regents' Report of 1871, p. 463.

³ Chap. 284, Laws of 1837. Capital, \$20,000; shares, \$100. Affairs managed by twenty-one Trustees, and allowed to share in the Literature Fund, upon complying with the rules of the Regents. An increase of capital to not over \$35,000 was allowed April 6, 1849 (chap. 253). The Female Academy was formally reopened after rebuilding, in October, 1871.

⁴ This fire occurred March 27, 1865, and was probably set by an incendiary.

⁵ Chap. 419, Laws of 1865. New scrip may be issued, increasing the capital to not over \$75,000; shares reduced to \$50.

Principals.

ia E. Sheldon, 1838-41.
hols, 1843-43.
E. Kelly, 1844-72.

Mrs. E. F. Hammill, 1873-75.
Mrs. J. C. G. Piatt, 1876.

VERNON ACADEMY. (Vernon, Oneida Co.)

orporated by Legislature April 18, 1838.¹ Admitted by
February 5, 1839. A Union Free School was formed by
olidation of School Districts No. 8 of Vernon, and No. 2
ox, and joint district No. 26, of these towns. The pro-
s therein were confirmed by act of April 11, 1865,² and a
of the public square in the village of Oneida Castle with
demic buildings thereon, were directed to be conveyed to
on district thus formed, for the use of the Board of Educa-
d to enable them to erect new buildings thereon. The Aca-
Department of this Union School was admitted January 11,

Principals.

ilbourn, 1838.
ard, 1839.
ker, 1840-41.
Lalley, 1842-43.
Williams, 1844-46.
throp, 1847.
sford, 1848-49.
ton, A. M., 1850-51.
ival, A. M., 1852-55.
liams, A. M., 1856-58.
ms, A. B., 1859-60.
ra, A. B., 1861.
nith, 1862-63.

Miss C. Amanda Barber, 1864.
S. W. Culver, 1865-66.
M. A. Sullivan, 1867.
Stephen Manchester, 1868.
Miss Rowena R. Ney, 1869.
M. A. Sullivan, 1870-71.
Randall Pease, A. B., 1872-73.
Mary A. Sullivan, 1874-75.
Edson W. Davis, A. B., 1876.
Philip M. Hall, A. M., 1877-79.
Clarence M. Champion, 1880.
Harlo Loomis, 1881—.

VICTORY ACADEMY. (Victory, Cayuga Co.)

orporated by the Legislature May 21, 1836.³

**BOUT SELECT GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE SEVENTH WARD OF
THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.** (Brooklyn, Kings Co.)

orporated by the Legislature May 4, 1839.⁴

WALLKILL ACADEMY. (Middletown, Orange Co.)

orporated by the Legislature May 26, 1841.⁵ Admitted by
February 13, 1842. Merged in the "Wallkill Union School,
nic Department."

¹ 273, Laws of 1838.

² Chap. 403, Laws of 1836.

³ 376, Laws of 1865.

⁴ Chap. 334, Laws of 1839.

⁵ Chap. 349, Laws of 1841.

Principals.

Rev. Phineas Robinson, 1843-44.
 Patrick McGregor, A. M., 1845-49.
 Henry Freeman, 1850-54.
 Rev. P. T. Babbitt, A. B., 1855.

D. Kerr Bull, 1856-68.
 George H. Decker, A. M., 1869-70.
 Dr. H. Warren, A. M., 1871-74.
 Henry R. Sanford, A. M., 1875—.

WALTON ACADEMY. (Walton, Delaware Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 10, 1854. Merged in the
 "Walton Union School, Academic Department."

Principals.

E. M. Maynard, A. M., 1854-57.
 M. N. Horton, A. M., 1858-61.
 Sidney Crawford, 1862-64.
 Charles E. Summer, 1865-67.

Strong Comstock, A. B., 1868-70.
 T. D. Barclay, B. D., 1871-72.
 Strong Comstock, A. M., 1873—.

WALWORTH ACADEMY. (Walworth, Wayne Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature May 12, 1841.¹ Admitted by
 Regents April 19, 1843. Authorized to sell and buy other lands,
 April 2, 1864.² By an ordinance passed March 5, 1857, the power
 of electing Trustees to this Academy was vested in the East Genesee
 Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This was repealed
 January 13, 1870, and the power restored to the stockholders.

Principals.

E. B. Walworth, 1843-44.
 Ornon Archer, 1844-45.
 A. G. Williams, 1847-48.
 James A. Smith, 1849-50.
 J. Chamberlain, A. M., 1851-52.
 John F. Severance, A. M., 1854-55.
 H. Vosburgh, 1856.
 W. B. Holt, A. B., 1857-58.

C. H. Dann, 1859.
 George H. Preston, 1860.
 Henry L. Harter, A. M., 1861.
 H. O. Abbott, A. B., 1862-65.
 John G. Williams, A. M., 1866-67.
 Daniel Ayres, 1868-69.
 J. Carlton Norris, 1875 —.

WARNERSVILLE UNION SEMINARY AND FEMALE INSTITUTE. (Warnersville, Schoharie Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents January 27, 1854.

WARREN FREE INSTITUTE IN THE CITY OF TROY. (Troy, Rensselaer Co.)

Incorporated March 19, 1846,³ for the purpose of maintaining a free
 school already established in the city of Troy, for the instruction of
 indigent female children in the elements of an English education, and
 in music, needle work and other useful employments, and of main-
 taining a place of worship. Not to be deemed within the provisions
 of law with respect to Literature Fund.

The above act revived April 5, 1859,⁴ the name changed to the

¹ Chap. 188, Laws of 1841.

³ Chap. 33, Laws of 1846.

² Chap. 112, Laws of 1864.

⁴ Chap. 140, Laws of 1859.

Warren Free Institute of the City of Troy," and additional specified. The Trustees were to be communicants of the Episcopal Church.

WARREN COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL. (Glens Falls, Warren Co.)
 created by the Legislature April 15, 1828.¹ Not organized.

WARRENSBURGH ACADEMY. (Warrensburgh, Warren Co.)
 created by the Regents May 4, 1860.

Principals.

St. A. M., 1861.	H. F. Ferry, 1872.
Ed. A. M., 1862-63.	Henry P. Robinson, A. B., 1872.
Win. A. B., 1864.	Lewis L. Lawrence, A. B., 1873-74.
Ball, A. B., 1865-66.	Warrington Somers, 1875-76.
A. B., 1867.	W. S. Austin, A. M., 1877-79.
Putnam, A. M., 1868.	Frank Morton, A. M., 1881.
A. B., 1869-70.	C. L. Morey, 1882.
871.	L. S. Packard, 1883.

UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Warsaw, Wyoming Co.)

created under general act of June 18, 1853.² Incorporated by its January 11, 1855. Tuition charges authorized by chap. of 1868. ✓

Principals.

A. B., 1854-55.	Winslow Scofield, 1863.
n, 1856.	Charles H. Dann, 1864-69.
A. B., 1857.	S. E. Peck, 1870.
A. M., 1858-59.	Flail C. Sheldon, 1871-74.
A. M., 1860.	S. M. Dodge, A. B., 1875.
A. M., 1861.	A. P. Chapin, 1876-82.
A. M., 1862.	Edwin D. Merriam, A. B., 1883.

WARWICK INSTITUTE. (Warwick, Orange Co.)
 created by the Regents March 17, 1854. Merged in the School System as Warwick (Free) Institute, Academic Department. The change occurred January 25, 1868.

Principals.

Carter, 1854.	James F. Knowles, 1863.
Summing, 1855.	C. H. Riggs, A. M., 1864-68.
Tennet, 1856-57.	Dr. Hiram Warren, A. M., 1869-71.
Benedict, 1858-59.	N. H. Dumond, 1872-74.
Stenhall, A. M., 1860.	M. N. Kane, 1875.
A. M., 1861-62.	A. G. McAlister, A. M., 1876—.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY. (Salem, Washington Co.)
 The first school was begun in Salem (then called "New Perth") by the Rev. Thomas Watson, and continued several years. Succeeded by St. John Honeywood. In December, 1790, was addressed to the Regents for an Academic charter, as granted February 15, 1791, under the name of "The

¹ Laws of 1828.

² Chap. 392, Laws of 1853.

Trustees of Washington Academy, in Salem, in the county of Washington in the State of New York."

The Academy was organized under its charter without delay, and a school begun in the spring of 1791, in a room fitted up by Gen. John Williams. In 1794, the same patron presented to the Trustees a suitable Academic building,¹ which remained in use until burned in 1802. Temporary accommodations were used until 1810-11, when a third building was erected, the town raising \$500 by tax for its completion.² It was used until 1819, when it was burned with its library and school furniture.

The Trustees did not allow this new misfortune to interrupt their Academy, which was continued in the Session House of a church in Salem, and measures were commenced without delay for rebuilding. An act was passed March 19, 1819,³ appropriating \$3,000 to aid in rebuilding after this second fire, upon condition that an equal sum was raised from other sources. It was much larger and better than the preceding,⁴ but in its erection a debt was contracted which remained a burden thirty years afterwards. It was occupied in 1820, a boarding department being provided in the building.

The Academy prospered for many years with various changes in its management, but without important event, until on the 17th of April, 1851,⁵ an act was passed amending the village charter. In this act, the village Trustees were directed to appoint six Commissioners of Schools, who were to be classified so that two would be elected annually thereafter, with power to institute a system of graded schools. They might contract with the Trustees of Washington Academy, for the lease of their premises, or for joint occupation; and under this arrangement the Academy became free to the inhabitants living within the village district within certain limitations, which the Trustees might define.

¹ This was two stories high, surmounted by a tower for a bell. It had two school rooms and a library room on the first floor, and six rooms for lodging and recitations of students. It was burned about December 20, 1802. It had cost £460 (\$1,150).

² This building was framed, 54 by 44 feet in size and two stories high. It contained rooms for the Principal's family and for boarding and lodging students. It was burned on the morning of February 18, 1819. The Adelphi Society's Library, lost with the building, contained 300 volumes. The loss amounted to \$4,500 and there was no insurance.

³ Chap. 55, Laws of 1819.

⁴ This edifice was of brick, three stories high, with a basement, 56 by 52 feet in size, and finished in a most substantial manner.

⁵ Chap. 206, Laws of 1851.

was not to prevent the Trustees from instituting teachers' before, nor from collecting tuitions from students coming. This was one of the earliest of the free schools established in the State, in connection with Academic instruction. There was no hesitation in the adoption of the permissive features of the measure was new, wholly without precedent, and by some not understood. The arrangement was finally concluded in 1853, and has been continued to the present time.

Plans for enlargement and renovation were adopted, at the request of the Board of Education, and by this, the accommodation was increased three-fold, and the architectural appearance of the building was greatly improved.¹

On the 5th and 26th of August, 1880, the Academy celebrated the centennial year of organization of the first classical school in Salem, which was regarded as the beginning of Academic education in that town. The occasion drew together great numbers of the former students and friends of education from distant parts, and gave an opportunity for reviewing the experience of a century rich in the history of science, literature and art, and in which this institution, in its sphere, had borne an honorable part.

Principals. (Appointed.)*

Watson, 1780.	Henry Barnes, A. M., 1832.
Wywood, 1788.	Rev. Earl W. Larkin, 1839.
Wells, 1791.	David S. Sheldon, A. M., 1842.
Wells, M. D., 1800.	Rev. James H. Carruth, 1842.
Wells, M. D., 1801.	William H. McHarg, A. M., 1844.
Wells, 1802.	Rev. Calvin Butler, 1845.
McMurray, 1804.	Rev. John Crawford, 1848.
Wells, 1804.	Robert Rogers, A. M., 1848.
Whyte, 1806.	James S. Dobbin, A. M., 1850.
Gross, 1808.	Winchester W. Whitcomb, 1853.
Wells, 1810.	Charles A. White, 1855.
Wells, 1817.	Rev. William M. Johnson, 1858.
Proudfit, 1818.	John A. McFarland, A. M., 1859.
Niece, 1818.	William Gorrie, A. M., 1865.
Veller, 1820.	James S. Dobbin, A. M., 1866.
Wells, 1824.	John A. McFarland, A. M., 1867—.
Wells, 1831.	

* This list is from a list published in connection with the Centennial Proceedings.

Improvement towers were built outside of the old brick walls at each of the habitable halls and stairways, furnishing double avenues of escape from the building. The need of this was made apparent on the occasion of an alarm from the fire shock, on the 20th of October, 1870.

The Hon. James Gibson in a historical address thus stated the statistics of the Academy in free Academic education as follows:

There has been an average transfer each term of about eighty-four; the number of scholars transferred had averaged ninety-four each year, making in twenty-seven years 2,538 pupils. The results were spoken of as in the most satisfactory, and most beneficial to the village, and to the cause of the Academy.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY. (Warwick, Orange Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 25, 1811. This Academy was never organized.

WASHINGTON COUNTY SEMINARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

(See "*Fort Edward Collegiate Institute.*")

WASHINGTON SEMINARY. (Claverack, Columbia Co.)

(See "*Claverack Academy.*")

WATERFORD ACADEMY. (Waterford, Saratoga Co.)

Incorporated by Legislature April 28, 1834.¹ Admitted by Regents February 6, 1839. Merged in the "*Waterford Union School, Academic Department,*" which was admitted by the Regents June 2, 1871.

Principals.

William T. Seymour, 1838.
Samuel R. House, 1839-40.

William G. Lloyd, 1841-47.

WATERFORD UNION SCHOOL. (Waterford, Saratoga Co.)

Organized under general act of May 2, 1864.² Admitted by Regents June 2, 1871.

Principals.

Andrew J. Robb, 1871-74.

E. E. Ashley, 1875—.

WATERFORD FEMALE ACADEMY. (Waterford, Saratoga Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature March 19, 1819.³

Preceptress.

Mrs. Emma Willard, 1819-21.

WATERLOO ACADEMY. (Waterloo, Seneca Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature May 2, 1835.⁴ Merged in the "*Waterloo Union School, Academic Department,*" October 12, 1855.

Principals.

Edward Cooper, 1842-44.

William T. Gibson. 1845-46.

WATERLOO UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Waterloo, Seneca Co.)

Organized under special act of April 10, 1855.⁵ Incorporated by the Regents October 11, 1855.

¹ Chap. 198, Laws of 1834.

² Chap. 555, Laws of 1864.

³ Chap. 52, Laws of 1819.

⁴ Chap. 203, Laws of 1835. See Lord's "*Life of Emma Willard,*" pp. 83-94. Mrs. Willard had previously taught with much success in Middlebury, Vt., and removed from this place to Troy, in the spring of 1821.

⁵ Chap. 238, Laws of 1855.

Principals.

Wallis Blanchard, 1856.
 o. D. Reynolds, 1857-58.
 ward R. Adams, 1859.
 nj. F. Lee, A. B., 1860-62.
 orge J. North, 1863.

P. V. N. Bodine, 1864-66
 James S. Boughton, 1867-75.
 Charles K. Hoyt, 1876-77
 James S. Boughton, 1878—.

WATERTOWN ACADEMY. (Watertown, Jefferson Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature May 2, 1835.¹ Not admitted by the Regents, but an Academic school was taught from September 1, 1832, by Mr. La Rue P. Thompson. He was succeeded by Samuel Belding and Joseph Mullin. The establishment of the "Black River Literary and Religious Institute," upon another site in Watertown village, drew off the patronage, and for many years the building lay unoccupied. It now belongs to the "Jefferson County Orphan Asylum Society." The act of 1835 was repealed Feb. 19, 1841.²

WATERTOWN HIGH SCHOOL. (Watertown, Jefferson Co.)

In 1836³ the "*Black River Literary and Religious Institute*" was incorporated under the joint auspices of the Presbyterians and Congregationalists, each assuming one-half of the expense.⁴ It was once organized, but was not admitted by the Regents until February 28, 1842. Name changed to the "Jefferson County Institute," May 12, 1846.⁵ The act was amended with respect to number of trustees, etc., March 15, 1849.⁶ Succeeded by the "*Watertown High School*," organized under the special act of April 21, 1865,⁷ and admitted by the Regents January 12, 1866. The High School was established upon the premises of the institution above mentioned.

Principals.

ev. James A. Boyd, A. M., 1836-48.
 . M. Linsley, A. M., 1849-51.
 ev. Alvan Parmelee, A. M., 1852-56
 ev. John Sessions, A. M., 1857-58.
 ichael P. Cavert, A. M., 1859-61.
 ev. George Kerr, LL. D., 1862-65.

Wm. Reed, Jr., 1866.
 M. M. Morrill, 1867-68.
 E. P. Nichols, 1869.
 Hamilton Smith, A. M., LL. D. 1870-74.
 Wm. K. Wicks, A. M., 1875—.

WATKINS ACADEMY. (Watkins, Schuyler Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents January 13, 1860, founded upon a bequest made in the will of Anne Freer, who desig-

¹ Chap 203, Laws of 1835.

² Chap 33, Laws of 1841. Report of a Senate committee upon the bill for repeal of charter, *Senate Doc* 20, 1841

³ Chap. 411, Laws of 1836, passed May 25.

⁴ A copy of the report of a joint committee upon which this agreement was based will be found in *Hough's Hist. of Jefferson Co.*, p. 380

⁵ Chap 262, Laws of 1846.

⁶ Chap. 101, Laws of 1849

⁷ Chap. 520, Laws of 1865.

nated the first Trustees. Charter made perpetual January 9, 1862. Merged in the "*Watkins Union School, Academic Department.*"

Principals.

A. C. Huff, A. M., 1861-67.
J. M. Wadhams, 1868.
Edward W. Abbey, 1869.

J. L. Mack, 1870-74.
Samuel S. Johnson, 1875—.

WATERVILLE UNION SCHOOL. (Waterville, Oneida Co.)

Organized under general act of June 18, 1853.¹ Admitted by Regents April 21, 1874.

Principal.

Geo. R. Cutting, A. M., 1874—.

WATSON AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE. (Clyde, Wayne Co.)

Joseph Watson and others were incorporated April 9, 1851,² for the purpose of establishing a seminary of learning at Clyde. Shares, \$50, and no one to own more than five shares at a time. Plans not perfected.

WAVERLY INSTITUTE. (Waverly, Tioga Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents January 21, 1858. Charter made absolute January 13, 1859. Merged in the "*Waverly Institute, Academic Department.*"

Principals.

Andrew J. Lang, A. M., 1858-70.
Paul Roulet, 1871.

S. C. Hall, 1872.

WAVERLY HIGH SCHOOL. (Waverly, Tioga Co.)

Organized under general act of May 2, 1864.³ Admitted by Regents January 11, 1872.

Principals.

S. C. Hall, 1873.

Henry H. Hutton, 1874—.

WAYNE COUNTY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. (Newark, Wayne Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents July 6, 1855. Name changed to "*Wayne and Ontario Collegiate Institute,*" January 13, 1860.

WAYNE AND ONTARIO COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. (Newark, Wayne Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 13, 1860. Changed from "*Wayne County Collegiate Institute.*" A report received in January, 1871, showed that further progress had been made in the construction of the Academic building which was then nearly completed.

¹ Chap. 433, Laws of 1853.

² Chap. 105, Laws of 1851.

³ Chap. 555, Laws of 1864.

WEBSTER ACADEMY. (Webster, Monroe Co.)

incorporated provisionally by the Regents April 17, 1850. Chartered absolute January 14, 1858. Building burned, and the property inquired to the Union School District.

Principals.

J. Holt, A. M., 1857.
 Webster, 1858.
 Cheesbrough, 1859.
 I. Dunn, 1860-62.
 Osburgh, 1863.
 Abbott, 1864.
 Ward, A. M., 1865.

Henry C. Robinson, A. B., 1866.
 Eugene Cheeseman, 1867-68.
 Miss Almira Manley, 1869.
 J. Leonard Waugh, } 1870.
 Miss Almira Manley, }
 Erastus F. Maine, 1871-75.
 George S. Billings, 1876.

WEEDSPORT ACADEMY. (Weedsport, Cayuga Co.)

incorporated by the Legislature April 18, 1838.¹ Merged in the

WEEDSPORT UNION SCHOOL.

organized under special act of April 14, 1858,² which vested corporate powers in a Board of Education, in District No. 8, of town of Brutus.

Principals.

J. Morehouse, A. M., 1873-76.
 H. Bradford, 1877-79.

D. D. Van Allen, A. B., 1880-81.
 Lazell R. Hopkins, A. B., 1882—.

WELLS SEMINARY. (Aurora, Cayuga Co.)

incorporated by the Legislature March 28, 1868,³ under the patronage of Henry Wells, of Aurora. Changed to "*Wells College*" by the Regents March 29, 1870. This change of name made no difference in its powers, as it was practically a college from the first.

WELLSVILLE UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Wellsville, Allegany Co.)

incorporated by the Regents August 7, 1883.

WESLEYAN SEMINARY. (New York City.)

incorporated by the Legislature April 13, 1819,⁴ for the purpose of establishing a seminary for both sexes in the city of New York, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WESTCHESTER UNION SCHOOL No. 1, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Westchester, Westchester Co.)

incorporated by the Regents July 11, 1877.

Principals.

Livingston, 1873-79.
 Vanhant, Ph. D., A. M., 1881.

M. E. Devlin, A. M., 1882—.

¹ Chap. 326, Laws of 1838.

² Chap. 212, Laws of 1858.

³ Chap. 72, Laws of 1868.

⁴ Chap. 198, Laws of 1819.

WESTCHESTER UNION SCHOOL No. 3, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.
(Westchester, Westchester Co.)

Admitted by the Regents March 20, 1878.

Principals.

J. A. Reinhart, M. A., Ph. B., 1878-80.

Wm. S. Hall, M. A., 1881—.

WESTFIELD ACADEMY. (Westfield, Chautauqua Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature May 5, 1837.¹ Merged in the
"Westfield Union School, Academic Department."

Principals.

John M. Keep, 1838.

Lorenzo Parsons, 1839-40.

Alexander Montgomery, 1841-44.

J. E. Pillsbury, A. B., 1845-50.

E. W. Johnson, A. B., 1851-52.

John C. Donaldson, A. B., 1853-56.

Theodore Baird, A. B., 1857-58.

S. Gerard Nye, 1859.

Charles H. Brown, 1860.

John C. Long, 1861-66.

Charles E. Lane A. B., 1867.

Abram Brown, A. B., 1868.

G. A. Mueller, 1869.

John Fosdick, 1870-73.

Henry A. Balcom, LL. B., Ph. D., 1879-80.

S. J. Somberger, Ph. M., 1882.

Lewellin M. Glidden, A. M., 1883.

WEST HEBRON CLASSICAL SCHOOL. (West Hebron, Washington Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 23, 1855. Merged in the
"West Hebron Union School, Academic Department," in the fall
of 1858. Changed from the preceding in the fall of 1858.

WEST HEBRON UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (West
Hebron, Washington Co.)

Principals.

Andrew J. Qua, 1870-72.

John C. Gray, 1873-74.

C. D. Henry, 1875.

M. J. Oatman, 1876.

Curtis C. Grove, 1877.

C. D. Reid, 1878.

James O. Partridge, 1879-81.

J. F. Barker, 1882.

Thomas J. Spier, 1883—.

WESTTOWN ACADEMY. (Westtown, Orange Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 18, 1839.² Admitted by
Regents January 30, 1840.

Principals.

Stephen D. Bross, 1839-40.

Lucien Roys, 1841-42.

Gideon Bingham, 1843-44.

Abijah M. Calkin, 1845-47.

WESTPORT UNION SCHOOL. (Westport, Essex Co.)

Organized under general law of May 2, 1864.³ Admitted by
Regents January 10, 1867.

Principals.

L. B. Newell, 1870-74.

Curtis C. Grove, A. M., 1875-79.

Edward H. Baxter, A. B., 1880.

Thomas A. Wassan, 1881-2.

Edward C. Lane, 1883—.

¹ Chap. 337, Laws of 1837. Acts of relief were passed February 22, 1838 (chap. 44), April 5, 1847 (chap. 53), and May 12, 1847 (chap. 275). A description of the Westfield Academy, with engravings, is given in Regents' Report of 1870, p. 487.

² Chap. 191, Laws of 1839.

³ Chap. 555, Laws of 1864.

WEST WINFIELD ACADEMY. (West Winfield, Herkimer Co.)

Organized under general act of May 2, 1864. Incorporated by Regents January 10, 1867. Merged in the "*West Winfield Union School, Academic Department.*" Admitted by the Regents May 8, 1884.

Principals.

Joy Bliss, A. B., 1851-52.
 William W. Bass, A. B., 1853.
 William R. Aiken, M. D., 1854-55.
 J. Hovey, A. B., 1856-57.
 J. Haggart, 1858.
 J. Hovey, A. M., 1859-64.
 J. Blackstone, A. M., 1865-69.

A. K. Goodyear, A. B., 1870-75.
 T. H. Roberts, A. M., 1876-78.
 Seward D. Allen, A. B., and James B. McGiffert, A. B., 1879.
 Sarah D. Allen, A. B., 1880.
 Leigh R. Hunt, M. A., 1881—.

WHITEHALL ACADEMY. (Whitehall, Washington Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 20, 1839.¹ *Whitehall Academy* incorporated by the Regents February 14, 1851. Merged in the "*Whitehall Union School, Academic Department.*" Admitted by the Regents June 10, 1873.

Principals.

J. Maynard, 1848-49.
 William Reynolds, A. M., 1850-51.
 William W. Paddock, A. B., 1852.
 William Reynolds, A. M., 1853-55.
 J. Graves, A. M., 1856-57.

Samuel E. Floyd, A. B., 1858.
 Henry R. Lovell, A. B., 1859.
 Charles R. Ballard, A. M., 1860-66.
 Ebenezer Butler, 1874-82.
 A. G. Miller, 1883—.

WHITE PLAINS ACADEMY. (White Plains, Westchester Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 19, 1828.² Admitted by Regents January 26, 1830. Authorized to sell property to pay debts, May 9, 1851.³ The sale and conveyance of Academy and lot to Nathaniel Gedney and John Mead confirmed March 6, 1857.⁴

WHITESBORO' ACADEMY. (Whitesboro', Oneida Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 23, 1813. The Trustees were allowed April 18, 1826, to transfer their property to the "*Scientific and Military Academy of the Western District.*"

Principals.

Ebenezer Thompson, 1817.
 Nathaniel Rawson, 1818-24.
 John C. Baldwin, 1825.
 George Blodgett, A. B., 1830-31.
 Martha P. Rice, 1833.
 Lemiah H. Lozey, 1835.
 W. Henderson, 1836-41.

Salmon Strong, 1842.
 F. F. Andrews, 1843-45.
 James Morton, 1846.
 N. C. White, 1847.
 Mary G. Miller, 1848.
 James Smith, A. B., 1849.

WHITESTOWN SEMINARY. (Whitesboro', Oneida Co.)

A Free-will Baptist institution for both sexes, previously located in Clinton, and there known as "*Clinton Seminary.*" Removed to

¹ Chap. 203, Laws of 1839.

² Chap. 412, Laws of 1851.

³ Ch. . 289, Laws of 1828.

⁴ Chap. 72, Laws of 1857.

Whitesboro' in 1844, and located upon the premises previously occupied by the "Oneida Institute of Science and Industry," which had been sold for debt. Incorporated by the Regents March 27, 1845. At first it had a Biblical Department, with Rev. Moses M. Smart, A. M., and Rev. J. J. Butler, D. D., as instructors; but this was soon after removed to Lewiston, Maine, and merged in Bates College. Professor Smart is now connected with the Seminary, as teacher of Greek and Hebrew.

The premises were greatly enlarged after the removal; from a single wooden structure to four large buildings, two as domiciles, one a boarding hall, with music and ladies' society rooms, and one a large brick building called "Walcott Hall," used for recitations, office, society rooms and other uses. In 1882, the premises were sold on a mortgage, but measures are in progress for recovering the property for the Seminary, and for its proper endowment.¹

Principals.

John Fullerton, 1845.
Daniel F. Heffron, 1846.
Samuel Farnham, A. B., 1846-52.

James S. Gardner, A. M., Ph. D., 1853-60.
M. Earl Dunham, D. D., Ph. D., 1881—.

WHITNEY'S POINT UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Whitney's Point, Broome Co.)

Organized under general law of May 2, 1864.² Admitted by Regents January 9, 1868.

Principals.

David Carver, 1867-68.
E. C. Beach, A. M., 1869.
Rev. F. D. Blakeslee, 1870.
T. H. Roberts, 1871.
C. N. Cunningham, 1874-77.

R. S. Thatcher, 1878.
Henry H. Maxson, A. B., 1879.
Israel T. Deyo, A. B., 1880.
Clark Mills Brink, A. B., 1881.
William F. Strasmer, 1882.

¹ During the first few years of its operation the Whitestown Seminary was very flourishing. The attendance rose from 173 in 1844, to 317 in 1854, 565 in 1864, and in 1869 it was 522. More than 10,000 young men and women have received instruction in this institution.

Owing to a debt incurred in the erection of Walcott Hall, and other causes, the Seminary became embarrassed. A receiver was appointed, and the entire property sold about two years ago. Mr. Ellis Ellis, of New Hartford, bid it in at a nominal sum, subject to a mortgage of \$15,000, for the purpose of saving it as an educational institution.

A project has been undertaken for the formation of a stock company, with shares at \$20, each share giving its owner the right of one vote. Of this stock. Mr. William D. Walcott has taken \$10,000. It is proposed to raise \$25,000, and hopes are entertained of realizing this amount, which will enable the Seminary to go forward with renewed life.

In 1857, an act was passed allowing the Seminary to sell, change its name, and locate elsewhere in Oneida county, whenever two thirds of the Board of Trustees should consent, but nothing was accomplished under this act.

² Chap. 555, Laws of 1864.

WILLIAMSVILLE ACADEMY. (Williamsville, Erie Co.)

incorporated by the Regents March 27, 1845. Merged in the *Williamsville Union School, Academic Department.*" The property and title in School District No. 3, of town of Amherst, vested May 28, 1875.¹

Principals.

1868.

L. R. Gault, 1869.

WILSON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. (Wilson, Niagara Co.)

incorporated by the Regents January 10, 1867. Merged in the *Wilson Union School, Academic Department.*"

Principals.

1 Wilson, A. M., 1846-49.
1 Wilcox, Jr., A. M., 1850-56.
Calkins, 1857.
Fin, A. B., 1858-60.
Kelsey, A. M., 1861-64.
Latham, A. M., 1865.
Evans, A. M., 1866.
Lyon, A. M., 1867.
George Miller, A. B., 1868.

John McLeod, 1869-70.
Stephen C. Hall, A. B., 1871.
F. A. Greene, A. M., 1872-75.
Thomas Greene, A. M., 1876.
A. Melvin Couper, B. A., 1877.
Sheldon J. Pardee, 1878.
A. H. Burdick, 1879.
Sheldon J. Pardee, M. S., 1881-82.
A. Hall Burdick, 1883—.

WINDSOR ACADEMY. (Windsor, Broome Co.)

incorporated by the Legislature May 15, 1837.² Not organized under this act.

WINDSOR ACADEMY. (Windsor, Broome Co.)

incorporated by the Regents March 15, 1848. Merged in the *Windsor Union School, Academic Department.*"

Principals.

Craig, A. M., 1849.
Henry Osborn, A. M., 1850.
Robinson, A. B., 1851.
Wheeler, A. B., 1852.
Samuel Craig, A. M., 1853.
Henry Rinkens, A. M., 1854-56.
B. Eastman, A. M., 1857-64.
Eastman, 1865.
W. Gray, 1866.
Wilbur, 1867.
McClay, A. B., 1868.

E. Payson Fausher, 1870.
G. H. Vosburg, 1871.
Hiram L. Ward, A. M., 1871.
A. W. Cooper, 1872.
E. R. Hall, 1873-74.
R. L. Thatcher, A. M., 1875-77.
Frank V. Mills, 1878.
Henry W. Callahan, 1879.
Frank A. Willard, A. B., 1881.
Hamby P. Orchard, 1882.
J. D. Bigelow, A. M., 1883.

WOODHULL ACADEMY. (Woodhull, Steuben Co.)

incorporated by the Regents January 9, 1868. Town allowed to expend \$4,000 for additional buildings for Woodhull Academy April 29.³ Merged in the "*Woodhull Union School, Academic Department,*" which was admitted by the Regents April 11, 1879.

¹ Chap. 448, Laws of 1875.

² Chap. 447, Laws of 1837.

³ Chap. 226, Laws of 1869.

Principals.

Daniel H. Cobb, 1868-72.
M. M. Baldwin, A. M., 1873.
D. H. Cobb, 1874-77.

E. L. Moxon, A. M., 1878-82.
H. G. Van Norman, 1888.

WYOMANOCK FEMALE SEMINARY. (New Lebanon, Columbia Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 13, 1865.¹ Act amended with respect to the removal and filling of vacancies in the office of Trustees March 30, 1866.² This seminary building was burned in January, 1868, and not afterward rebuilt.

YATES ACADEMY. (Yates, Ontario Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents August 23, 1842.

Principals.

Rev. William B. Bunnell, A. M., 1849-52.
Charles Fairman, A. M., 1853-63.
C. B. Parsons, 1864-66.
F. A. Greene, 1867.
Buer Lewis, 1868.
E. A. Tuttle, 1869.
F. A. Greene, 1870-71.
L. R. Holroyd, 1872.

C. C. Barrett, 1873.
D. N. Burke, A. B., 1874.
Philo Mosher, A. B., 1875.
D. N. Burke, A. M., 1876-77.
Magnez Smith, A. B., 1878.
F. A. Hamlin, 1879.
Lloyd Crosset, 1882.

YATES COUNTY ACADEMY AND FEMALE SEMINARY. (Penn Yan, Yates Co.)

Incorporated by Legislature April 17, 1828.³ Admitted by Regents January 25, 1830. This Academy was opened in January, 1829, in a building erected by Elijah Holcomb for a hotel, and had a boarding-house attached, with rooms for about forty students. Under Mr. Gookins' management of four or five years, this institution was largely patronized by advanced students from all parts of the country. In 1834 there were 202 male and 139 female students, and in 1835 the numbers were 185 and 130. A primary department was dropped after the first year, and school was closed about 1848. The final effort was made by Richard Taylor and Joseph Bloomingdale.

Principals.

Gardner Kellogg, 1829-30.
Daniel B. Wakefield, 1831.
Seymour Gookins, 1833-36.
Benjamin Wilcox, Jr., 1842-45.

William F. Bascom, 1846.
Andrew G. Riley, 1847.
William B. Bunnell, 1848.

¹ Chap 304, Laws of 1865.

² Chap. 235, Laws of 1866.

³ Chap. 235, Laws of 1828.

YATES POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.¹ (Chittenango, Madison Co.)
Incorporated by the Regents April 11, 1853.

Principals (after incorporation by the Regents).

Velaskow, A. M., 1854-61.

A. L. Porter, 1867-68.

J. N. Powell, A. M., 1862-64.

James W. Hall, A. B., 1869.

Velaskow, A. M., 1865-66.

Dr. John B. Yates, about the fall of 1825, begun an enterprise in pursuance of a design he had entertained for a long time before, of founding an institution turning in connection with practical instruction and employment in many of the pursuits of active life. It was one of the earliest of the "Manual Labor Schools" about which much was written and quite a number of experiments begun somewhat later period. He arranged with Professor Andrew Yates of Union College, that the latter should leave his position in the College, and unite with him in a plan for the establishment of an institution, of which the Professor was to have charge, and which he was to sustain with funds.

A large building was purchased, which had been built for a tavern, and several smaller ones were erected. At the beginning, the whole property in and about the present village of Chittenango was placed under the care of Dr. Yates, and Mr. John B. Yates, a young man, a scientific and practical farmer, was procured and appointed Professor of Agriculture.

The school was organized as follows :

a. Andrew Yates, D. D., Principal.

b. David A. Sherman, A. M., Professor of Philology and the Ancient Languages.

c. Benjamin F. Joslin, M. D., Professor of Natural Sciences.

d. Nathan Ely, A. M., Professor of Practical Agriculture and the Natural Sciences.

e. Stephen Alexander, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics.

Not long after, Dr. Joslin was appointed a Professor in Union College, and Wm. Herbert, M. D., was appointed, but soon died. Financial losses in other business compelled Mr. Yates to limit his efforts to the maintenance of a Literary Department, in which Mr. Ely was employed in teaching the natural sciences alone. Agricultural operations gave employment to a few students, who were dependent of supporting themselves by labor.

The institution was run for a time as an Academy by Dr. Yates and his assistants, but did not pay expenses.

At the beginning of 1830. Mr. John B. Yates memorialized the Legislature for a * pledging the property as security. There were at the time upon the premises a woolen cloth factory, a flouring mill, hydraulic cement and gypsum mill, a brewery, smith's shop with tilt hammer, machinery and carriage shop, an oil mill, saw-mills and other machinery. A mile below, at the termination of a branch canal, and adjoining the Erie canal, were dry docks and a basin for the repairing of boats. "In all which pursuits, young persons attached to the institution may be employed." A plat of 300 acres had been laid out for a village on the canal, the remainder of the tract, about 1,100 acres, he proposed to lay out into small lots of 50 acres each, with a house and a barn upon each, to be rented for the use of the institution at will, so as not to be annoyed by undesirable tenants. Every tenant was to receive and employ a laboring student, or more if required,

* Senate Doc. 39. 1830.

YATES UNION SCHOOL. (Chittenango, Madison Co.)

Organized under general act of May 2, 1864.¹ Admitted by the Regents January 9, 1868. Formerly the "*Yates Polytechnic Institute*."

Principals.

Anthony Magoris, 1876.
J. H. Kelley, 1877.

F. R. Moore, A. M., 1878.
Philo Henry Edick, A. M., 1882—.

and have the privilege of educating his own children. The same provision was to be made with respect to the letting of the buildings for manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. Other stipulations were made, ending with a pledge that the lots of 50 by 200 feet should not be sold for less than \$500 apiece, nor rented at less than \$25 a year.

On the 10th of February, 1830, the Senate committee reported in detail,* reviewing the plan of the "Polytechny" (as the institution was to be called) in terms of approbation, and presenting in detail an inventory of the property offered as security. In this report the plans proposed were stated with more detail.

There were to be five general departments :

1. A President to have a general directory supervision over the whole.
2. A Principal in the Scientific Department, with the requisite Professors and Tutors.
3. An Agricultural Superintendent, to direct and control the system of farming for each farm, and to keep an accurate account of the mode of culture, expenditure and product.
4. A Superintendent of the manufacturing operations, who is also to keep a particular account of labor and stock, and also to keep an account of and report the result of each new experiment in the operations ; and
5. A Superintendent of the mechanical operations, and under his directions to have made whatever might be required.

The commercial transactions, in buying, selling and accounting, were to give employment to a number of persons, who would thus become familiar with business accounts.

As to the probable utility of the experiment, the committee were united, and there could be but one opinion, that of unqualified praise.

As to the complete pecuniary indemnity offered, they were unwilling to express an opinion. The amount required would be \$200,000, of which \$160,000 were to pay debts, and \$40,000 to erect new buildings. But they could count up \$15,000 a year from incomes, and after using \$2,000 for insurance and repairs, this would leave \$5,000 per annum more than would pay the interest of the loan.

The committee left the subject for the consideration of the Senate, with the draft of a bill, but without particular recommendation, and there the matter ended.

We have given somewhat in detail the outlines of this plan, because it represents a theory that had plausibility in it, although but a feeble conception of what has since been attained in other countries, and to some extent in our own, in the way of industrial education ; not in the more general instruction of an academic school, in connection with elementary teaching, but in the thorough and special application of principles first acquired in the school-room, and afterward illustrated in the practical work of the shop, the laboratory or the field.

¹ Chap. 555, Laws of 1864.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY ¹

By HENRY A. HOMES, LL. D., Librarian.

New York State Library was first established at the Capitol of the Legislature, passed in 1818,² which declared that its was to found "a Public Library for the use of the Governor and the people of the State." The most noticeable of the leading to its establishment were the introduction of a system, proposed by Massachusetts in the year 1811, of exchanges between the States of the Union of their session laws, and the passage of an act by Congress ordering that one copy of the Laws and the Reports and Documents of Congress should be distributed to each State. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, the Chancellor of the Court of Chancery (now abolished), and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, were constituted a Board of Trustees for the Library; and a few years afterward the Secretary of State, the Attorney-General and the Comptroller were added to their number.³ The first appropriation of money for the support of the Library was in 1818, of \$3,000 for the immediate purchase of books, and of \$1,000 an annual provision for the same purpose. A Librarian was appointed, with an annual salary of \$300; but, for fifteen years after its organization, the Library was only open during the sessions of the Legislature and the Courts, and both Departments of the Executive were in the same hall. The first report, made in the year 1820, showed the existence of a Library with six hundred volumes, of which two hundred and fifty were law books, and there were no maps.

The first Catalogue of the Library, published in 1820, contained a list of seven hundred and fifty-eight volumes. The income of the Library, after the year 1825, was \$1,300 a year, \$300 of which was derived from a fund of the Court of Chancery. From the year 1826, annual reports regarding its condition have been addressed

to the Governor, with amendments, from the "*Public Service of the State of New York*" by the permission of the publishers.

41. Laws of 1818.

12, 1824. Chap. 239. Laws of 1824. Under this act the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General and Comptroller were *ex officio* Trustees of the State Library.

to the Legislature. During the early years of the existence of the Library, the Trustees devoted their attention principally to the purchase of works on Law, frequently in their reports referring to their inability, with the means at their disposal, to purchase historical and scientific works.

With the gradual increase of the Library, it became evident that it needed a steadier supervision than could be given to it by a Board constantly changing its members, and it was decided to transfer the care of it to a more permanent body. The Legislature enacted, May 4, 1844, that thenceforth the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York should be Trustees of the Library, and they formally assumed the trust in the same month. They found that three hundred volumes of this small collection were missing; the whole number of volumes being estimated at ten thousand.

A catalogue of the Library was published in 1846, embracing also the Warden Collection of two thousand two hundred volumes; and in the year 1850 another catalogue appeared, of over a thousand pages, of all the books in both departments. In 1855 and 1856 a catalogue was published in four volumes, embracing all the departments, and covering eighteen hundred octavo pages. It contained a catalogue:

1. Of the General Library, of nine hundred and eighty-seven pages.
2. Of the Law Library, of four hundred and two pages.
3. Of Maps, Manuscripts, Engravings and Coins, of two hundred and seventy pages.
4. Of books on Bibliography and Typography, of one hundred and forty-three pages.

Five years after, in 1861, this catalogue was followed by a supplement to the General Department of the titles of the books added to it in the preceding five years, of one thousand and eighty four pages; and in 1865 by a supplement to the Law Library, of one hundred and eighty pages. In 1872 a Subject-Index of the General Department was printed in an octavo volume, of six hundred and fifty pages, containing, under topical headings in dictionary form, abbreviated titles of all the works in the previously published catalogues, and of all the books added since the publication of the last catalogue of 1861. In 1882 a supplement Subject-Index of four hundred pages followed of the additions of the past ten years, and also of the principal subjects treated of in most of the collections of the American Historical Societies, containing, besides, thousands of references to subjects buried under some general title of works which were in

the Library previous to 1872. These subject-indexes are intended to be a substitute for the expensive full title alphabetical catalogues by authors' names. A similar Subject-Index was published in 1883, of the elementary works and reports in the Law Library, much more elaborate than previous indexes of that department.

The annual appropriation for the purchase of books for the Library has been gradually increased from the small sum of \$500, until, at the present time, it amounts to \$5,000 a year. At various times during the last fifty years, the Legislature has also made extra and specific appropriations, for the purpose of purchasing books or manuscripts so costly, that it was not deemed expedient that they should be purchased with the money of the annual appropriation. Of the annual appropriation of from \$2,500 to \$4,000 for the purchase of books from 1850 to 1880, it is estimated that one year with another \$1,000 has been used for purchases in the Law Department, and the remainder for purchases in all the other branches of human knowledge.

The character of the Library results, for the most part, from the special aims pursued by the Trustees in developing it. Their earliest purchases were largely for the Law Department, which was regarded as of the most practical importance, and they have continued to the present time to purchase all the works essential for it, for the use of the members of the Courts meeting at the Capitol. A Select Committee of the Trustees, in 1879, reports as the result, that the Law Department "is believed to be nearly, if not quite complete in its collection of Law Reports of the Federal Courts of the United States, of the highest Courts of the several States and of Great Britain, as well as of the Statutes of the several States." It aims also to contain, the committee says, "all really standard elementary works touching all departments of Municipal Law within Great Britain and the United States, together with a reasonable supply of all Digests, Books of Practice and Hand-books of like character," the leading authorities upon subjects of International and Ecclesiastical Law, and the Laws of the modern Continental Nations. Medical Jurisprudence has been largely provided for from the library of Dr. T. R. Beck, who was for fifteen years Secretary of the Board of Regents of the University, devoted to the interests of the Library, and author of a great work on the subject. The collection of the Statute Law and State Papers of Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, embraces upward of twelve thousand volumes. It also has been the custom to preserve in the Law Department the Journals

and Documents of Congress and the States of the Union, as complete as they can be obtained from the beginning, with the Journals and Sessional Papers of the Parliament of Great Britain, and the Parliaments of her Colonies, especially of Canada. Of the Sessional Papers of the British Parliament there are on the shelves one thousand and three hundred folio volumes, from the years 1803 to 1832, 1844 to 1851, and from 1869 to the present time. The *American State Papers* number eight thousand volumes.

As regards the character of the remainder of the Library, the Trustees, before and since the Regents of the University took charge of it, have always aimed, as is manifest from their frequent declarations in their annual reports, to enlarge it with works pertaining to American History, to Political and Social Economy, to Statistics, and to topics of Legislation. The first year of service of the present Board of Trustees was inaugurated by the receipt of the second collection of books on American History, made by David B. Warden, amounting to two thousand two hundred volumes. It had been purchased by the Legislature at their request by an appropriation of \$4,000. The Trustees, in the report of the Select Committee of 1879, express their opinion of the importance of continuing to develop the Library principally in these directions, in the following language: "Whatever pertains to the Science of Government, in its broadest sense, has a special place in a Library designed for the aid of those who are to administer the Government. And in a State Library, whatever illustrates the history, character, resources and development of the State, past, present and future, should be the subject of collection and preservation." "To make the Library encyclopedic or universal is simply out of the question." No appropriation, they say, likely to be obtained from the Legislature, would suffice the expenditure for the purchase of books and the maintaining of the Library.

The result of building up a Library with such purposes is, that at the present day it is one of the most extensive and best supplied with works on American History in the country; and with the direction given to the aims of the Library Committee by the decision of the Trustees, it is likely to become proportionately stronger in the future than in the past, in books tending to illustrate the History of this State, of the Nation, and of the New World. Its present relative completeness may be inferred from its condition in one branch of research. Of the two hundred and sixty one volumes quoted by Durrie in his "Index to American Genealogies, contained in Town

Histories," the State Library contains two hundred and fifty-eight. As an important pendant to American history, the Library is liberally supplied with works on the History of Great Britain and Ireland, and the History of Europe generally.

The State appropriated, for a considerable number of years, from \$400 to \$600 a year for the purpose of carrying out M. Vattermare's system of an international exchange with foreign States of the volumes of laws, journals, documents, historical and scientific publications printed by the State of New York. The appropriation ceased to be made soon after the death of M. Vattermare, in 1864. Many thousands of volumes of State Papers and miscellaneous works were added to the Library by this method, chiefly in foreign languages. It did not tend, in any great degree, to build up the Library in the direction intended to be given to it by the Trustees. Besides the increase of the Library by exchanges with the States of the Union and Canada, amounting to about four hundred volumes a year, nearly an equal number are received by exchange and donation from other sources, societies and individuals in this country and in Europe. The two largest collections of books given to the Library since its foundation are the publications of the Commissioner of British Patents, amounting at the present time to more than three thousand volumes; and the Library of the Hon. Harmanus Bleecker, of Albany, of about two thousand volumes. The Library now contains over one hundred and twenty-four thousand volumes, including those in the Law Department, which number about thirty-six thousand.

The annual increase of the Library for the last twenty years has been nearly three thousand volumes a year, on an average. Probably with the removal of the books before long to a new home, the sight of the empty shelves will impress a feeling of the need of larger appropriation.

The character of the Library may be indicated, in a manner to interest many minds, by the mention of some of the more remarkable treasures collected in it. There may be enumerated in its department of Manuscripts:

1. Twenty-eight folio volumes of the papers of Sir William Johnson, from 1733 to 1774, with a Calendar and a subject-index of seventy thousand references.

2. The Papers of Governor George Clinton, from 1763 to 1800, in thirty-four volumes folio, which the Hon. George W. Clinton is now engaged in indexing and annotating.

3. A volume containing autograph letters or documents from all of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

4. The Papers from the traitor Arnold, found upon Major John André at the time he was captured, in 1780.

5. Memorials to the number of sixteen, of George Washington, among them being a Survey of Land made by him as County Surveyor, when but seventeen years old, in 1749; his Surveying Instruments, Watch-seals and Chain, his Inauguration Sword and the first draught of the Farewell Address May, 1796.

6. The grant on parchment from Charles II, in 1664, to his brother James, Duke of York and Albany, of the territory embracing New York.

7. The Emancipation Proclamation of September, 1862, in the handwriting of Abraham Lincoln.

8. Eight boxes, containing from thirty to forty thousand papers, called the "Stevens Vermont Manuscripts," as yet unassorted and unbound, referring to the early history of New England and New York. After the transfer of the Library to the New Capitol, those manuscript volumes in the offices of the Secretary of State that have no longer more than a historical value are by a late law to be deposited on the shelves of the State Library.¹ They number several hundred volumes. The State Library possesses also the returns of the Marshals of the Census of the State for 1865 and 1875, containing the names and ages of all the inhabitants of the State, and bound in about one hundred and ten folio volumes for each series.

Among the printed books, those of interest, which may be mentioned, are: 1. As many as thirty-five volumes printed before the year A. D. 1500, such as the works of Thomas Aquinas, printed at Rome in 1470, in two volumes folio.

2. The publications of all the American Historical Societies.

3. Publications of Learned and Scientific Societies in America and Great Britain, such as the American Academy, American Philosophical Society, Antiquarian Society of London, Palæontographical Society, Royal Society, Zoölogical Society.

4. Publications of private printing clubs and societies, such as the Bradford, Camden, English Historical, Maitland, Ballad, Shakespeare, Percy, Spottiswoode, Hanserd Knollys and Woodrow.

5. Collections of eulogies on deceased Presidents: on Washington, 150; on Harrison, 60; on Lincoln, 205; on Garfield, 373.

¹ This transfer has recently been made but the arrangement has not been perfected.

5. A collection of works on Bibliography and Typography, consisting of more than two thousand volumes, one thousand of which were bought from Mr. Joel Munsell by a special appropriation.

7. A nearly complete collection of all the Genealogies of American families that have been published to 1883.

8. There has been placed on the shelves lately a series of *Gaine's New York Register and Almanac*, covering forty-four years, from 1760 to 1804, a remarkable set.

9. The Journals and Resolutions of the Netherlands from 1524 to 1797; the Secret Resolutions, from 1651 to 1795, in all two hundred and sixty volumes folio, some of which are copies in manuscript, on account of the scarcity of complete copies. These were received from the Government of the Netherlands, and are in the Law Department.

Without enumerating any more of the valuable collection of books in the library, or pointing out exceptionally rare books, we would advert to the portfolios of maps of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which are exceedingly valuable for the period of the Revolutionary War. The Library possesses also several cases filled with Coins and Medals, Paper Money of the Colonies and the States, Paintings of Portraits of several of the Governors of the State, and of other eminent citizens.

The Library, from its foundation in 1818, was kept in a room occupying a portion of two stories of the old Capitol, on the north side. In 1854 it was removed to an edifice especially constructed for the purpose, west of the old Capitol, but connected with it by a corridor of two stories. It was two stories high, one hundred and fourteen feet long by forty-eight feet wide. Its principal façade was

on State street, constructed of red sandstone, like the old Capitol was that on the north end. The Law Department was on the ground floor, and the general department on the second floor. The upper hall was sufficiently high to admit of galleries on both sides, with alcoves in them, as upon the main floor. At the time when this edifice was constructed the Legislature prescribed very definite limitations regarding its size, lest it should be made unnecessarily large; yet not ten years elapsed before its shelves were full. Ample provision is designed for the Library in the new Capitol into apartments in which it has already been temporarily removed.

Under the Laws of the State, sustained by the rules adopted by the Trustees, the Library is treated primarily as a Reference-Library. The greater part of the books are such as do not leave the Capitol;

the exceptions for the remainder are, that the Heads of Departments, the Members of the Legislature, the Judges of the Court of Appeals and of the Supreme Court, and the Trustees of the Library may draw two books at a time for a limited period. The Trustees agreeably to the provisions of the statutes, have declared that the books which are always to be retained in the Library are, all the books in the Law Library, all Dictionaries, Encyclopædias, Maps, Engravings, and books valuable for their rarity or antiquity. Books taken for use in the Courts must be returned on the same day that they are taken out.

The Library is open through the year from nine o'clock in the morning until five in the evening, except on holidays, and from the fifth to the twentieth day of August, when it is closed for cleaning. When the Legislature is in session the Library is open until six in the evening. All persons visiting the General Department can obtain books to read in the Library; but the Librarians are required to use discrimination regarding the delivery of such books as they may judge liable to be injured. Persons not under fifteen are allowed to make researches, but in view of the aims of the Library for reference by the Legislature, the officers of Government, and by advanced and professional students, and on account of the small staff of officers employed, the Trustees require the Librarians not to deliver to visitors, for general and continuous reading, works of fiction, light literature and publications of like character. The Law Library has particularly been declared by the Legislature to have been established for the use of the Government, the Courts and the Bar, and is to be used not for text-books of study, but for reference only.

[The Joint Rules of the Legislature require a Joint Committee, consisting of three Senators and five members of Assembly, to be appointed annually, to be called "The Joint Committee on the State Library and Cabinet of Natural History."]

ORGANIZATION (1884).¹

The Library is in charge of a Standing Committee of the Trustees. The organization of the Library at the present date is as follows: Standing Committee on the State Library: Rev. Dr. Upson,

¹ In the autumn of 1883, the Library was removed into the new Capitol, and temporarily arranged—the General Library in a court-room, and the Law Library in a corridor. Permanent rooms will be assigned upon the west side of the building when completed. The Library building of 1854 was demolished in 1883.

n, the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Governor, Revoort, Curtis, Fitch, Reid and McKelway. Secretary of tees: David Murray. Library Staff: Henry A. Homes, of the General Library; Stephen B. Griswold, Librarian Law Library. Assistants: George R. Howell, D. V. R., Harry E. Griswold.

owing the annual accessions to the New York State Library he annual appropriations from 1844 to 1883, inclusive.

S.	Number of volumes.	Regular appropriation.	Special appropriation.	Object of special appropriation.
.....	9,912			
.....	1,146	\$2,500		
.....	8,175	2,800	\$4,000	Warden library.
.....	1,510	2,500		
.....	1,828	2,800		
.....	2,685	2,800	1,200	General purchases.
.....	8,068	2,800		
.....	2,038	2,800		
.....	2,545	2,800		
.....	3,583	2,800		
.....	8,419	2,800	2,500	Clinton papers.
.....	2,804	8,100		
.....	3,084	8,700	1,000	General purchases.
.....	2,987	8,100		
.....	5,542	4,000		
.....	3,682	4,000		
.....	2,922	2,000		
.....	2,015	2,000		
.....	1,982	2,000		
.....	8,328	8,000		
.....	3,197	8,000	{ 1,500 750	Parliamentary papers. Johnson Mss.
.....	2,160	2,000		
.....	2,477	2,000		
.....	1,860	2,500		
.....	2,676	4,000		
.....	2,572	4,000		
.....	2,246	4,000		
.....	2,563	4,000		
.....	2,609	4,000		
.....	2,535	4,000		
.....	2,887	8,000		
.....	2,922	4,000	1,500	Law books.
.....	3,458	6,000	1,000	Law books.
.....	3,505	4,000		
.....	3,238	4,000		
.....	3,540	4,000		
.....	8,248	4,000	5,000	Brinley library.
.....	3,214	4,000		
.....	2,688	4,000		
.....	2,506	4,000		
.....	2,480	4,500		
.....	2,490	5,000		
.....	124,176	\$138,800	\$18,450	

bove number of volumes in the State Library 86,644 are in the General Depart- 37,536 in the Law Library.]

STATE LAW LIBRARIES OTHER THAN THAT LOCATED IN ALBANY.

Under the former Constitution a "Chancellor's Library" was formed for the use of the Court of Chancery. For many years this Library was kept at Saratoga Springs, the place of residence of Chancellor Walworth.

Upon the discontinuance of that court, under the Constitution of 1846, it became the "Library of the Court of Appeals," and was divided, one branch being located at Syracuse, and the other at Rochester, under authority granted to the Judges of the Court of Appeals.¹ They were placed in some measure under the charge of the Board of Regents, by whom their Librarians were appointed, and their salaries were fixed. Reports are also required to be made to the Regents, but these are not published. Provision was made for placing in the Law Library in Albany, any books that it might want, and for placing in the branch libraries any duplicates the State Law Library might possess.

Three Law Libraries had been formed for Judges of the former Supreme Court, and one for the Vice-Chancellor of the Second Circuit. These four libraries were by the act of 1849, declared to be for the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and their successors in office.

Provision has been made for a Law Library in each of the eight judicial districts of the State, as follows:

DISTRICT.	Year.	Chapter of Act.	Location.	Remarks.
1	1865 . . .	722	New York city..	"New York Law Library," under the management of the Justices of the Supreme Court in First District, who are its Trustees.
2	1863 . . .	463	Brooklyn	"Law Library of Second District," under the Trustees of the Law Library of the city of Brooklyn, subject to orders of Justices of Supreme Court, Second District.
3	1874 . . .	323	Kingston	The State Library at Albany is in the Third District.
4	1866 . . .	382	Saratoga	"Law Library of Fourth District," Justices of Supreme Court, Fourth District, its Trustees.
5	1875 . . .	193	Utica	The Court of Appeals Library at Syracuse is also in this District.
6	1859 . . .	230	Binghamton	Under the care of Justices of Supreme Court, Sixth District, and the supervisors of Broome county, to whom reports are made.
7	1875 . . .	193	Delhi	For use of Supreme Court.
8	1863 . . .	401	Buffalo	The Court of Appeals Library is in the Seventh District. Under the care of the Trustees of the Grosvenor Library, but subject to orders of the Justices of Supreme Court of Eighth District.

¹ Act of April 9, 1849. Chap. 300, Laws of 1849.

Reports are required to be made to the Regents, from the Libraries the Second, Fourth and Eighth Districts.

The Regents were required to frame rules for the use of books in the Libraries mentioned in the act of 1849, and might add to and amend the same as might be necessary.¹

CHAPTER XXIX.

STATE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

By JAMES HALL, LL. D., Director.

The New York State Museum of Natural History is the legitimate result of the Geological Survey of the State, which comprehended in its scope and purpose every department of Natural history. This survey and its influence upon the progress of natural science in the country, and especially upon geology and geological nomenclature over the civilized world, deserves a special chapter² devoted to its history. The advocates and promoters of the survey long before its inauguration, in all their memorials and petitions, gave clear expression to their expectation that a museum of the natural productions of the State would be the outcome of the survey. It may be said that the Geological Survey was the result of a desire on the part of the people to have some definite and positive knowledge of the mineral resources and the vegetable and animal products of the State.

A memorial from the Albany Institute to the Legislature of the State in 1834,³ in regard to a proposed geological survey, expressed

¹ See *Regents' Manual*, 1882, p. 98.

² See the history of the New York State Geological Survey, and a sketch of the portrait of the State Geologist, Professor James Hall, in the first volume of the "Public Service of the State of New York."

³ Senate document No. 15, 1834. This memorial had reference to the formation of a great public museum at Albany, and asked from the Legislature an appropriation for the continuation of what had been already well begun by the Albany Institute, through the active co-operation of its members.

The first act of the Legislature of New York tending to promote a general knowledge of its resources, through the agency of a society, was passed March 1793 (Chap. 59, Laws of 1793), and incorporated "The Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Arts and Manufactures," and was limited to 1804. It was a State Society, and included in its long list of members and corporators, the most

the public sentiment or desire "to form a grand and comprehensive collection of the natural productions of the State of New York; to exhibit at one view and under one roof, its animal, vegetable and mineral wealth." This memorial further remarked on the subject: "In every civilized country of the Old World, such collections are an object of national pride. For their increase the naturalists of every kingdom have explored unknown regions. The British Museum, the Garden of Plants, at Paris, the collections of every

eminent and influential class of men throughout the State. Members of the Legislature were deemed honorary members of the society, and were entitled to attend its meetings, but not to vote at its elections. Its transactions were printed at the State expense, and bear evidence of great activity and zeal in the development of the agricultural and industrial interests of the State.

Upon the expiration of its charter another society named "*The Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts*," was incorporated April 2, 1804 (Chap. 41, Laws of 1804), without limitation as to time, and the property of the former society became vested in the new corporation. Its general objects were in the main similar; but as circumstances brought various interests into importance, especially as the war of 1812 was approaching, in the encouragement of domestic manufactures, this society was charged with the duty of distributing premiums, and the like. It also encouraged researches, and published transactions that have permanent value in our literature. It made collections of various kinds, and until the formation of a "*Board of Agriculture*" in 1819 (Chap. 107, Laws of 1819), it was the only State society that existed for the development of the resources of New York.

A scientific society named "*The Albany Lyceum of Natural History*," was formed some years later, and both continued separately until 1829 (Chap. 43, Laws of 1829), when they were merged in "*The Albany Institute*," which became the owner of the library and collections that had been accumulated by its predecessors. Under the comprehensive charter received at that time, the Albany Institute was to consist of three departments.

First. The Department of Physical Sciences and the Arts, including the "Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts," as then constituted.

Second. The Department of Natural History, or the Lyceum of Natural History, and

Third. The Department of History and General Literature.

In the early years of the Albany Institute much attention was paid to Natural History in its various branches, and in its Petition of 1834, above referred to, it is stated that their catalogues comprised at least 10,000 articles upon that subject.

At a somewhat later period, the physical sciences, and especially meteorology, electricity and magnetism, became subjects of investigation, and some of the most brilliant of the early discoveries in electro-magnetism by Prof. Joseph Henry, were first announced to the world at the meetings of the Albany Institute.

This society has continued in active existence to the present day. Its library, cabinet and room for meeting are in the Albany Academy, and its Transactions now extending to volumes, are recognized as valuable contributions to knowledge.

F. B. H.

igdom, are illustrations of the value attached to such institutions and the liberality with which they are supported.”¹

The Albany Institute had already at that time accumulated considerable collections in the departments of Natural History. Governor Clinton had shown his interest in these subjects by making a private collection of the fossils of the State, and had in his last annual message advised legislative encouragement to mineralogical researches within the State; and virtually recommended a geological survey.

The geological survey was organized, and the collections which were gathered in its progress far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its promoters. The Albany Institute, which had been proposed as the custodian of these collections, had no sufficient room for their accommodation. Various plans were suggested to provide room

¹In 1828 a committee appointed upon this subject, in pursuance of the Governor's advice, reported favorably and at some length upon the subject, and brought a bill entitled “An act directing Geological Researches,” but it did not become law. (*Assem. Journal*, 1828, pp. 1113, 1180.)

On the 28th of March, 1829, a memorial from the Lyceum of Natural History in the city of New York, was presented in Assembly, praying for the passage of a law “to provide for a practical and efficient examination of the mineral formations of this State for bituminous coal,” with a resolution of the Common Council of the city of New York, approving of the object of the application.

The subject was referred to a select committee, consisting of Thomas L. Smith, of New York, Benj. P. Johnson, of Oneida, and Thomas Armstrong, of Wayne, who two days afterward made a highly favorable report, accompanied by a bill entitled “An act directing Geological Researches,” but this failed to become a law. (*Assem. Journal*, 1829, pp. 873, 887.)

Perhaps a more direct and immediate notice was presented in a memorial of the American Institute of the city of New York, praying for a geological survey of the State, received in Assembly April 1, 1835 and referred to a select committee, consisting of Charles P. Clinch, of New York, David Wager, of Oneida, and Mark H. Bibly, of Ontario. This committee on the 18th of April made a very favorable report. (*Assem. Journal*, 481, 650, *Assem. Doc.* 374, 1835.)

In this memorial the society alluded to the acknowledged obligations of the Government to advance the cause of science and of learning, and strenuously urged that efficient measures ought to be taken to promote the progress of this important branch of knowledge, inseparably connected as it was with a thorough disclosure of the internal resources of the State, and with the industry and enterprise of its citizens. The States of Maryland, Tennessee, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Virginia, had already instituted surveys of this kind, with beneficial results, and reports of the survey in Massachusetts had been published upon a liberal scale.

This led to a resolution passed in Assembly the same day, directing the Secretary of State, [Hon. John A. Dix.] to report to the Legislature at its next session a plan for a complete Geological Survey of the State. (*Assem. Journal* 1835, p. 650).

F. B. H.

for their arrangement. One was to unite in a continuous room several of the committee-rooms in the upper story of the Capitol; another to set off a portion of the State Library; but all were abandoned as insufficient. In February, 1839, Ebenezer Emmons, and James Hall, in a communication to William H. Seward, Governor of New York, offered some suggestions in regard to the disposition of the collections, and gave an estimate of their number and importance. On the 27th of February 1839, Governor Seward made a communication to the Legislature, accompanying it with the memorial above mentioned. In concluding the Governor said, "It ought to be known to the Legislature that the collections of specimens will far exceed in number and value the expectations indulged at the time of the passage of the act, and cannot be profitably or conveniently deposited in the State Library, or in any apartments of the Capitol which can be appropriated for that purpose. The whole collection will form a museum of the highest scientific interest. Unless suitable arrangements are made for its preservation and exhibition, the benefits of the survey, will be, in a great measure, lost."

"On November 1, 1839, as the time for the field work of the survey was drawing to a close, the Board of Geologists addressed a memorial to Governor Seward, in which, among other things, they recommended the use of 'rooms in the second story of the old State Hall, and we are unanimously of the opinion that this is the most eligible place for the State Museum.' This memorial was signed by James E. De Kay, Lardner Vanuzem, Ebenezer Emmons, William W. Mather, Timothy A. Conrad, James Hall and Lewis C. Beck. It was communicated to the Legislature on the 24th of January, 1840. On the 28th of April, 1840, Mr. Robert Deniston of Orange County, 'of the select committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the geological survey,' made a report upon some of the results of the survey, and recommended the use of the old State Hall for the collections of the geological survey."

The ground occupied by the old State Hall having been ceded to the State for the specific purpose for which it was then occupied, it became necessary for the Common Council of the city of Albany to modify the original grant in order that the building might be occupied for a State Museum of Natural History. This was accordingly done, and by act of the Legislature,¹ November 7, 1840, the building was appropriated for that purpose and the collections were

¹ Chap. 245, *Laws of New York* 1840, p. 192.

authorized to be there deposited for safe-keeping, in charge of the Regents of the University. An appropriation (of \$2,000) was made for fitting up the building with cases, and the collections were transferred from their temporary quarters in the committee rooms of the Capitol to the old State Hall. The final disposition of the collections with the labeling, etc., was completed in 1843.

At that time very little was generally known in this country regarding museums of Natural History; and, except in the minds of a few, no true appreciation existed of what such an institution should be. It is not, therefore, surprising that there should have been a general acquiescence in the proposition that the collections were deposited in the old State Hall for "safe-keeping," and that the idea of constant increase toward a great museum of Natural History was scarcely, if at all, considered.

The collections and the rooms they occupied were placed in charge of a curator, Mr. J. W. Taylor, and the small annual appropriations made by the Legislature were only sufficient for their custody and very moderate increase. Mr. Taylor was succeeded in his charge by Mr. John Gebhard, Jr., and Mr. James A. Hurst was employed as Taxidermist. In 1857 Colonel Ezekiel Jewett was appointed Curator and occupied the position for eight years. During this period considerable progress had been made toward completing the collection of the birds of the State. Some collections had been added by donation, notably that of Mr. DeRham of New York, which occupies a separate case in the Museum.

At this time, the old building had been replaced by a new one, giving greater conveniences for the arrangement of collections, and providing for the joint occupancy of the Agricultural Society. The new building was completed in 1857, but, requiring some alterations was not occupied until 1858. It provided an office for the Curator, one floor to be devoted to metamorphic and palæozoic geology, the second floor to secondary and tertiary geology and the mineralogical collections, and the third floor to the zoölogical collection in all its departments. The affairs of the Museum remained stationary till 1865, when, through the influence of gentlemen connected with higher education in the State, the Legislature passed the following, tending to the expansion of the Museum:

"Whereas, The collections in geology, mineralogy, and other departments of Natural History, made by the geological survey of the State, were committed to the charge of the Regents of the Uni-

versity by the act of the Legislature in 1845, and the reports published before and since that period as the results of the survey have conferred great credit upon the State of New York, both at home and abroad, and the nomenclature proposed by her geologists has been adopted by other States and in the geological survey of Canada, and is well known, appreciated and recognized by the scientific men of Europe ; and

Whereas, Great progress has been made since that period in geological investigation, both here and abroad, and it is due to science, as well as a suitable recognition of the great credit given to the State of New York, that her pre-eminence be sustained by keeping up the character and authenticity of the collections as a museum of practical and scientific geology ; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Regents of the University report to the Legislature at its next session, what means may be necessary, together with a plan for placing the State Cabinet of Natural History in the condition required by the present state of science, to maintain it in full efficiency as a museum of scientific and practical geology and comparative zoölogy ; and whether the establishment of a system of free lectures in connection with the Cabinet is desirable, and if so, on what general plan the same should be founded.'''

To meet the requirements of this resolution, the Regents of the University, through the committee on the State Cabinet, addressed a circular letter to many of the scientific men of the country, and to others interested in the advancement of knowledge. Ten of the gentlemen addressed, responded to the inquiries. The communications received were published in the nineteenth report on the State Cabinet. These letters are of much interest, as expressing the views of individuals from different standpoints, and as part of the historical record of the State Museum of Natural History. The suggestions made by several of the respondents, and especially by Alexander Agassiz, now Director of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy in Cambridge, and by Professor J. D. Dana, of New Haven, are worthy of consideration.

The committee of the Board of Regents recommended the plan of organization proposed by James Hall, as, in their view, best adapted to carry out the objects contemplated by the resolution of the Senate and Assembly. This recommendation became the first step toward an improved condition, and a recognition of the necessity of regarding the Museum as a series of collections in natural history, which were to be increased and elaborated in each of its departments. To propose a plan of improvement or progress may not be difficult.

¹ Nineteenth Annual Report on the State Cabinet of Natural History, pp. 8, 9.

ut it is often very difficult to put the plan into execution, and although the Legislature might resolve, and the Regents of the University recommend, neither of these, nor both together, would accomplish the work.

In 1865, Colonel Jewett resigned his position as Curator, and in 1866, Mr. Hall was appointed to the charge. By dint of much exertion among his friends in and out of the Legislature, he succeeded in increasing the financial resources of the State Cabinet. The discovery of the mastodon skeleton at Cohoes, in the summer of 1866, and its acquisition by the State Cabinet, attracted attention toward the institution. At the next Legislature, the successful application for \$5,000 to purchase the Gould collection of shells gave some *eclat* to the new recommendations, and the accession of sixty thousand specimens at once, representing six thousand species, could not fail to be appreciated. The New Capitol Commissioners, wishing information in regard to the sources of building material, engaged the Curator of the State Cabinet to make a reconnoissance, which resulted in a report to the Commissioners, and the acquisition to the State Cabinet, by this and other means, of the very fine collection of marbles, limestones, sandstones and granites which now occupy two sides of the entrance hall of the Museum.¹

Heretofore the State Cabinet had received no regular or fixed appropriation of money from the Legislature, but in 1870, a law was passed organizing the same under the designation of "The State Museum of Natural History," and appropriating \$10,000 annually, to provide for the salaries of the Director and three assistants, as when employed, together with the expenses of increase and preservation of the collections. In addition to this the sum of \$1,500 has been annually appropriated for the salary of a botanist, and special appropriations have been made from time to time for the increase of the collections. These sums, however inadequate to the requirements of such a museum, serve nevertheless to keep up a very visible and substantial progress in each one of the departments, as is seen in the improved order, and the additions to the collections, and as recorded in the annual museum reports. Since the period of the resolution and action referred to, the original collections have been greatly extended and new ones added. As far as possible, with the means at his command, the Director has endeavored to make the institution 'a museum of scientific and practical geology and comparative

¹ These descriptions refer to the location and arrangements in the building on the corner of State and Lodge streets.

zoölogy." The collections in the museum building are arranged as follows: On each side of the main entrance hall are placed collections of economic interest, such as marbles, limestones, freestones, granites, etc., wrought into forms to show their adaption to building or ornamental use. These specimens are mostly in blocks of one foot or six inch cubes, and others of different form. Adjacent to the hall are office and library rooms, likewise occupied by the botanical collection, and by the Botanist and the assistant in the Zoölogical Department.

The first floor above is entirely devoted to the collections illustrating the geology and palæontology of New York, and showing the relations of these formations with the carboniferous system of the West, and with the coal measures of Pennsylvania. These collections, here arranged in their natural order, have laid the foundation of the geological nomenclature of the United States and Canada for formations of the same age. Besides these systematically managed collections, the upper part of the wall cases, above each formation, exhibit enlarged figures of the fossils characteristic of such formation, surmounted by an extended geological section, showing the actual relations of the successive geological formations. There is also a series of iron ores from the principal mines in the State. The entire arrangement is such as to afford students convenient facilities for prosecuting studies in geology and palæontology.

On the middle floor, the wall cases are chiefly devoted to the minerals of the State of New York, and to a general mineralogical collection, each separately arranged. In the central portion of this floor are arranged the foreign collections of fossils from all formations and the American Triassic, Cretaceous, Tertiary and Estuary formations. An extensive series of casts, comprising among them the *Megatherium* and gigantic *Armadilli*, of South America (presented by Charles F. Wadsworth), occupy the eastern portion of the floor; while the skeleton of the American *Mastodon*, with other remains of the mastodon and elephant, and the skeleton of the *Megiceros*, occupy the western portion of the room. A series of table-cases contain the stone implements, pottery, and other objects of ethnological interest.

The third or upper floor is entirely occupied by the zoölogical collections, including stuffed skins, skeletons and alcoholic specimens. The species known to inhabit the State of New York are arranged separately and apart from the general collection of this department.

During the period which has elapsed since the passage of the

lution referred to in 1865, the area of case and shelf-room in a department has been more than doubled. The large mammals, inhabiting the State, but now extinct within its borders, have been added to the collection ; and the skeletons of a large proportion of the mammals and some of the reptiles and fishes of our waters have been added. Some valuable additions have been made of extralimital species. The collections of shells have been to a great extent accumulated within that period, and the fresh-water shells have been correctly labeled and catalogued. The foreign collections of shells and those of the more recent American formations have been greatly augmented.

The general collection of minerals has been very largely increased, and its separate arrangement and labeling has been accomplished within the few past years. The catalogues of this department are now in the hands of the printer. Vast additions have been made to the palæontological series of the rocks of New York in the arranged collections ; and more than three times as many more are now keeping elsewhere, which should be systematically arranged in the Museum. There has been prepared a collection of sections or transparent cuttings of fossils, amounting to between three and four thousand specimens, and a large number of cuttings of minerals and polished specimens. With these may be enumerated a considerable number of sections of recent shells, of which there is in preparation a large collection.

During this period more than thirteen thousand labeled specimens of minerals and fossils have been distributed to the Colleges and Schools of the State, and many thousands of specimens still remain for future distribution. The entire economic collection (with perhaps half a dozen exceptions) and the iron ores have also been accumulated within that time. In the Botanical Department the most extensive additions have been made in every class, and the determined and labeled collection of the fungi is now larger than that of any other Museum in the country. Thus the collection, which in 1839 the Secretary of State supposed would require a room such as could be obtained by removing a partition and uniting two committee-rooms in the third story of the Capitol, now occupy nearly two-thirds of the main floor of the Museum and the three entire floors above, besides the storage in the basement. The collections at present arranged and stored in rooms outside of the Museum, together with those now within the Museum, would, if properly dis-

posed, require more than twice the space afforded in the present building.

These collections form a scientific museum of great interest and value, and its annual publications are recognized among the works of standard authority in science. In no other State has a geological survey been so comprehensive and extended as that of New York nevertheless some portions of the work are still incomplete; it judiciously fostered by the State this Museum, with its extensive collections and increasing publications, might be made to take a prominent part in the scientific education of the students of the State."

The following additional information concerning the Museum and the publications of the survey has been prepared by Secretary Murray of the Board of Regents:

The want of a commodious and fire-proof building for the Museum has been long felt. The present building, which it has occupied since 1858, has become inadequate to contain all the material, and from its imperfect construction is liable to destruction by fire. The Legislature, recognizing the importance of making a provision for its permanent establishment, in 1883 enacted a law setting apart the State Hall for a museum building, and directing the trustees to occupy for this purpose the rooms as they may be vacated by the State officers, and fit them up for the reception of the collections. In pursuance of this law portions of the building have been occupied, and the remainder will become available on the removal of the State officers to the new Capitol. The same law increased the appropriation for the maintenance of the Museum to \$15,000, and provided for the publication of its scientific papers, and for the distribution of its duplicate specimens. In addition to this the law directed the trustees of the Museum to supervise the publication of the remaining volumes of the Natural History of the State, and provided for annual appropriations for this purpose for five successive years.

The publication of the Natural History was begun in connection with the Geological Survey of the State, edition 3,000 quarto 1842-84. It consists of six divisions as follows:

[The figures in brackets indicate the order of publication.]

PART (OR DIVISION) I. ZOOLOGY, BY JAMES E. DE KAY.

- [1] Vol. 1. Historical Introduction to the Series by William Seward, Governor, pp. 188. Zoölogy of New York, or the New York Fauna, comprising detailed descriptions of a

- the animals hitherto observed within the State of New York, with brief notices of those occasionally found near its borders, and accompanied by appropriate illustrations. Part I. Mammalia. Text, pp. xiii, 146 ; 33 plates. 1842. [300 copies with hand-colored plates]
-] Vol. II. Zoölogy. Part II. Birds. Text, pp. xii, 380 ; 141 plates. 1884 [With colored plates.]
-] Vol. III. Zoölogy. Parts III and IV bound together. Part III. Reptiles and Amphibia. Text, pp. vii, 98. Part IV. Fishes. Text, pp. xv, 415. 1842.
-] Vol. IV. Zoölogy. Plates to accompany Vol. III Reptiles and Amphibia. 23 plates. Fishes, 79 plates. 1842. [300 copies with hand-colored plates.]
-] Vol. V. Zoölogy. Parts V and VI bound together. Part V. Mollusca ; text, pp. iv, 271 ; 40 plates. 1843. Part VI. Crustacea ; text, pp. 70 ; 13 plates. 1844. [With hand-colored plates.]
- ART (OR DIVISION) II. BOTANY, BY JOHN TORREY, M. D., F. L. S.
- 1] Vol. I. Flora of the State of New York, comprising full descriptions of all the indigenous and naturalized plants hitherto discovered in the State ; with remarks on their economical and medical properties. Text, pp. xii, 484 ; 72 plates (not all numbered, though described by number in the text). 1843. [300 copies with hand-colored plates.]
- 2] Vol. II. Flora of the State of New York. Text, pp. 572 ; 89 plates (not numbered, though described by number in the text). 1843. [300 copies with hand-colored plates.]
- ART (OR DIVISION) III. MINERALOGY, BY LEWIS C. BECK, M. D.
-] One Volume. Mineralogy of New York ; comprising detailed descriptions of the minerals hitherto found in the State of New York, and notices of their uses in the arts and agriculture. Part I, Economic Mineralogy ; Part II, Descriptive Mineralogy. Text, pp. xxiv, 536 ; 8 plates additional to those printed as part of the text. 1842.
- ART (OR DIVISION) IV. GEOLOGY, BY MATHER, EMMONS, VANUXEM AND HALL.
-] Vol. 1. Geology of New York. Part I. First Geological District, William W. Mather. Text, pp. xxxvii, 653 ; 46 plates. 1843.

- [4] Vol. II. Geology of New York. Part II. Second Geological District, Ebenezer Emmons, M. D. Text, pp. x, 437; 17 plates. 1842.
- [2] Vol. III. Geology of New York. Part III. Third Geological District, Lardner Vanuxem. Text, pp. 306; no plates.
- [8] Vol. IV. Geology of New York. Part IV. Fourth Geological District, James Hall. Text, pp. xxii, 683; with map and 19 plates. 1843.

PART (OR DIVISION) V. AGRICULTURE, BY EBENEZER EMMONS, M. D.

- [13] Vol. I. Agriculture of New York; comprising an account of the classification, composition and distribution of the soils and rocks, and the natural waters of the different geological formations; together with a condensed view of the meteorology and agricultural productions of the State. Text, pp. xi, 371; 21 plates. 1846. [With hand-colored plates.]
- [15] Vol. II. Analyses of Soils, Plants, Cereals, etc. Text, pp. viii, 343, 46; 42 plates. 1849. [With hand-colored plates.]
- [16] Vol. III. Fruits, etc. Text, pp. viii, 340. 1851.
- [17] Vol. IV (III on title page). Fruits, etc. Plates to accompany Vol. III. pp. vii; 95 plates, including 14 intercalated plates. 1851. [With hand-colored plates.]
- [19] Vol. V. Insects injurious to Agriculture. Text, pp. viii, 272; 50 plates, including 3 prefixed, and marked A B C. 1854. [With hand-colored plates.]

PART (OR DIVISION) VI. PALÆONTOLOGY, BY JAMES HALL.

- [14] Vol. I. Text and Plates. Organic Remains of the Lower Division of the New York System. Text, pp. xxiii, 338; 99 plates, including 11 intercalated plates. 1847.
- [18] Vol. II. Text and Plates. Organic Remains of the Lower Middle Division of the New York System. Text, pp. vii, 362; 104 plates, including 19 intercalated plates. 1852.
- [20] Vol. III. Part I. Text. Organic Remains of the Lower Helderberg Group and the Oriskany Sandstone. pp. xii, 53; 1859. Part II. Plates (separate binding). 141 plates, including 21 intercalated plates. 1861. (Both parts delivered to the Secretary of State as one volume in 1862.) Sold now as two volumes.
- [21] Vol. IV. Text and plates. Fossil Brachiopoda of the Upper Helderberg, Hamilton, Portage and Chemung Groups. Text,

pp. xi, 372; 69 plates, including 6 intercalated plates. 1867. (Delivered to the Secretary of State in 1870.) **NOTE.**—On the title page this is designated Volume IV, Part I; the material designed to form Part II will be included in the volumes in preparation.

- | Vol. V. Part I. Lamellibranchiata I. Text and Plates. Monomyaria of the Upper Helderberg, Hamilton and Chemung Groups. pp. xviii, 268; plates 1–33 and 81–92. 1884.
- | Vol. V. Part II. Gasteropoda, Pteropoda and Cephalopoda of the Upper Helderberg, Hamilton, Portage and Chemung Groups. Text, pp. xv, 492; 120 plates (separate binding), including 7 intercalated plates. 1879.

VOLUMES IN PREPARATION.

- | To be issued in 1885, on Lamellibranchiata.
- | To be issued in 1886, on Bryozoa.
- | To be issued in 1887, on Crustacea, etc.
- | To be issued in 1888, on Brachiopoda.

NOTE.—Copies of [20], [21], [22] and [23] are the only ones now stock. The price for copies, as fixed under chapter 163, Laws of 7, is \$2.50 a volume,—volume [20], consisting of two large parts separate bindings, being sold as two volumes.

A new volume of the Natural History of the State of New York recently been issued, constituting a continuation of the work on Paleontology by Professor James Hall, State Geologist. This volume is the first issued under authority of a law passed in 1883, providing for the completion of the publication of the work on Paleontology. This law places the supervision of the work under the Regents of the University, as Trustees of the State Museum. It provides for an annual appropriation for five years for the expense of publication, and calls for the issue of one volume each year.

The same law places in the custody of the Trustees of the Museum the remaining copies of the volumes of the Natural History, as well as the volumes to be afterward published, and authorizes them to be distributed, sold and exchanged in accordance with the provisions of law already in force, for the benefit of the Museum Library. Under chapter 163, L. 1877, the volumes “when sold shall be disposed of at a price not less than two dollars and fifty cents each, provided always that all colleges, academies, scientific institutions and library associations [in the State] which own the volumes

already published, or the greater part of them, shall have the right to complete their sets on the terms heretofore established for that purpose," viz : one dollar a volume.

The Trustees reserve the right, under this law, to raise the price as the volumes become more rare and valuable. There is no authority to give away the volumes except to certain libraries, societies and personages specially designated by statute, in the United States and foreign countries. They may, however, be exchanged for works of equivalent value for the use of the Museum Library, the price for exchange being fixed at three dollars a volume.

Copies of [20], [21], [22] and [23] are the only ones now remaining in the possession of the Trustees; volume [20] consisting of two large parts in separate bindings, is sold as two volumes. Copies of previous volumes will be received in exchange for the above, on terms to be fixed in each case. The last volume, when sent by mail within the United States, requires fifty cents for postage.

ORGANIZATION IN 1884.

The standing committee of the Trustees: Regent Leavenworth, Chairman; the Vice-Chancellor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Regents Bostwick, Watson and McKelway. Secretary of the Trustees: David Murray.

The Scientific Staff of the Museum: Director, James Hall; Assistants, James W. Hall, Charles E. Beecher and John Gebhard. State Geologist, James Hall. State Entomologist, Joseph A. Lintner. State Botanist, Charles H. Peck.

Public documents relating to the Geological Survey of the State New York — the publications connected therewith and to the State Museum.

Report on the Memorial of the American Institute asking for Geological Survey of the State.— *Assem. Doc.* 374, 1835.

Report of the Secretary of State in relation to the Geological Survey.— *Assem. Doc.* 9, 1836.

Message of the Governor relative to the Memorial of Amos Eaton [compensation for Geological researches].— *Assem. Doc.* 327, 1836.

Report of the Select Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Geological Survey of the State.— *Assem. Doc.* 77, 1836.

Communication from the Governor relative to Geological Survey of the State.— *Assem. Doc.* 161, 1837.

Report on a communication from the Governor in relation to the Geological Survey of the State, and the reports of the persons engaged in the execution thereof.— *Assem. Doc.* 258, 1837.

Communication from the Governor relative to the Geological Survey of the State.— *Assem. Doc.* 100, 1838.

Message from the Governor transmitting two several reports in relation to the Geological Survey of the State. [Letter from Dr. John Wrey, with a catalogue of the plants of the State; and communication from James E. De Kay.] — *Assem. Doc.* 406, 1839.

Communication from the Governor relative to the Geological Survey of the State.— *Assem. Doc.* 1839 (pp. 351).

Communication from the Governor transmitting several reports relative to the Geological Survey of the State.— *Assem. Doc.* 50, 1840.

Report on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Geological Survey of the State, on petition for a copy of the Geologists' Reports for each school district.— *Assem. Doc.* 290, 1840.

Report on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Geological Survey, and on the petition of F. C. Warner relating to certain cement.— *Assem. Doc.* 297, 1840.

Report on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Geological Survey.— *Assem. Doc.* 338, 1840.

Resolutions providing for the distribution of certain copies of the Geological reports.— *Laws of* 1841, p. 372.

Communication from the Governor transmitting the several reports relative to the Geological Survey of the State.— *Assem. Doc.* 150, 1841 (pp. 184)

Communication from the Governor in relation to the progress of Geological Survey.— *Senate Doc.* 68, 1842.

Reports on the petition of Agnes Mitchell [employed by Dr. Wrey to make botanical drawings].— *Assem. Doc.* 22, 1842; *Senate Doc.* 26, 1843.

Communication from Mr. James Hall, one of the State Geologists, March 6, 1843.— *Senate Doc.* 59, 1843.

Report of the Select Committee on the bill entitled "An act in relation to the Natural History of the State of New York."— *Assem. Doc.* 82, 1843.

Communication from the Secretary of State, relative to the act entitled "An act relative to the Geological Survey of the State," passed April 9, 1842.— *Senate Doc.* 67, 1843.

Supplemental communication from the Secretary of State, in rela-

tion to the law concerning the Geological Survey.—*Senate Doc.* 72, 1843.

Communication from Messrs. Emmons and Hall, State Geologists, March 7, 1843.—*Senate Doc.* 60, 1843.

Report of the Secretary of State in relation to the books of Natural History.—*Senate Doc.* 43, 1845.

Report of the Select Committee in relation to the Natural History of the State (volumes in hand, etc.)—*Senate Doc.* 143, 1845.

Minority report of Select Committee in relation to the Natural History of the State. (Recommending a termination of the work.)—*Senate Doc.* 124, 1845.

Report of the Judiciary Committee on the communication from the Secretary of State in relation to the Natural History of the State (with opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of *Alanson Bennett vs. The Governor and Secretary of State*).—*Senate Doc.* 125, 1845.

Report of the Comptroller in answer to a resolution of the Assembly February 12, 1845, relative to the expenses of the Geological Survey of this State.—*Assem. Doc.* 153, 1845.

Report of the Regents of the University on the condition of the Cabinet of Natural History.—*Senate Doc.* 91, 1846.

[Numbered Annual Reports of the Regents upon the Cabinet:]

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| 1. <i>Senate Doc.</i> 72, 1848. | 19. <i>Senate Doc.</i> 89, 1866. |
| 2. " " 20, 1849. | 20. <i>Assem. Doc.</i> 239, 1867. |
| 3. " " 75, 1850. | 21. <i>Senate Doc.</i> 92, 1868. |
| 4. " " 30, 1851. | 22. " " 87, 1869. |
| 5. <i>Assem. Doc.</i> 122, 1852. | 23. <i>Assem. Doc.</i> 133, 1870. |
| 6. <i>Senate Doc.</i> 16, 1853. | 24. <i>Senate Doc.</i> 68, 1871. |
| 7. " " 50, 1854. | 25. " " 83, 1872. |
| 8. " " 40, 1855. | 26. " " 109, 1873. |
| 9. " " 112, 1856. | 27. " " 102, 1874. |
| 10. " " 109, 1857. | 28. " " 71, 1875. |
| 11. <i>Assem. Doc.</i> 169, 1858. | 29. " " 77, 1876. |
| 12. " " 187, 1859. | 29. " " 64, 1877. |
| 13. <i>Senate Doc.</i> 89, 1860. | 30. " " 63, 1877. |
| 14. <i>Assem. Doc.</i> 136, 1861. | 31. " " 42, 1878. |
| 15. <i>Senate Doc.</i> 116, 1862. | 32. <i>Assem. Doc.</i> 89, 1879. |
| 16. " " 115, 1863. | 33. " " 120, 1880. |
| 17. <i>Assem. Doc.</i> 189, 1864. | 34. " " 127, 1881. |
| 18. <i>Senate Doc.</i> 90, 1865. | |

Communication from the Governor and Secretary of State relative to the disposal of the volumes of the Natural History of the State.—*Assem. Doc.* 41, 1846.

Report of the Committee on Literature on the Letter of Professor Agassiz on the Natural History of the State.—*Senate Doc.* 151, 1847.

Report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the Geological Survey.—*Assem. Doc.* 186, 1850.

Report of the Select Committee appointed to investigate the matters connected with the publication of the State Work on Natural History (pp. 179).—*Assem. Doc.* 9, 1850.

Reports of the Commissioners [Secretary of State and Secretary of Regents] appointed to take charge of the completion of the Publication of the Natural History of New York.

1851, *Assem. Doc.* 124.

1856, *Assem. Doc.* 150.

1852, " " 23.

1857, " " 120.

1853, " " 74.

1858, " " 120.

1854, " " 71.

1859, " " 127.

1855, " " 53.

Report of James Hall on the Geological Survey, February 1, 1851.—*Senate Doc.* 32, 1851.

Report of the Select Committee on the completion of the Natural History of the State.—*Assem. Doc.* 211, 1856.

Report of the Regents of the University in answer to a resolution of the Senate and Assembly of April 24, 1865, in relation to the State Cabinet of Natural History.—*Senate Doc.* 29, 1866.

Communication from the Regents in answer to a resolution of the Senate in relation to the State Cabinet of Natural History, on the subject of Prof. Hall's collection.—*Senate Doc.* 77, 1869.

Communication from the Comptroller in response to a resolution relative to moneys paid out of the Treasury on account of the Natural History of the State.—*Assem. Doc.* 91, 1873.

Estimate of the cost of making the drawings and lithographing the same, requisite for the completion of the Palæontology of the State, and the statements in relation thereto by James Hall.—*Senate Doc.* 101, 1874.

Communication from the Comptroller relative to the Geological Survey and Natural History of the State.—*Senate Doc.* 42, 1877.

Answer from the Comptroller in reply to a communication from the Assembly. (Expenses on account of Natural History since 1835, &c.)—*Assem. Doc.* 59, 1878.

Report of the Committee on Public Education relative to the Geological Survey and Natural History of the State.—*Assem. Doc.* 79, 1879.

Communication from the Regents of the University in relation to the State Museum of Natural History.—*Assem. Doc.* 39, 1881.

Memorial of James Hall, State Geologist, to the Legislature of the State of New York.—*Senate Doc.* 80, 1882.

Report of the Committee on Public Printing relative to continuing the publication of the work on the Palæontology of the State.—*Senate Doc.* 88, 1882.

Resolution of the New York Academy of Sciences. (Approving the labors of Prof. James Hall.)—*Assem. Doc.* 12, 1882.

Communication from the Trustees of the State Museum of Natural History, in response to a concurrent resolution passed January 19, 1883. (Measures needed for maintaining and conducting the Museum.)—*Senate Doc.* 20, 1883.

Report of the Trustees of the State Museum of Natural History.—*Senate Doc.* 53, 1883.

CHAPTER XXX.

VERIFICATION AND MARKING OF STATE BOUNDARY LINES.

The boundary lines between New York and the neighboring States were, for the most part, settled and marked by commissioners appointed on the part of the States concerned, and boundary monuments were erected in the early years of the State government. But from lapse of time some of these monuments had fallen into decay; others had disappeared entirely, and uncertainties had arisen upon questions relating to the true meaning of descriptions in certain natural landmarks, which has led to uncertainties that ought not to continue. The Regents of the University in the discharge of duties assigned to them by the Legislature, in the determination of the exact longitude of certain points in the State, as elsewhere noticed, submitted on the 10th of April, 1866, a report on the longitude of the Western Boundary of the State adjacent to that of Pennsylvania,¹ in which it was mentioned that an historical sketch of that line was in course of preparation, and was intended to be furnished

¹ *Assembly Doc.* 191, 1866.

an appendix to the report. No authentic record of this line had been found in the office of the Secretary of State, or elsewhere.

In view of these facts, and to clear up any uncertainties that might exist concerning this and other boundary lines, the Regents suggested the propriety of authorizing them to report to the Legislature on a future day such information concerning the several boundaries of the State as they might be able to procure from the State archives and otherwise, with the view of stimulating and guiding investigation, and of placing in a condensed and permanent form, as far as may be, these interesting records of our early history.

In accordance with this suggestion, the Legislature passed a concurrent resolution April 11-16, 1866, authorizing the Regents to make such arrangements as might be found desirable, with the authority of Pennsylvania, for renewing and replacing the monument near Lake Erie on the Western boundary line.

On the 18th of April, 1867, the Regents made a brief report,¹ in which they stated that while engaged in this investigation, they had been led to examine to some extent the history of the Southern boundary so far as it coincided with the forty-second parallel of latitude, and had found the records and memorials of the survey scattered and imperfect, and that in the preparation of the Revised Statutes, at least three historical errors had been committed in the description of a single monument at the south-western corner of the State.² A correspondence had been opened with the Governor of Pennsylvania with the prospect that commissioners would be appointed to act on the part of that State. This was done, and on the 15th of September, 1869, a monument was placed near the margin of Lake Erie (Lat. $42^{\circ} 15' 57.9''$; Lon. $79^{\circ} 45' 54.4''$), properly inscribed, William Evans for J. M. Campbell, Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania, being present to represent that State, and John V. L. Pruyn (Chancellor); George R. Perkins (Regent); B. Woolworth (Sec. of Regents), and George W. Patterson representing the State of New York.³

In further pursuance of these duties, the Regents, on the 3d of September, 1869, appointed a select committee, consisting of the Chancellor, Mr. Perkins and Mr. Johnson, and on the 30th of September, 1869, transmitted to the several boards of supervisors along

Senate Doc. 18, 1867.

It was found upon inquiry that this angle was at or near the center of a high-land, and that there was no visible mark to denote the place.

Annual Report of Regents, 1871, p. x.

the southern tier of counties, a circular requesting information concerning the condition of the monuments along the State line. Particular acknowledgments were made to the supervisors of Chautauqua county for their cordial co-operation, and for a complete survey of the line on two sides of that county, an extent of over fifty-four miles. With this exception no local co-operation was secured.

A report prepared chiefly by Mr. Daniel G. Pratt, Assistant Secretary of the Regents, was transmitted to the Senate May 28, 1873,¹ containing a part of the historical information then collected, and this has since been further continued in a supplementary volume of much larger size.²

On the 18th of January, 1875, Governor Tilden transmitted to the Senate a communication from Governor Joel Parker, of New Jersey, with a copy of a report of survey made by George H. Cook, State Geologist of New Jersey, made in July and August, 1874, with a map. It appeared that one-third of the original monuments were gone, and that the boundary could not be traced from what remained. Questions of jurisdiction and of title might arise, and it was deemed highly important that the line should be definitely ascertained and marked. He stated his intention of directing the attention of the Legislature of his State to the subject, and recommended that the authorities of New York be invited to appoint commissioners to join those that might be appointed by New Jersey, in determining the true location of the boundary line, and marking it by monuments.

This led to further action on the part of New York, and by an act passed May 26, 1875,³ entitled "An act in regard to the Boundary Monuments of the State," the Regents were authorized to resume the work of examination of the boundary monuments in connection with the authorities of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, replacing such as were dilapidated or missing, and the sum of \$3,000 was appropriated for the expense.

On the first of June of that year, the matter was referred by the Regents to a committee consisting of the Chancellor, Mr. Pierson, and Mr. Perkins, and official correspondence ensued between them.

¹ *Senate Doc* 108, 1873, pp. 350.

² Report of the Regents of the University on the boundaries of the State of New York. Prepared by Daniel J. Pratt, Ph. D. Vol. II, being a continuation of *Senate Doc.* No. 108 of 1873, and *Senate Doc.* No. 61 of 1877, 8vo pp. 86.

³ Chap. 424, Laws of 1875.

Governors of the several States concerned, as fully reported to the Assembly in 1877.¹

Governor J. D. Bedle, of New Jersey, found himself unable at first to act, from want of authority of law, but on the 13th of April, 1876, an act was passed by the Legislature of New Jersey, authorizing the Governor to appoint three Commissioners, with power to negotiate and agree upon the line as defined in an act passed September 26, 1772, but their action was not to take effect unless confirmed by the Legislatures of both States.

It was found that some difference had arisen in the definition of the powers of the Commissioners, as given in the two acts. In New York, it was limited to the replacing of dilapidated monuments on the old line. In New Jersey it was to negotiate and agree upon a new line, without regard to what had been done a century before.

On the 7th of October, 1876, the two surviving members of the New York committee,² in a letter to Governor Bedle, called his attention to this difference, and offered to go on with the work as their State had authorized, but no reply was made to this proposition, and nothing more was done with respect to that line, under that act.

On the 19th of May, 1877, the New York committee, with S. B. Woolworth, Secretary of the Board, met the Commissioners of Pennsylvania³ in New York city, and after some time spent in consultation, a series of resolutions was agreed upon by the joint commission, recommending that a reconnoissance of the line be first made by skilled surveyors, to ascertain what monuments were missing, and the condition of those that remained. Also, that an astronomical determination be made at four points on the line, to ascertain the true location on the surface of the earth of the forty-second parallel of latitude, and that a written report be made to them of these proceedings. Each State was to appoint a surveyor, to cooperate in the work, and the Superintendent of the Coast Survey was to be invited to cause the points in latitude to be ascertained, at the joint expense of the two States. Each State was to pay the surveyor it appointed, and the expenses jointly incurred were to be equally divided.

Under this arrangement, H. Wadsworth Clarke, a civil engineer

Assem. Doc. 62, 1877, pp. 12.

Mr. Perkins had died in August, 1876. His place was afterward filled by the appointment of Mr. Depew.

James Worrall, Robert N. Torrey and C. M. Gere, appointed under an act approved May 8, 1876.

of Syracuse, was appointed on the part of New York, and C. M. Gere, of Montrose, on the part of Pennsylvania.

The joint commission again met on the 19th of June, at Hale's Eddy, on the Delaware, near the eastern end of the line, and search was made for a monument at the initial point, but it could not be found. It was located by tracing eastward from milestones that were still in existence, and the survey progressed, but under great difficulties, some of the monuments remaining entire, while others were gone, and others evidently removed from their original place.

When the work of the season had been about half finished, impaired health required Mr. Gere to withdraw, and the Committee received proposals from the Commissioners of Pennsylvania, that Mr. Clarke should take entire direction. The examination was continued through 119 miles, leaving 106 miles on the south, and 19 on the west lines to be completed another season.¹

Field work was resumed June 13, 1878, and continued with the exception of about fifteen miles, to Lake Erie, which was reached October 28.²

In the summer of 1879, operations were delayed by lack of appropriations until June 26, when a meeting of the joint commissioners was held at Clifton Springs, N. Y., Colonels Worrall and Gere being present from Pennsylvania, and Regents Leavenworth and Pierson from New York, the latter assisted by Mr. Pratt, Assistant Secretary of the Regents, and by Surveyor Clarke.

The part omitted the year previous was examined during the season, and additional determinations of latitude were made by officers of the coast survey. A general report was made of the condition of the boundary.³ It had been found that the original line was not straight, and rarely three monuments were in line. The original mile-stones were temporary affairs, and it was probable that it was intended that more permanent ones should be placed.

One of the dangers to which these monuments were exposed, and from which they had suffered most, was that of forest fires. If

¹ Report of the Regents of the University on the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Boundary Monuments. *Assem. Doc.* 49, 1878. pp. 51, with outline maps.

² The part omitted was a rough and uncultivated district on the line of Cattaraugus county, which would require much time, and was deemed of less present importance than other portions.

The results of the work in 1878 were reported to the Legislature March 14, 1879. *Assem. Doc.* 91, 1879, pp. 37.

³ *Assembly Doc.* 100, 1880, pp. 41.

marble, they would crack and crumble, and if of iron cast hollow, they would warp and break. Several of the old monuments had been taken away for building stones. In view of these objections the engineer in charge recommended granite.

By an act passed May 20, 1880,¹ entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of the boundary lines between the State of New York and the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, respectively," the original line as surveyed at the time was declared the true one, however irregular it might be, and the Regents were directed to appoint three of their number as commissioners, to meet with such as might be appointed by these States, to agree upon this old line, and where necessary to erect new monuments. Under this act the Regents on the 13th of July, 1880, appointed Vice-Chancellor Pierson, and Regents Leavenworth and Depew, to carry this provision of law into effect.

In order to restore co-operation with the other States, the Commission above-named requested Governor Cornell to address their Governors, setting forth the action of the State of New York, and asking their aid in procuring joint action. In accordance with this suggestion, the State of New Jersey, on the 25th of March, 1881, passed an amendatory act of the act of 1876, expressly defining the duties of their commissioners to be the restoration of the original monuments on the old line. The Governor of Pennsylvania promptly replied that the attention of his State Legislature would be called to the matter, and action urged.² Delays in transportation and from other causes prevented the delivery of the monuments till near the end of the season, and about fifty only were set. A detailed report of operations was made in January, 1882.³

By concurrent resolutions passed June 28 — July 1, 1881, the

¹ Chap. 340, Laws of 1880.

² In the execution of this plan, two kinds of granite monuments were adopted; the larger, termed "road monuments," being four and a half feet long, the top dressed rectangular, six by twelve inches, the letters "N. Y." and "Pa." being cut on the opposite broad faces, which were to be dressed down twelve inches from the top. The smaller monuments to replace the mile-stones were to be dressed six inches square, and both kinds were to have grooves cut on the top, crossing in the center. The holes were dug four feet deep, and at the bottom of each monument an unglazed earthenware disc, six inches in diameter, with a hole in the center, and numbered, was placed, and bedded in surface soil. Only the dressed portion of the stones appeared above the surface, and in some cases they were bedded in hydraulic cement.

³ *Senate Doc.* 20, 1882, pp. 27. In this report each monument, with its markings, is particularly described.

Commission appointed under chapter 340, 1880, was authorized to continue the work of erecting monuments, and of ascertaining the true boundary, as would best serve the interest and convenience of the State.¹

Under the provisions of the act of 1880, above noticed, an agreement was executed on the 25th of March, 1881, between Henry R. Pierson, Elias W. Leavenworth and Chauncey M. Depew, on the part of New York, and Abraham Browning, Thomas M. Carter and George H. Cook on the part of New Jersey, describing and fixing the boundary line between these States. The field books, maps and records relating to the proceedings were filed in duplicate in the offices of Secretary of State in the two States, and an official notice of the proceedings was reported to Congress.

These proceedings were confirmed by law, May 23, 1884,² and a final report of so much as relates to the New Jersey line was made March 24, 1884.³ In this report the proceedings of the Commission, instructions to surveyors, field operations, and final agreement are given in detail, together with a statement of expenditures and historical information of much importance. The appendix contains a Historical Sketch of the boundary between the States of New York and New Jersey, by Mr. Berthold Fernow of the State Library.

CHAPTER XXXI.

SCIENTIFIC OBSERVATIONS.

I. *Meteorological Observations at Academies.*

At a meeting of the Board of Regents held March 1, 1825, Vice-Chancellor Simeon De Witt offered a resolution :

“That each of the Academies incorporated by this Board be furnished with a thermometer and pluviometer, or rain-gauge, the expense of which shall be paid out of the funds of the Regents, and that the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Lansing and Mr. Greig be a committee to provide these instruments, and to prescribe the rules for making observations by them, and the manner in which the accounts of them shall be kept, reports of which shall be annually made to this Board.”

¹ Laws of 1881, p. 965.

² Chap. 351, Laws of 1884.

³ Senate Doc. 46, 1884, pp. 137, with maps.

On the 12th of April of the same year the following resolution was adopted :

“ Resolved, That in addition to the existing requisites to entitle the Academies to their dividends of the public fund, it will be considered necessary that they keep an exact register of observations made with the thermometers and rain-gauges with which they shall be furnished, according to the instructions that may be given them by the committee appointed for that purpose, and that with their annual reports they shall give correct registers of such observations, and that the Secretary furnish each of the Academies with a copy of this resolution.”

Reports commencing with January, 1826, were continued under this system, until the end of 1849, and in a few cases to 1850. They included readings of the thermometer every morning when the degree was lowest, every afternoon when it was highest, and every evening an hour after sunset. The lowest degree was supposed to occur generally between the beginning of daylight and sunrise, and the highest between two and four o'clock in the afternoon. The thermometers were generally those made by Kendall of New Lebanon, and of the Fahrenheit scale. The rain-gauge was measured not long after the rain was over, and two forms of this instrument were furnished, a conical one, invented by Simeon De Witt, and one with a cylindrical tube below a funnel-shaped receiver, and containing a float, which raised a graduated rod. A tin vessel having the same area as the rain-gauge was used for receiving the snow-fall, and the contents were melted and measured.

Besides these two classes of instruments, observers were directed to record the direction of the wind, the aspect of the sky as to whether clear or cloudy, and every meteorological phenomenon that came under notice, such as unusual appearances of the sky, halos, parhelia, auroras, meteors, storms and the like, as also the first appearance of flowers and leaves, the beginning of haying and harvesting, first autumnal frosts and snows, appearance and departure of birds of passage, first notice of fire-flies, reptiles, etc.; in short, whatever might be thought to indicate the progress of the seasons, or to afford a fact worthy of scientific record.

Although in some cases these records were no doubt made in a formal way, and without particular interest in the observer, there were many instances in which they awakened attention in zealous students of the physical sciences, and secured a record of great value

for future reference and comparison. It is but due to the efforts of Dr. T. Romeyn Beck, long Principal of the Albany Academy, Secretary of the Board of Regents, that we should record the arduous and painstaking labors that he performed in supervising this series of observations, and in preparing the returns for publication in the annual reports of the Regents. In the earlier years, he was assisted by Joseph Henry, then a teacher in the Albany Academy, and afterward a Professor in Princeton College, and first Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.¹

The number of years reported by the several academies is given by the following table, not including certain special observations taken with especial care, with the barometer and other instruments, by Prof. Chester Dewey, at Rochester, Prof. James H. C. Ogdensburg, and some others, for short periods.

Academies that reported Meteorological Observations under the System established in 1825.

NAME.	YEARS REPORTED.					Years in which records were made.
	Entire.	Temperature.	Winds.	Aspect of sky.	Rain-gauge.	
Albany Academy.....	24	24	24	24	24	1826 to 1849.
Amenia Seminary.....	....	1	1	1	....	1849.
Auburn Academy.....	22	22	22	22	22	1827, 8, 9, 30, 32 to 33.
Bridgewater Academy...	4	4	4	4	4	1833, 4, 5, 7.
Buffalo L. & S. Academy.	1	2	2	2	1	1831, 2.
Cambridge-Wash. Acad..	13	14	14	14	13	1827 to 39, 41.
Canajoharie Academy....	....	8	2	2	...	1830, 3, 5.
Canandaigua Academy...	10	10	10	10	10	1828 to 1838.
Cayuga Academy.....	7	13	13	13	7	1830, 1, 2, 4, 8, 40.
Cherry Valley Academy..	14	15	15	15	14	1827 to 36, 41 to 5.
Clinton Academy.. ..	16	17	17	17	16	1827 to 1843.
Cortland Academy.....	....	18	18	18	....	1832 to 50, ex. 1834.
Delaware Academy.....	2	2	2	2	2	1828, 37.
Dutchess County Acad..	14	16	16	16	14	1829 to 36, 41 to 7,
Erasmus Hall.....	24	24	24	24	24	1826 to 1849.
Fairfield Academy.....	18	19	19	19	18	1827, 8, 31, 2, 3, 5 to 7.
Farmers' Hall.....	8	11	11	11	8	1835, 8 to 42, 44, 5,
Franklin Academy (M.)..	3	3	3	3	3	1839, 40, 2.
Franklin Academy (P.)..	9	10	10	10	9	1829, 30, 9, 40 to 41.
Fredonia Academy.....	16	18	18	18	16	1830 to 48, ex. 1831.
Gaines Academy.....	4	4	4	4	4	1839 to 1842.
Gouverneur Wes. Sem .	9	12	12	12	9	1831 to 45, ex. 36, 37.
Granville Academy.....	14	14	14	14	14	1835, 6, 38 to 49.
Greenville Academy.....	1	1	1	1	1	1826.
Hamilton Academy.....	17	18	17	17	18	1827 to 49, ex. 37,

¹ In March, 1842, Dr. Charles A. Lee, of New York, addressed a letter to the Regents strongly urging the addition of Hygrometrical observations, but this was not done until the introduction of the revised and improved system in 1849.

TABLE — (Continued).

NAME.	YEARS REPORTED.					Years in which records were kept.
	Entire.	Temperature.	Winds.	Aspect of sky.	Rain-gauge.	
Hartwick Seminary.....	14	16	16	16	14	1826 to 32, 5, 7, 9, 45 to 50.
Hudson Academy.....	17	17	17	17	17	1827 to 49, ex. 30, 38 to 41
Ithaca Academy.....	13	17	16	16	13	1827 to 48, ex. 29, 31, 2, 4, 41.
Johnstown Academy....	14	14	14	14	14	1828 to 44, ex. 30, 3, 9, 40.
Kinderhook Academy....	17	17	17	17	17	1830 to 1846.
Kingston Academy.....	19	19	20	20	19	1829 to 49, ex. 44.
Lansingburgh Academy..	20	20	20	20	20	1826 to 46, ex. 38.
Lewistown H. S. Acad...	12	17	18	18	13	1831 to 48, ex. 38.
Lowville Academy.....	18	19	19	19	18	1827 to 39, ex. 34, 6, 8.
Mexico Academy.....	11	11	11	11	11	1837, 8, 40 to 6, 8, 9.
Middlebury Academy....	17	19	18	18	17	1826 to 48, ex. 36, 7, 8, 47.
Millville Academy.....	6	8	8	8	6	1840 to 1847.
Monroe Academy.....	2	8	8	8	2	1835, 6, 9.
Montgomery Academy...	13	13	13	13	13	1828 to 42, ex. 39, 41.
Mount Pleasant Acad....	12	12	12	12	12	1831 to 44, ex. 33, 6, 40.
Newburgh Academy.....	17	18	18	18	17	1828 to 49, ex. 30, 1, 7, 41.
N. Y. Inst. Deaf & Dumb.	8	6	5	5	3	1844, 6, 7, 9, 50.
North Salem Academy...	18	19	19	19	18	1829 to 50, ex. 36, 7, 9.
Ogdensburgh Academy.	1	1	1	1	1	1838.
Oneida Conf. Sem.....	18	19	18	18	18	1830 to 49, ex. 36.
Oneida Inst. S. & I.....	7	7	7	7	7	1834 to 1840.
Onondaga Academy.....	16	16	16	16	16	1826 to 44, ex. 30, 1, 4.
Oxford Academy.....	16	16	17	17	17	1829 to 1844.
Oyster Bay Academy....	1	2	2	2	1	1834, 1837.
Palmyra High School....	1	1	1	1	1	1835.
Plattsburgh Academy....	3	5	5	5	3	1841, 2, 7, 8, 9.
Pompey Academy.....	15	17	17	17	15	1826 to 43, ex. 34.
Redhook Academy.....	10	12	12	12	10	1830 to 42, ex. 38.
Rochester Coll. Inst.....	18	19	19	19	18	1830, 33 to 50.
St. Lawrence Academy..	20	21	21	21	20	1828 to 1848.
Schenectady Academy...	2	3	3	3	2	1829, 36, 7.
Springville Academy ...	....	7	7	8	2	1834, 5, 9, 42, 3, 7, 9, 50.
Syracuse Academy.....	1	1	1	1	1	1843.
Union Hall.....	25	25	25	25	25	1826 to 1850.
Union Literary Society..	9	9	9	9	9	1830 to 36, ex. 32; 1842, 3, 4.
Utica Academy.....	19	22	22	22	19	1826 to 48, ex. 47.
Washington Acad. (S.)..	7	10	10	11	7	1828 to 30, 38 to 47, ex. 39.
Total (62).....	682	773	770	772	687	

Toward the latter part of the period embraced in these years some general summaries were included, showing for particular items the results of a series of years.

In 1850, the editor of this volume, having collected the series of annual reports of the Regents containing from year to year the summary of returns, began for his own information, some generalizations from these tables; but the work soon expanded into an idea of preparing a complete digest of the whole. The thought was suggested to Dr. T. R. Beck, then Secretary of the Regents, which led to the following proceedings:

On the 4th of April, 1851, the Secretary communicated two letters from Dr. Franklin B. Hough, then of Somerville, St. Lawrence county, in which he proposed to prepare a general summary and tabular statement of results of the meteorological observations made by Academies from 1826 to 1849, inclusive.

“The Regents agreed unanimously that the plan proposed by Dr. Hough, if executed with proper scientific care and fidelity, could not fail of proving useful and of promoting further advances in the science of meteorology, while at the same time it would prove a lasting monument of what the State of New York had already done in that matter; but the Secretary was directed to inform Dr. Hough that they had no means and anticipated none, that could be applied in aid of the above work; that they were extremely doubtful whether even their recommendation would induce the Legislature to order the publication of the above work, and at all events, no promises could be held out on this point. The Regents, however, expressed their willingness to defray any ordinary expenses that might be incurred in the preparation of the proposed tabular statements.¹

In transmitting this resolution, the Secretary defined the term “ordinary expenses” to include the cost of stationery only. With this “encouragement,” and without expectation or promise of any further compensation, the task was undertaken, finished and delivered; the bill of items presented and allowed, being about \$12.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science, at its session held in Albany, 1851, at the writers' request, referred the subject to a special standing committee for consultation, consisting of Dr. T. Romeyn Beck, Prof. Arnold Guyot, and Prof. Elias Loomis.² The writer further acknowledges very material aid in the way of advice, from the Rev. Chester Dewey, of Rochester, and from Capt. J. H. Lefroy, then director of the magnetic and meteorological observatory at Toronto, with both of whom he had much correspondence.

A small appropriation was made in 1852, upon the representation of Dr. Beck, toward the payment of the two years of labor which this enterprise had required; the Legislature provided for its publication in 1854, and it was issued early in 1855, in a quarto volume of 500 pages, with several plates of graphic illustrations and a map.

During the quarter of a century that these records had been kept, upon a plan devised in 1825, great advancement had been made in

¹ Minutes of the Regents, V, p. 482.

² Proceedings of A. A. A. S. 1851, pp 168-397. Regents' report of 1852, pp 23 and 244-248. Report of 1853, p. 14.

the physical sciences, and the system had fallen behind, in meeting the requirements of the day. The Regents in their report of 1847, alluding to this subject, said :

“It would doubtless promote the cause of meteorological science and its practical applications, could the present system be so far modified as to diminish the number of stations and at the same time afford greater variety of instruments to observers in well-selected stations. The Regents continue to entertain the hope, that at some future period this proposal will meet the favorable consideration of the Legislature, so far at least as to enable them to make a partial trial of its effects.”

In 1848, alluding to this subject they again remarked :

“On this subject, the Regents hope, before the conclusion of the session, to present the outlines of a plan better calculated than the one now adopted, to elucidate the great phenomena of meteorology, which are attracting the attention of scientific men in every part of the civilized world.”

To give further weight to their recommendations, the Regents, in their report of 1849, published a translation of the official instructions prepared by Dr. Mahlmann, of Berlin, for making meteorological observations throughout the kingdom of Prussia. They again urged the importance of a revision of the system, and alluded to the measure then being undertaken under the Smithsonian Institution reporting simultaneous meteorological observations throughout the United States, as an indication of the growth of knowledge upon this subject.

In 1849,¹ the Legislature, in compliance with the above repeated requests, granted money for the purchase of improved meteorological instruments, and the Regents employed Prof. Arnold Guyot, then of Cambridge, Mass., to visit the stations to be selected, and instruct observers in their management.

The instruments for each station consisted of a barometer, thermometer, rain and snow-gauges, and a wind-gauge or vane, and in several of them a psychrometer. The barometers, made by James A. Newman, in New York, were carefully compared with a standard instrument by Newman of London. Thermometers by the same maker

¹ Chap. 301, Laws of 1849, appropriated \$1,500 a year for two years, for this object, from the income of the United States Deposit Fund. Other small appropriations were afterward made for the purchase of instruments and a trifling salary to observer.

and likewise compared with standard instruments. Rain-gauges made by M. M. Pike & Son, of New York, and the other instruments required for an outfit were conveyed to the places for observation and put up with the greatest care.

In selecting places for stations, upon a study of the map, and a consideration of the topographical features of the State, it was decided to divide the whole area into five regions having regard in this to the natural features of the country, and similarity of conditions. These regions and the stations selected in them were as follows:

1. *Southern or Maritime Region.* Stations: Rutgers' Female Institute (N. Y. City); Erasmus Hall (Flatbush); Deaf and Dumb Institution (N. Y. City); and North Salem.

2. *Eastern, or Region of the Highlands and Catskill Mountains,* with the valleys of the Hudson and Mohawk. Stations: Newburgh, Hudson and Albany.

3. *Northern, or the Region of the Adirondack Mountains,* isolated by the deep valleys of the Mohawk, Lake Champlain, St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario. Stations: Canajoharie, Cherry Valley and Utica.

4. *Western, or the Region of the Western Plateau,* with the small lakes, and the sources of the rivers. Stations: Pompey Hill, Seneca Falls, Rochester, Ithaca, Geneva College, Buffalo and Lewiston.

5. *The Region of the Great Lakes, Erie and Ontario.* This had not been provided for at the time of Prof. Guyot's report.

Subsequently through the advice and in some cases the assistance of the Smithsonian Institution, observations were undertaken by volunteer observers, at many places at which there were no Academies, but duplicate returns were made, one to the Regents and the other to the Smithsonian Institution, from which the blanks were supplied. For several years a small appropriation was made for Academic observers; but the system having grown to be a national one, it was finally decided to leave the field altogether for the better management of the whole, under one direction.

In the meantime, a miscellaneous Meteorological Appendix, was published for several years in the annual reports of the Regents, the greater part contributed by persons who had acquired the habit of observation under the old system; but no attempt whatever was made to reduce to systematic form, the considerable amount of material which accumulated in the Regents' office.

These were turned over to the writer, without any special appoint-

and wholly without the subsidy which had been promised by the State, when the former volume was undertaken.

The work was digested, tabulated and prepared for publication; and Messrs. Hough and Henshaw, for several successive years, directed the attention of the Legislature to the importance of placing it in form for convenient publication. In 1870, authority was granted for this purpose and a second volume covering the period from 1850 to 1863, with records of rainfall and other phenomena to 1871, inclusive, was published in style similar to that of the former volume in 1872. It forms a neatly printed volume of 406 pages, with a small State map. The number of observations for several years was about thirty; but these diminished in later years, until in 1863 there were but five.

It could not be inferred from this that the general interest in the subject had declined. It had simply passed from State to National control, and has since matured in the Signal Service of the War Department.

The State Agricultural Society, through its Executive Committee, prepared for a summary of the results of the former series, which was written by the writer, and included in its report for 1855.¹

In 1842 a bill was introduced in the Senate, entitled "An act to authorize general use of the Centigrade Thermometer," and on the 12th of February, 1842, it was referred to the Regents, and by them to a committee composed of the Chancellor, Mr. Hawley and Mr. Henshaw, for consideration.

The committee reported adversely to a change, although they admitted the convenience of a centigrade scale.

To complete this notice of the publications upon meteorology resulting from the plans adopted by the Regents, it may be mentioned that the Phænological records made under the improved system introduced in 1850 were reported upon separate blanks, and were not included in either of the volumes above noticed. The returns of observations from the several States and Territories of the United States, and from some foreign countries, including those of about 100 stations in the State of New York, and including the period

Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society, vol. XV, 1855 pp. 1-10.

A separate edition of this article was published in 1857, entitled "Essay on the Use of the Centigrade Thermometer in the State of New York. Prepared at the Request of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, and published in the Fifteenth Volume of their Transactions By Franklin B. Hough." 1857. 8vo. pp. 48, with several diagrams and maps that had been used in the large volume.

from 1851 to 1859 inclusive, were placed in the writer's hands by Professor Henry in 1862, and prepared under a contract with the Smithsonian Institution, as a part of the General Results of Meteorological observations, prepared by Professor James H. Coffin, and published by order of the Senate of the United States, in 1864.¹

While these Meteorological Records were in course of publication in the Annual Reports of the Regents, through a period of nearly forty years, many other subjects of scientific interest were included in the Appendix, which thus in a manner became a general repository of information of popular interest, but chiefly in relation to the physical sciences. The whole of this series has been carefully examined during the current year by the editor of this volume, and separate references made to each article, forming in fact a general index to the whole. This has been done as part of a more general work undertaken at the request of the Chief of the Signal Service of the War Department, and will be included in an extended bibliographical work relating to Meteorology, which that officer has in course of preparation for the press.

II. *Observations upon the Variation of the Magnetic Needle.*

In the report from Geneva College, made in January, 1832, there occurred the following suggestion with reference to observations upon magnetic variations.

“I also beg leave to present for the consideration of the Honorable Board of Regents, the propriety of directing that a course of magnetic experiments be made at each of the chartered colleges in the State for the purpose of determining the daily and annual variation of the declination and inclination of the magnetic needle, and also the magnetic intensity. The importance of this subject cannot be doubted if we consider the uses to which it is applied.

The directive power of the magnet, although by no means constant, either at the same time at different places, or at different times at the same place, yet has been and probably will continue to be employed very extensively in fixing the limits of a large proportion of landed estates in the country; besides the interest of science will be essentially promoted by repeated and accurate observations simultaneously made in different parts of the State. Observations of this kind, in order to be useful, should be systematically and frequently

¹ Observations upon Periodical Phenomena of Plants and Animals, from 1851 to 1859, with tables of the Dates of Opening and Closing of Lakes, Rivers, Harbors, etc. Arranged by Franklin B. Hough, M. D. 4to. pp. 232. Included in Vol. 2, Part 1 of Results of Meteorological Observations, 1854 to 1859. Ex. Doc., 1st Sess. 56th Cong.

made and recorded for the purpose of comparison and investigation. There is no method of accomplishing this object so effectually as by directions from the Board of Regents to whom returns should be regularly made, somewhat similar to those prescribed for the Academies in relation to meteorology."

This communication was referred to the Chancellor, Mr. Dix and Mr. Bleecker, who reported on the 28th of March—

"That it is very desirable that observations should be annually made on the variation of the needle, inasmuch as the boundaries of lands are usually described according to the courses indicated by the needle, and there are no rules by which its variation can be ascertained, for any interval of time, according to which such bounds may be retraced where the land-marks have been obliterated. But as the Regents are not invested with the power of enjoining the making of such observations on the Colleges and Academies placed under their supervision, the committee are of opinion that it ought to be recommended to them to institute courses of such observations and make annual reports thereof to the Regents, and that a committee be appointed to address the trustees of the Colleges and Academies in this State on this subject, stating their opinion of the manner in which, for the sake of accuracy and uniformity, the observations ought to be made."

To facilitate these observations, and secure uniformity of methods, the Regents issued a circular with plain instructions for determining the true meridian by observing the pole star at time of greatest azimuth, and with the aid of a surveyor's compass.

As a part of the work intended to be effected in the determination of the true meridian, and observations upon magnetic variation, it was proposed to establish with the greatest possible accuracy, in connection with every College and Academy, a permanent meridian line for the more easy determination of the variation of the compass by a simple reading of the instrument from time to time. As the surveys of the country were almost without exception recorded from magnetic observations only, such a work would be beneficial in settling controversies about land-marks, but would also serve a valuable purpose in science. This, however, was never done, excepting perhaps in few exceptional cases, of which no permanent record is made.

DETERMINATIONS OF LONGITUDE.

In 1857 and 1858, sums of \$2,000 each were appropriated for the purpose of determining the true meridian of important points in the

State, under the direction of the Regents of the University. The duty was assigned to Professor C. H. F. Peters, of Hamilton College, who reported with respect to certain points in Buffalo, Elmira, Ogdensburg and Syracuse, and of the western boundary of the State in the years 1862, 1864, 1865 and 1866.

CHAPTER XXXII.

HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS; INDIAN HISTORY; COMMEMORATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

In order to present a connected account of the charge intrusted to the Regents of the University in respect to the custody of Historical Records, and the publication of certain portions, it will be necessary to notice the origin of measures for the collection of our Colonial History, and the proceedings had in their publication before they were transferred to their present charge.

In 1839 the New York Historical Society addressed to the Legislature a memorial, recommending measures for procuring copies of records and papers relating to the history of New York while a colony.¹ On the 5th of February of that year, this was communicated by Governor Seward to the Legislature, with his approval, and on the 2d of May an act was passed authorizing him to appoint, with the consent of the Senate, an agent to visit England, Holland and France, for the purpose of procuring, if possible, the originals, if not copies of all such documents and papers in the archives and offices of those governments, as related to or in any way affected the colonial or other history of this State, as he might deem important to illustrate that history.

The sum of \$4,000 was appropriated for expenses, and Mr. John Romeyn Brodhead was appointed as agent. The appropriation was increased \$3,000 in 1842, and \$5,000 in 1843.

Several communications were received from Mr. Brodhead, informing as to the progress of his researches,² and a final report in

¹ *Assembly Doc.* 153, 1839.

² *Doc.* "C," accompanying the Governor's Message, second meeting of Legislature, 1842. *Senate Doc.* 106, 1842.

Also *Doc.* "A," with annual message of 1843. *Senate Doc.* 2; *Assembly Doc.* 3, 1843.

A highly censorious report was made by a select committee of the Senate upon this subject in 1844. *Senate Doc.* 42, 1844.

February, 1845.¹ No original records were returned, but sixteen volumes of copies from originals were obtained in Holland, forty-seven in London, and seventeen in Paris. They were neatly bound and placed in the office of the Secretary of State.

The "Supply Bill" of 1848,² appropriated \$600 to the Secretary of State to pay for extra clerk hire in collecting documents and papers belonging to the State, connected with its history, and translating the same. Under this authority, Dr. Edmund B. O'Callaghan was appointed, and on the 4th of January, 1849, the Secretary transmitted a report.³

By Legislative resolutions subsequently passed, a series of four volumes known as the "Documentary History of New York," with sundry maps and illustrations, was issued in octavo, and in quarto, from 1849 to 1851, in very large editions, and portions of the material collected by Mr. Brodhead were included, the remainder coming from unpublished State records and other sources.

In 1849 an act was passed⁴ providing for the publication of the papers collected by Mr. Brodhead entire, under the direction of the Governor, Secretary of State and Comptroller, who were authorized to employ some suitable person to translate such portions as were in foreign languages, and to contract for the printing. Under this authority the series of ten quarto volumes entitled "Documents relating to the Colonial History of New York," and commonly cited "Colonial History of New York," was published.

Of these, volumes 1 and 2, containing translations of the *Holland Documents*, were published in 1856-8. Volumes 3 to 8, containing the *London Documents*, were published in 1853-7; and volumes 9 and 10, being translations from the *Paris Documents*, were published in 1855-8. The editorial labors were performed by Dr. O'Callaghan, who prepared a general index to the whole series, published in 1861 as a separate volume, known as "Volume II."

During the publication of this work an act was passed April 12, 1856,⁵ transferring the supervision of its completion to the Regents of the University, and providing for its distribution; partly as library exchanges, and the remainder for sale. At the end of six months, the volumes remaining were to be kept in the custody of the Regents, subject to the future action of the Legislature.

¹ *Senate Doc.* 47, 1845, p. 376.

² Chap. 260, Laws of 1848 (§ 6).

³ *Assembly Journal*, 1849, p. 52.

⁴ Chap. 175, p. 236, Laws of 1849, passed March 30th.

⁵ Chap. 168, p. 262, Laws of 1856.

In 1877,¹ an appropriation was made for printing a twelfth volume of the series which was edited by Mr. Berthold Fernow, under the direction of the Secretary of State, and was printed in that year.²

In 1881, a second volume of this series (Vol. XIII) was printed under the direction of the Secretary of State.³

In 1883 a third volume of the new series (Vol. XIV) was printed under the same direction.⁴

By an act passed April 19, 1881,⁵ the following records were transferred from the office of the Secretary of State to the care of the Regents, as Trustees of the State Library :

Dongan's Laws. 1 volume.

Bills which failed to become laws, from 1685 to 1732. 2 volumes.

Colonial Manuscripts, Dutch, English, etc. 103 volumes.

Historical Documents procured by State agent in Europe. 80 volumes.

Various Colonial Orders in Council, Letters, Council Minutes and Treasury Warrants. 50 volumes.

Marriage Bonds. 40 volumes.

Indentures of Palatine Children. 1 volume.

Indian Traders' Bonds. 2 volumes.

Original Dutch Patents. 2 volumes.

Minutes of the Commissioners to settle the boundaries between Massachusetts and Rhode Island in 1741. 1 volume.

¹ Chap. 128, p. 138, Laws of 1877.

² This volume is entitled "Documents relating to the History of the Dutch and Swedish Settlements on the Delaware River." Translated and Compiled from Original Manuscripts in the Office of the Secretary of State, and in the Royal Archives at Stockholm. By B. Fernow, Keeper of the Historical Records." Albany, 1877. 4to. pp. 669.

³ "Documents relating to the History and Settlements of the Towns along the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers (with the exception of Albany), from 1630 to 1684; and also illustrating the Relations of the Settlers with the Indians. Translated, Compiled and Edited from the Original Records in the Office of the Secretary of State, at Albany, and other sources, under the direction of the Hon^{ble} Joseph B. Carr, Secretary of State. By B. Fernow, Keeper of the Historical Records, Hon. Member Penn^a Historical Society." Albany, 1881. 4to. pp. 617.

⁴ "Documents relating to the History of the Early Colonial Settlements, principally on Long Island, with a map of its Western Part, made in 1666. Translated, Compiled and Edited from the Original Records in the Office of the Secretary of State, and the State Library, under the direction of the Hon^{ble} Joseph B. Carr, Secretary of State. By B. Fernow, Keeper of the Historical Records, Cor. and Hon. Member of the Penn^a, New York, Virginia and Buffalo Historical Societies. Albany, 1883. 4to. pp. 799.

⁵ Chap. 120, Laws of 1881.

Minutes of the Commissioners to re-examine the controversy between Connecticut and the Mohegan Indians in 1743. 1 volume.

Evidence in vindication of the territorial rights of New York against the claims of the New England Colonies in 1750. 1 volume.

Papers relating to the Vermont Controversy (1777 to 1795). 2 volumes.

Revolutionary Papers. 45 volumes.

Minutes of the Council of Appointment (1777 to 1821). 14 volumes.

Files relating to the Proceedings of the Council of Appointment (unbound).

Minutes of the Council of Revision (1777 to 1824). 5 volumes.

Assembly Papers (1777 to 1831). 43 volumes.

Miscellaneous Papers relating to the Frontiers, Neversink Navigation Company, Onondaga Salt Works, Canadian Sympathizers, Anti-Rent War, Downen Fonda Claim, Boundaries, Holland Land Company, etc. 4 volumes.

Onondaga Claims. 1 volume.

Onondaga Salt Springs (1810 to 1812.) 4 volumes.

Files of Election Returns, unbound (1800 to 1837).

Such other manuscripts as the Secretary of State might deem as of only historical interest, and desirable to be thus transferred to the care of the Trustees of the State Library.

Also the following records from the Comptroller's office :

Accounts of Certificates Issued by the State Treasurer in the Time of the Revolution, 10 volumes.

Quarter-Masters' Accounts During the Revolutionary War, 3 volumes.

Pay-rolls of Revolutionary Prisoners and State Agent's Certificates, 1 volume.

Pay-rolls of the New York Line in 1781, 1 volume.

Manifest Books, New York Custom House, 1737 to 1774, 33 volumes.

Entry Books, 1728 to 1769, 10 volumes.

Ship-Master's Bonds, 1750 to 1764, 7 volumes.

Sales of Property Belonging to Beverly Robinson and other Tories 1777 to 1779, 1 volume.

Accounts of forfeited Property Taken in Westchester County, 1782, 1 volume.

Such other records as the Comptroller might deem advisable.

Copies of any of the above records certified under the hand of the Secretary of the Board of Regents and under their seal, may be used in evidence in all courts within the State with the same force and effect as the original. The Regents are to appoint a person to

take charge of these records, the same as formerly authorized under the Secretary of State. This act took effect October 1, 1881.

Mr. Fernow, who has charge of these records now in the new State Capitol, is employed under the direction of the Regents in preparing other portions for publication. Considerable additions have been made from time to time by the recovery of manuscripts properly belonging to the State, which had got separated, and in the procuring of others that have a close relation to our history.

The report on the State Library at the beginning of 1884, notices the accession during the year previous of many thousand pages of manuscripts which had belonged chiefly to Governor George Clinton, and many of them to Governor De Witt Clinton. They consisted of a large quantity of correspondence with men of eminence throughout the United States. These additions will double the number of the former series of twenty-three volumes of the Clinton Papers, but are not of equal value.

A proposition for the collection of the aboriginal geographical names relating to places within the State of New York, with their signification, was submitted to the Regents by Henry R. Schoolcraft, in a letter dated February 6, 1843,¹ and was by them referred to the Legislature as an object worthy of encouragement. It was proposed as a rule that where these names had been fixed by usage, or legal enactments, that no attempt should be made to vary the orthography, but that in the case of those which were still unsettled, a uniform system of notation should be adopted, differing as little as possible from the common mode, or the ordinary pronunciation of the vowel sounds in English.

It was thought probable that the origin or meaning of these names, along the banks of the Hudson below Albany, might have already in some instances disappeared, although for the most part, the descendants of the native tribes in other sections of the State, had preserved their language as fully as they existed in 1600 when the country was wholly uninhabited by Europeans.

Mr. Schoolcraft was subsequently appointed by the Secretary of State, to make a special report upon the Indians of New York, in connection with the census of 1845.² His report contains a large amount of information upon the history and traditions of the Indian

¹ Report of Regents, 1843, p. 12.

² Appointed under section 15, chap 140, 1845. Report given in Senate Doc. No. 24, 1846, pp. 271.

tribes still existing, and in relation to the traces left by races that had passed away.

The late Lewis H. Morgan, of Rochester, whose researches in the line of Indian archæology and primitive languages have rendered his name familiar in the scientific world, undertook, at the expense of the State, and under the auspices of the Regents, about 1848-50, the collection of specimens of Indian fabrics and manufactures, as made at the present time, in which some of the appliances of civilized life are employed to decorate and improve upon the simple arts of aboriginal times. These collections are preserved in the State Museum, and figures and descriptions were published in the early reports of the Regents upon the State Cabinet. The Regents have at various times, published in their Cabinet Reports, maps of surveys of Indian earth-works, and descriptions of antiquities relating to our aboriginal period, of which there are only historical traces that remain.

In the opening address of Chancellor Pruyn, at the Regents' Convocation in July, 1876, he alluded to the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the battle of Saratoga as an object deserving of attention. Resolutions were passed recommending the subject to the Legislature.

In the next annual report, allusion is made to the proceedings to be held on the 17th of October, 1877, and the hope was expressed that the State would not fail duly to honor both the event and the distinguished services then rendered by General Philip Schuyler, one of the original members of the Board of Regents, who had contributed largely to the success of the event then to be celebrated.¹

¹ In 1879 a volume was published under the direction of the Secretary of State, pursuant to concurrent resolutions of the Legislature of 1878, and chapter 391 of the Laws of 1879, containing an account of several centennial celebrations that had been held in 1876 and 1877, viz.:

Proceedings of the New York Historical Society, with the address of Charles O'Connor on the adoption of the Constitution, February 6, 1877. Proceedings at Kingston: First formation of a State Government; The Battle of Oriskany; Centennial of August 6, 1877; Battle of Bemis Heights; Centennial of September 19, 1877, laying the corner stone of a monument to David Williams, one of the Captors of André; Schoharie, September 23, 1876; Burgoyne's surrender; Celebration at Schuylerville, October 17, 1877; Cherry Valley Massacre; Celebration of the unveiling of a monument at Cherry Valley, August 15, 1877; The Old Capitol; The New Capitol; Historical and commemorative proceedings relating to the former and to the occupation of the New Capitol.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY FROM 1784 TO 1884, INCLUSIVE, INCLUDING THOSE WHO HELD THE OFFICE EX OFFICIO AS WELL AS THOSE ELECTED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

NAMES.	Residences.	Office by virtue of which they were Regents.	Years in which they held the office of Regent.
Alvord, Thomas G.....	Syracuse, Onondaga Co.....	Lieutenant-Governor	1865-66
Ballard, Horatio.....	Cortland Village, Cortland Co.	Secretary of State.....	1862-63
Banckner, Abraham.....	——, Richmond Co.....	.....	1794-97
Barlow, Francis C.....	New York city.....	Secretary of State.....	1866-67
Beach, Allen C.....	Watertown, Jefferson Co.....	Lieutenant-Governor	1868-72
.....	.....	Secretary of State.....	1874-79
Beach, Daniel.....	Watkins, Schuyler Co.....	.....	1866
Beeckman, John Jacob.....	Albany, Albany Co.....	Mayor of Albany.	1794-96
Benedict, Erastus C... ..	New York city.....	.....	1855-61
Benson, Egbert.....	Jamaica, Queens Co.....	Attorney-General	1784-97
.....	.....	.....	1797-98
Benton, Nathaniel S.....	Little Falls, Herkimer Co.	Secretary of State.....	1845-46
Bigelow, John.....	Highland Falls, Orange Co..	.....	1876-77
Bleecker, Harmanus.....	Albany, Albany Co.....	.....	1822-34
Booth, James H.....	New York city. ....	.....	1874-77
Bostwick, William L.....	Ithaca, Tompkins Co.....	.....	1876-84
Bouck, William C.	Gilboa, Schoharie Co.....	Governor.....	1843-44
.....	.....	.....	1845-47
Bradish, Luther.....	New York city.....	Lieutenant-Governor	1839-42
Brevoort, J. Carson	Brooklyn, Kings Co .....	.....	1861-63
Broome, John.....	New York city.....	Lieutenant-Governor	1804-10
Bryant, William C.	Roslyn, Queens Co.....	.....	1854
Buel, David.....	Troy, Rensselaer Co.....	.....	1802-08
Buel, Jesse.....	Albany, Albany Co.....	.....	1804-08
Buel, Samuel.....	Bridgehampton, Suffolk Co..	.....	1794-97
Burrows, Lorenzo.....	Albion, Orleans Co.....	.....	1834-36
Butler, Benjamin F.....	Albany, Albany Co.....	.....	1829-32
Campbell, John N.....	.....	.....	1831-44
Campbell, Robert, Jr.....	Bath, Steuben Co.....	(See note *).....	1846-71
Campbell, William.....	Cherry Valley, Otsego Co....	.....	1833-43
Carr, Joseph B.....	Troy, Rensselaer Co.....	Secretary of State.....	1860-64
Carr, Nathan (see Kerr, N.)	.....	.....	.....
Cheever, George B.....	New York city.....	.....	1839-42
Church, Sanford E.....	Albion, Orleans Co.....	Lieutenant-Governor ...	1851-54
Clark, Myron H.....	Canandaigua, Ontario Co.....	Governor.....	1855-56
Clarkson, Matthew.....	——, Kings Co.....	.....	1784-1836
Cleveland, Grover.....	Buffalo, Erie Co.....	Governor.....	1865-64
Clinton, DeWitt.....	New York city.....	(See note †).....	1804-25
.....	.....	Governor.....	1824-28
Clinton, George .....	.....	.....	1784-95, 1801-04
Clinton, George W.	Buffalo, Erie Co.....	.....	1836-44
Clinton, James.....	Little Britain, (then) Ulster Co	.....	1794-97
Cochran, John.....	New York city.....	.....	1784-87, 1796-1809
Coe, Jonas.....	Troy, Rensselaer Co.....	.....	1796
Cornell, Alonzo B.....	New York city.....	Governor.....	1804-07
Corning, Erastus.....	Albany, Albany Co.....	.....	1853-73
Curtis, George William.....	W. New Brighton, S. I.....	.....	1864-84
Cushman, John P.....	Troy, Rensselaer Co.....	.....	1831-34
Delaplaine, Joseph.....	New York city.....	.....	1794-97
Depew, Chauncey M.....	Peekskill, Westchester Co....	Secretary of State.....	1864-65
.....	New York city.....	.....	1877-84
DeWitt, John.....	Albany, Albany Co.....	.....	1817-23
De Witt, Simeon .....	.....	.....	1794-1805
Dickinson, Daniel S.....	Binghamton, Broome Co.....	Lieutenant-Governor	1843-44
Dix, John A.....	Albany, Albany Co.....	.....	1831-46
.....	New York city.....	Governor.....	1873-74
.....	.....	.....	1876-78
Doll, J. L.....	——, Ulster Co.....	.....	1794-97
Dongan, John C.....	——, Richmond Co.....	.....	1794-97
Dorshelmer, William	Buffalo, Erie Co.....	Lieutenant-Governor	1875-79
Duane, James.....	New York city.....	Mayor of New York.....	1784-97
Ellison, Thomas.....	Albany, Albany Co.....	.....	1797-1803
Elmendorf, Lucas.....	Kingston, Ulster Co.....	.....	1865-72
Fenton, Reuben E.....	Jamestown, Chautauqua Co..	Governor.....	1863-68
Fish, Hamilton.....	New York city.....	Lieutenant-Governor ...	1868
.....	.....	Governor.....	1869-80
Fitch, Charles E.....	Rochester, Monroe Co.....	.....	1877-84
Ganoe, John.....	New York city.....	.....	1794-95
Gansevoort, Peter, Jr.	Albany, Albany Co.....	.....	1802-13
Gardiner, Addison.....	Rochester, Monroe Co.....	Lieutenant-Governor	1865-67
Garrison, Harmanus.....	——, Richmond Co.....	.....	1794-97

* Lieutenant-Governor in 1859-62.

† Lieutenant-Governor 1811-13; Governor 1817-22 and 1824-28.

TABLE — (Continued).

AMES.	Residences.	Office by virtue of which they were Regents.	Years in which they held the office of Regent.
Id.....	Bridgehampton, Suffolk Co..	Speaker of Assembly.....	1784-85
istus C.....	Syracuse, Onondaga Co.....	.....	1876-77
l.....	Ballston, Saratoga Co.....	Supt. of Public Inst.....	1874-83
William H.....	Geneva, Ontario Co.....	.....	1865-76
n Lorimer.....	New York city.....	.....	1830-34
.....	Canandaigua, Ontario Co.....	.....	1825-53
hn A.....	Troy, Rensselaer Co.....	.....	1869-73
Daniel.....	New York city.....	.....	1784-87
S.....	Elizabethtown, Essex Co.....	.....	1809-81
xander.....	New York city.....	.....	1784-87
abez D.....	Cherry Valley, Otsego Co.....	.....	1845-56
l.....	Orangetown (then) Orange Co	.....	1784-87
ert.....	New York city.....	.....	1786-87
lton.....	Albany, Albany Co.....	.....	1885
in.....	Warwick, Orange Co.....	Speaker of Assembly.....	1784
on.....	Albany, Albany Co.....	.....	1842-71
l T.....	New Windsor, Orange Co....	Secretary of State.....	1856-57
.....	Elmira, Chemung Co.....	Lieutenant-Governor.....	1883-84
.....	.....	Governor.....	1885
lthony.....	Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co.....	.....	1784-87
an T.....	New York city.....	Governor.....	1869-72
rge G.....	Attica, Wyoming Co.....	Lieutenant-Governor.....	1880-82
nelius.....	——, Dutchess Co.....	.....	1784-87
ngton.....	Lockport, Niagara Co.....	Governor.....	1851-52
.....	New York city.....	.....	1784-87
.....	.....	.....	1787-90
ha.....	Hudson, Columbia Co.....	Governor.....	1795-1801
xander S.....	Utica, Oneida Co.....	.....	1807-49
R. Floyd.....	South Oyster Bay, Queens Co	Secretary of State.....	1864-74
.....	.....	Lieutenant-Governor.....	1860-61
as.....	New York city.....	.....	1863-64
.....	.....	.....	1784-87
.....	.....	.....	1856
.....	.....	.....	1800-17
icls.....	Utica, Oneida Co.....	.....	1870-84
son W.....	Goshen, Orange Co.....	.....	1784-1804
.....	Albany, Albany Co.....	Acting Supt. of Pub. Inst.	1861-62
.....	Montgomery, Orange Co....	.....	1787-1816
.....	Albany, Albany Co.....	.....	1823-42
.....	Jamaica, Queens Co.....	Governor.....	1857-58
n Ch.....	New York city.....	.....	1784-87
n, Jr.....	Albany, Albany Co.....	Mayor of Albany.*.....	1786-87
.....	.....	.....	1817-30
ohn.....	New York city.....	.....	1784-87
omas.....	Jamaica, Queens Co.....	.....	1784-87
l, Elias W.....	Syracuse, Onondaga Co.....	Secretary of State.....	1854-55
.....	.....	.....	1861-84
L.....	Penn Yan, Yates Co.....	.....	1871-84
an.....	New York city.....	.....	1784-87
.....	.....	Governor.....	1804-17
Ezra.....	Southold, Suffolk Co.....	.....	1784-1811
eonard.....	New York city.....	.....	1784-87
Edward P.....	Clermont, Columbia Co.....	.....	1827-31
.....	.....	Lieutenant-Governor.....	1831-32
Hilbert.....	——, Dutchess Co.....	.....	1784-87
Henry Brockholst.	New York city.....	.....	1784-87
James.....	Johnstown (then) Mont. Co..	.....	1784-97
John H.....	New York city.....	.....	1784-87
Peter R.....	Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co.....	Acting Lieut. Governor...	1828
Valter R.....	——, Albany Co.....	.....	1784-87
Jr.....	——, Queens Co.....	.....	1784-87
benezet.....	Poundridge, Westchester Co.	.....	1784-87
uel.....	Rochester, Monroe Co.....	.....	1847-70
m.....	Albany, Albany Co.....	.....	1787-1808
n.....	——, Washington Co.....	.....	1784-87
ohn.....	Albany, Albany Co.....	.....	1787-96
lt, Clair.....	Brooklyn, Kings Co.....	.....	1883-84
Charles.....	New York city.....	.....	1784-87
mes.....	Albany, Albany Co.....	.....	1834-47
n.....	Salen, Washington Co.....	.....	1835-59
am L.....	Albany, Albany Co.....	.....	1823-29
.....	.....	Governor.....	1833-38
.....	New York city.....	.....	1784-87
min.....	.....	.....	1787-1802
istopher.....	Auburn, Cayuga Co.....	Secretary of State.....	1848-51
in D.....	New York city.....	Governor.....	1850-62
.....	Morrisania, Westchester Co.	.....	1784-98
er A.....	Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co..	Secretary of State.....	1868-71
im M.....	Penn Yan, Yates Co.....	Acting Lieut. Governor.	1870
ohn L.....	New York city.....	.....	1846-55
Oswald.....	.....	.....	1870-73
Keyes.....	Gilboa, Schoharie Co.....	.....	1829-58
sa J.....	Delhi, Delaware Co.....	.....	1837-41
.....	Cambridge, Washington Co..	.....	1857-69

* Speaker of Assembly, 1786.

TABLE—(Continued).

NAMES.	Residences.	Office by virtue of which they were Regents.	Years in which they held the office of Regent.
Patterson, George W.	Westfield, Chautauque Co.	Lieutenant-Governor	1849-50
Pel, William Jr.	Pelham, Westchester Co.		1744-45
Peterson, George R.	Union, Oneida Co.		1841-42
Pierman, Henry B.	Albany, Albany Co.		1854-55
Pitcher, Nathaniel	Saratoga, Washington Co.	Lieutenant-Governor	1827-28
Plant, Z. Van der	Plattsburgh, Clinton Co.		1791-1800
Porter, Peter H.	Niagara Falls, Niagara Co.		1808-09
Pratt, Samuel	New York city		1794-95
Prayer, John V. L.	Albany, Albany Co.		1849-50
Randall, Henry S.	Cortland, Cayuga Co.	Secretary of State.	1860-61
Randall, Robert H.	Astoria, Queens Co.		1867-68
Ravenscroft, Henry J.	New York city	Lieutenant-Governor	1846-47
Reel, William			1804-05
Ree, Victor M.	Rochester, Erie Co.	Supt. Pub. Instruction.	1863-64
Robinson, John C.	Binghamton, Broome Co.	Lieutenant-Governor	1853-54
Robinson, Lucius	Elmira, Chemung Co.	Governor	1857-58
Rodgers, John	New York city		1794-95
Romano, Nicholas			1794-95
Romano, Thomas	Montgomery Co.		1794-95
Romano, John A.	Seneca Falls, Seneca Co.		1794-95
Ross, Erasmus	Johns, Delaware Co.	Lieutenant-Governor	1853-54
Ruggles, William H.	Rich, Schoharie Co.	Supt. Pub. Instruction	1864-65
Russell, Frederick	Salem, Washington Co.		1794-95
Russell, Joseph	Troy, Rensselaer Co.		1808-09
Russell, Leslie W.	Canton, St. Lawrence Co.		1864-65
Rutherford, John	New York city		1744-45
Rutgers, Henry			1804-05
Schuyler, Philip	Albany, Albany Co.		1787-88
Scott, John Moran	New York city	Secretary of State.	1844-45
Sevier, O. Hilton			1857-58
Selous, Pershom			1794-95
Selden, Charles			1808-09
Selden, Henry R.	Rochester, Monroe Co.	Lieutenant-Governor	1853-54
Seward, William H.	Anbuth, Cayuga Co.	Governor	1808-09
Sevier, Horatio	Utica, Oneida Co.		1823-24
Sherrill, Alexander	Charleston, Mohawk Co.		1807-08
Smith, Clark	Southtown, Suffolk Co.		1794-95
Smith, Charles E.	Albany, Albany Co.		1854-55
Smith, Nathan	Yonkers, Herkimer Co.		1808-09
Southwick, Solomon	Albany, Albany Co.		1803-04
Spencer, Ambrose			1804-05
Spencer, John C.	Canandaigua, Ontario Co.		1804-05
Steele, Frederick Wm. de	Stenbo, Ontario Co.		1794-95
Stoddard, John	Kingston, Dutchess Co.		1808-09
Sturges, Peter	Knickerbocker, Columbia Co.		1804-05
Talbot, Samuel A.	Albany, Albany Co.		1808-09
Talmadge, James	Port Jervis, Dutchess Co.	Lieutenant-Governor	1804-05
Tappan, Christopher	Kingston, Dutchess Co.		1808-09
Taylor, John	Albany, Albany Co.	(See page 11)	1808-09
Thompson, James	Hudson, Saratoga Co.		1808-09
Thompson, Smith	Albany, Albany Co.		1804-05
Thorp, Elias T.	Anbuth, Cayuga Co.	Lieutenant-Governor	1808-09
Tilden, Samuel J.	New York city	Governor	1875-76
Tompkins, David D.	Castleton, Richmond Co.	Governor	1807-08
Tompkins, Jonathan O.	Scarsdale, Westchester Co.		1791-92
Townsend, James	Oyster Bay, Queens Co.		1794-95
Townsend, Martin I.	Troy, Rensselaer Co.		1823-24
Tracy, John	Oxford, Chenango Co.	Lieutenant-Governor	1808-09
Trest, Marshall	New York city		1804-05
Troop, Robert			1808-09
Tucker, Gibson J.		Secretary of State.	1804-05
Tucker, Henry E.	Lowville, Lewis Co.		1804-05
Upton, Aaron J.	Albany, Albany Co.		1804-05
Van Rensselaer, Peter	Kings Co.		1804-05
Van Rensselaer, Stephen	Knickerbocker, Columbia Co.		1808-09
Van Cortlandt, Pierre	Cortlandt, Westchester Co.	Governor	1791-92
Van der Horst, John	Putnam, Kings Co.	Lieutenant-Governor	1794-95
Van Dyck, Henry H.	Albany, Albany Co.	Supt. Public Instruction.	1864-65
Van Rensselaer, Jeremiah		Leut. Governor.	1804-05
Van Rensselaer, Philip S.	New York city		1808-09
Van Rensselaer, Stephen	Albany, Albany Co.	Lieutenant-Governor	1791-92
Van Vechten, Abraham			1804-05
Varick, Richard	New York city	Speaker of Assembly	1791-92
Vershauck, Guilan			1791-92
Vershauck, Guilan			1808-09
Viele, John L.	Albany, Albany Co.		1808-09

* Afterward of Newburgh.

† Acting Lieutenant-Governor, 1811; Lieutenant-Governor, 1813-22, excepting a part of 1817, when Acting Governor.

TABLE — (Continued).

NAMES.	Residences.	Office by virtue of which they were Regents.	Years in which they held the office of Regent.
Matthew.....	Albany, Albany Co.....	.....	1784-87
th, James S.....	Geneseo, Livingston Co.....	.....	1844-64
Horatio G	Rochester, Monroe Co. ....	.....	1871-76
Orris H.....	Syracuse, Onondaga Co.....	.....	1874-84
James.....	New York City .....	.....	1793-1807
William H.	Utica, Oneida Co.....	.....	1881-84
Abraham B.....	Deertfield, Oneida Co.....	Supt. Public Instruction.	1868-74
Peter.....	Albany, Albany Co.....	.....	1823-51
Ellardus .....	.....	.....	1787-91
Prosper M.....	New York city .....	.....	1833-76
Diedrich, Jr.....	Varick, Seneca Co.	Secretary of State.....	1874-75
John	Salem, Washington Co.....	.....	1784-87
Nathan.....	Utica, Oneida Co.....	.....	1817-24
Henry.....	Goshen, Orange Co.....	.....	1784-87
d, Stewart L.....	Brooklyn, Kings Co.....	Lieutenant-Governor.....	1867-68
r, Hunlock.....	Albany, Albany Co .....	.....	1784-87
rth, John	Troy, Rensselaer Co. ....	.....	1813-23
Silas.....	Canton, St. Lawrence Co....	Governor.....	1845-46
Christopher.....	Albany, Albany Co.....	.....	1784-87
Christopher P.....	Canajoharie, Montgomery Co.	.....	1784-87
Joseph C.....	Schenectady, Schen'tady Co.	(See note *).	1812-33
eter W.....	Albany, Albany Co.....	.....	1784-87
John.....	Geneseo, Livingston Co.....	Governor.....	1847-48
Samuel.....	Ballston, Saratoga Co.....	.....	1817-35
.....	.....	Secretary of State.....	1842-45

* Governor in 1823-24.

ssion of Regents chosen by the Legislature in the order of their
ction, from their first Nomination in the Act of April 13,
7, to the year 1885, inclusive.

NAMES.	Dates of election.	End of term.	Remarks.
in Rodgers, D. D.	April 13, 1787.....	May 7, 1811	Died.
Yates.....	February 28, 1812. ....	.....	Resigned.
M. Wetmore.....	April 4, 1833.....	March 16, 1876.....	Died.
Dix.....	March 29, 1876.....	.....	Resigned.
Reid.....	January 17, 1878.....	.....	.....
enson, LL. D.....	April 13, 1787.....	.....	Resigned.
ylor.....	February 1, 1802.....	March 19, 1829.....	Died.
ydham.....	March 31, 1829.....	.....	Died.
ton Irving	May 9, 1835.....	February 1, 1842.....	Resigned.
nel.....	March 24, 1842.....	August 17, 1860	Died.
Leavenworth, LL. D	February 5, 1861.....	.....	.....
huyler	April 13, 1787.....	November 18, 1804.....	Died.
Spencer, LL. D.....	January 28, 1805.....	April 1, 1816*..	Vacant.
nsing, Jr.....	January 28, 1817.....	December 12, 1829....	Died.
acy.....	April 2, 1830.....	.....	Resigned.
Campbell.....	February 5, 1833.....	October 27, 1844.....	Died.
an Buren, LL. D.	February 3, 1845.....	February 7, 1845.....	Declined.
Hammond, LL. D.....	May 10, 1845.....	August 18, 1853	Died.
F. Clinton, LL. D.....	March 2, 1856.....	.....	.....
ommedieu.....	April 13, 1787.	September 27, 1811... ..	Died.
Southwick.....	February 28, 1812.....	.....	Resigned.
ing.....	February 15, 1823.....	June 20, 1841.....	Died.
lawley, LL. D..	February 1, 1842.....	July 17, 1870.....	Died.
Lewis.....	February 8, 1871.....	.....	.....
than Kerr.....	April 13, 1787.....	December 21, 1804.....	Died.
mendorf.....	January 28, 1805 .....	.....	Vacancy.
hompson.....	February 7, 1822.....	December 26, 1845.....	Died.
campbell, Jr.....	February 2, 1846.....	July 13, 1870.....	Died.
H. Warren.....	February 8, 1871.....	—, 1876.....	Died.
L. Bostwick.	March 9, 1876.....	.....	.....
Ivester.....	April 13, 1787	October 21, 1808	Died.
Smith.....	January 31, 1809.....	.....	Vacancy.
us Bleecker, LL. D.....	February 7, 1822.....	.....	Resigned.
McKown.....	April 17, 1834.....	June 25, 1847	Died.

* Reported vacant from non-attendance.

TABLE — (Continued).

NAMES.	Dates of election.	End of term.	Remarks.
Robert C. Rankin.....	September 27, 1847	October 29, 1878.....	Died.
Charles E. Smith	January 22, 1879.....	January 11, 1881.....	Resigned.
Henry E. Turner	February 2, 1881.....		
John Jay.....	April 13, 1787		Resigned.
Gullian Verplanck.....	March 30, 1790.....	November 20, 1799	Died.
James Kent, LL. D.....	February 3, 1840.....	April 1, 1816.....	Vacancy.
Samuel Young.....	January 28, 1817.....		Resigned.
John McLean.....	April 8, 1835	December 5, 1858.....	Died.
Robert S. Hale, LL. D.....	March 29, 1859.....	December 14, 1881.....	Died.
St. Clair McKelway	January 10, 1883.....		
Rev. Dirck Romeyn, D. D.....	April 3, 1787.....		Resigned.
John Cochran.....	February 18, 1796.....		Resigned.
William A. Duer, LL. D.....	February 1, 1820.....	January 19, 1824.....	Resigned.
Robert Troup.....	February 13, 1824.....	January 30, 1827.....	Resigned.
Edward P. Livingston.....	February 20, 1827.....		Resigned.
John A. Dix, LL. D.....	March 23, 1831.....		Resigned.
John L. O'Sullivan	February 2, 1846.....		Resigned.
Erastus C. Benedict, LL. D.....	March 21, 1856.....	October 22, 1880.....	Died.
William H. Watson.....	February 2, 1881		
James Livingston	April 13, 1787		Resigned.
Abraham Van Vechten, LL. D.	January 11, 1797.....	January 21, 1823.....	Resigned.
Samuel A. Talcott	February 15, 1823.....	March 2, 1829.....	Resigned.
Gerritt Y. Lansing, LL. D.....	March 31, 1829.....	January 3, 1862	Died.
George R. Perkins, LL. D.....	January 30, 1862.....	August 22, 1876.....	Died.
Charles E. Fitch	January 31, 1877.....		
Ebenezer Russell.....	April 13, 1787.....		Resigned.
John Woodworth.....	March 3, 1813.....	February 13, 1823.....	Resigned.
Peter Wendell, M. D.....	February 15, 1823	October 29, 1849	Died.
Rev. John N. Campbell.....	March 18, 1851.....	March 27, 1864.....	Died.
Alexander S. Johnson, LL. D.	April 12, 1864	December 31, 1873	Vacancy.*
Anson J. Upson, LL. D.....	February 11, 1874.....		
Lewis Morris.....	April 13, 1787	January 22, 1798.....	Died.
Simeon De Witt.....	March 13, 1798.....	December 3, 1834.....	Died.
Anassa J. Parker, LL. D.....	January 20, 1835	March 25, 1844.....	Resigned.
John V. L. Pruyn, LL. D.....	May 4, 1844.....	November 22, 1877.....	Died.
Leslie W. Russell	January 17, 1878.....		
Matthew Clarkson.....	April 13, 1787		Resigned.
Jesse Buel	January 26, 1826.....		Resigned.
John C. Spencer, LL. D.....	February 28, 1840.....	April 30, 1844.....	Vacancy.†
James S. Wadsworth.....	May 4, 1844.....	May 8, 1864.....	Died.
Rev. William H. Goodwin, D. D.....	January 24, 1865.....	February 17, 1876.....	Died.
Rev. Augustus C. George, D. D.....	March 9, 1876.....		Resigned.
Rev. Orris H. Warren, D. D.....	April 11, 1877.....		
Benjamin Moore.....	April 13, 1787.....		Resigned.
Henry Rutgers.....	February 15, 1802.....		Resigned.
Gullian C. Verplanck, LL. D.....	January 26, 1826.....	March 18, 1870.....	Died.
Oswald Ottendorfer.....	April 14, 1870.....	May 5, 1873.....	Resigned.
James W. Booth.....	May 14, 1873.....		Died.
Chauncey M. Depew.....	January 31, 1877.....		
Rev. Eilardus Westerlo, D. D.....	April 13, 1787.....	December 26, 1790.....	Died.
Zephaniah Platt.....	January 15, 1791.....	September 12, 1807.....	Died.
Gen. Peter Gansevoort, Jr.....	February 11, 1808.....	July 2, 1812.....	Died.
Smith Thompson, LL. D.....	March 3, 1813.....	March 3, 1819.....	Resigned.
Stephen Van Rensselaer, LL. D.....	March 16, 1819.....	January 26, 1839.....	Died.
Joseph Russell.....	February 18, 1839.....		Resigned.
William C. Bouck.....	February 3, 1845.....	April 17, 1847.....	Resigned.‡
Rev. Samuel Luckey, D. D.....	May 6, 1847.....	October 8, 1869.....	Died.
Francis Kernan, LL. D.....	February 10, 1870.....		
Rev. Andrew King.....	April 13, 1787.....	November 16, 1815.....	Died.
Martin Van Buren, LL. D.....	March 4, 1816.....		Resigned.
John Keyes Paige.....	March 31, 1829.....	December 10, 1857.....	Died.
Lorenzo Burrows.....	February 16, 1858.....	March 6, 1885.....	Died.
Daniel Beach.....	March 18, 1885.....		
Rev. William Lynn, D. D.....	April 13, 1787.....	January 8, 1808.....	Died.
De Witt Clinton, LL. D.....	February 11, 1808.....	January 7, 1825.....	Resigned.
John Greig.....	January 12, 1825.....	April 9, 1858.....	Died.
William C. Bryant, LL. D.....	April 15, 1858.....		Declined.
Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D.....	March 29, 1859.....		Vacancy.
J. Carson Brevoort, LL. D.....	February 5, 1861.....	January 7, 1885.....	Resigned.
Hamilton Harris.....	March 18, 1885.....		
Jonathan G. Tompkins.....	April 13, 1787.....		Resigned.

* From becoming a Judge of the Court of Appeals.

† Vacancy declared from non-attendance, Mr. S. having been appointed Secretary of War.

‡ Resigned upon being elected a trustee of Hartwick Seminary.

TABLE — (Continued)

IS.	Dates of election.	End of term	Remarks.
.....	February 11, 1808.....	April 1, 1816 *.....	Vacancy.
D. D.....	January 28, 1817.....	March 28, 1823.	Resigned.
L. D.....	April 9, 1823.....	.....	Resigned.
LL. D.....	February 29, 1829. ....	.....	Resigned.
.....	February 6, 1832.....	October 17, 1832.....	Died.
.....	February 5, 1833.....	April 9, 1872.....	Died.
L. D.....	April 24, 1872.....	.....
l.....	April 13, 1787.....	.....	Resigned.
.....	March 24, 1796.....	February 13, 1797.	Declined. †
l.....	February 28, 1797.....	April 26, 1802.....	Died.
.....	February 18, 1803.....	April 1, 1816.....	Vacancy.
.....	January 28, 1817.....	April 21, 1823.....	Vacancy. ‡
.....	February 13, 1824.....	.....	Resigned.
.....	April 2, 1830.....	.....	Resigned.
m &	April 17, 1834.....	.....	Resigned.
is, LL. D.....	April 12, 1861.....	.....
am de Steuben.	April 13, 1787.....	November 28, 1794.....	Died.
.....	January 28, 1795.....	May 15, 1806.....	Died.
.....	February 11, 1807.....	.....	Died.
elaer.	February 6, 1849.....	September 25, 1856...	Died.
.....	March 6, 1856.....	April 27, 1856.....	Died.
D..	April 7, 1857..	April 15, 1869.....	Died.
.....	April 29, 1869.....	October 31, 1871.....	Died.
.....	April 24, 1873.....	.....

from non-attendance.
as his reason for declining, that being a Trustee of Union College and of Lansingburgh
t he could be more useful in these positions than upon the Board of Regents.
oming Judge of Circuit Court.
alsed against the retention by Mr. Graham of his seat in the Board of Regents, while
l the University of the City of New York. He appears to have held both offices about
Doc. 10, 1840, p. 18.)

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

Chancellors.

5, 1781.*
0, 1796.
uary 15, 1802.
ary 4, 1805.
February 8, 1808.
ry 3, 1817.
rch 24, 1829.

Stephen Van Rensselaer, January 8, 1835.
James King, February 12, 1839.
Peter Wendell, January 13, 1842.
Gerrit Y. Lansing, October 31, 1849.
John V. L. Pruyn, January 9, 1862.
Erastus C. Benedict, January 11, 1873.
Henry R. Pierson, January 13, 1881.

resigned the office of Chancellor April 4, 1783, and the office was vacant until after
1787. In the meantime the Lieutenant-Governor, or the Mayor of New York city,

Vice-Chancellors.

t, May 5, 1781.
787.
h 31, 1790.
14, 1814.
bruary 3, 1817.
ch 24, 1829.
uary 13, 1813.

Daniel S. Dickinson, January 12, 1813.
John Greig, January 9, 1815.
Gulian C. Verplanck, July 13, 1858.
Erastus Corning, April 21, 1870.
Erastus C. Benedict, August 7, 1872.
Henry R. Pierson, January 11, 1873.
George W. Clinton, January 13, 1881.

Secretaries.

5 1781.
uly 17, 1787.
, April 7, 1790.
e 21, 1794.
uary 23, 1797.
ry 23, 1841.

Francis Bloodgood, March 19, 1798.
Gideon Hawley, March 25, 1814.*
T. Romeyn Beck, May 25, 1841.
Samuel B. Woolworth, December 4, 1855.†
David Murray, January 9, 1880.

oolworth was born in Bridgehampton, Suffolk county, December 15, 1800; graduated
ge in 1822; was teacher in Monson Academy, Mass., in 1822-24; Principal of Onondaga
Principal of Cortland Academy, in Homer, 1830-52; President of New York State Teachers'
; Principal of State Normal School at Albany, 1852-56; received the degree of LL. D.
ge in 1854; Secretary of Regents, 1856-80. He resigned January 8, 1880; died in Brook-
id was buried in Homer, July 3, 1880.
pon the resignation of Dr. Woolworth, and upon the occasion of his death and funeral,
emory, are recorded in the Proceedings of the University Convocation of 1882, pp. 648-

Assistant Secretaries.

uary 12, 1866.*

Albert B. Watkins, January 1885.
* Died September 12, 1884.

Inspectors of Teachers' Classes in Academies.

Charles E Hawkins, January 7, 1885.

Treasurer.

on, May 5, 1784.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE REGENTS.

Since their organization under the act of 1787, which required the Regents to report annually to the Legislature, no year has passed without a report.

Before 1830, these reports were printed in the Legislative journal of one or both Houses — either under the dates when they were presented, or in an appendix at the end. Toward the end of this period, they were also printed separately in small octavo form. The following list of references will lead to these reports for each year, "S." being understood to mean "Senate Journal," and "A," to mean "Assembly Journal" of the folio series :

1788, S., p. 4 ; A., p. 97.	1809, S., p. 174 ; A., p. 367.
1789, S., p. 28 ; A., p. 45.	1810, S., p. 137 ; A., p. 332.
1790, S., p. 24 ; A., p. 51.	1811, S., p. 179 ; A., p. 370.
1791, S., p. 34 ; A., p. 74.	1812, S., p. 201 ; A., p. 357.
1792, S., p. 29 ; A., p. 79.	1813, S., p. 301 ; A., p. 495.
1793, S., p. 90.	1814, S., p. 100.
1794, S., p. 16.	1815, S., p. 293.
1795, S., p. 41 ; A., p. 85.	1816, S., p. 179.
1796, S., p. 55.	1817, S., p. 366.
1797, S., p. 83.	1818, S., p. 319.
1798, S., p. 87 ; A., p. 220.	1819, S., p. 259.
1799, S., p. 73 ; A., p. 143.	1820, S., p. 358 ; A., p. 1,009.
1800, S., p. 82.	1821, S., p. 268 ; A., p. 983.
1801, S., p. 50.	1822, S., p. 330 ; A., p. 1,088.
1802, S., p. 112.	1823, S., p. 378 ; A., p. 989.
1803, S., p. 117 ; A., p. 245.	1824, S., p. 397.
1804, S., p. 84 ; A., p. 243.	1825, S., p. 578.
1805, S., p. 118.	1826, S., p. 611.
1806, S., p. 129 ; A., p. 296.	1827, S., p. 590 (App. B.).
1807, S., p. 146 ; A., p. 336.	1828, S., p. 213 (App. B.).
1808, S., p. 224 ; A., p. 399.	1829, S., p. 431.

Since the adoption of the octavo form of Documents in 1830, the Regents' Reports have been included in the series as follows :

1830, <i>Assem. Doc.</i> , 216.	1839, <i>Senate. Doc.</i> , 56.
1831, <i>Senate Doc.</i> , 50.	1840, " " 64.
1832, " " 72.	1841, " " 39.
1833, " " 70.	1842, " " 55.
1834, " " 83.	1843, " " 57.
1835, " " 70.	1844, " " 78.
1836, " " 65.	1845, " " 51.
1837, " " 45.	1846, " " 71.
1838, " " 52.	1847, " " 101.

<i>Senate Doc.</i> , 71.	1867, <i>Senate Doc.</i> , 90.
“ “ 55, 78.	1868, “ “ 49.
“ “ 113.	1869, “ “ 49.
“ “ 72.	1870, <i>Assem. Doc.</i> , 110.
“ “ 92.	1871, <i>Senate Doc.</i> , 37.
“ “ 70.	1872, <i>Assem. Doc.</i> , 32.
“ “ 77.	1873, “ “ 28.
“ “ 78.	1874, “ “ 59.
“ “ 20.	1875, <i>Senate Doc.</i> , 43.
“ “ 82.	1876, <i>Assem. Doc.</i> , 134.
“ “ 130.	1877, <i>Senate Doc.</i> , 59.
“ “ 26.	1878, <i>Assem. Doc.</i> , 58.
“ “ 28.	1879, <i>Senate Doc.</i> , 37.
“ “ 15.	1880, “ “ 41.
“ “ 70.	1881, “ “ 69.
S., 74; A., 136.	1882, “ “ 37.
<i>Assem. Doc.</i> , 199.	1883, “ “ 54.
<i>Senate Doc.</i> , 55.	1884, “ “ 10.
“ “ 46.	

ides these Annual Reports relating to educational matters, the
ts have reported annually since 1845, upon the State Library,
nce 1840, upon the condition of the State Cabinet of Natural
y (now the “State Museum”).

CHAPTER XXXIV.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

idea of a Convocation of those officially connected with the
educational institutions of the State for consultation upon sub-
f common interests was mentioned as an incidental feature in the
roposed by Mr. Erastus C. Benedict, for the establishment of
iversity of active instruction, in 1857, but no measures were
ed at that time, for the carrying of this idea into effect.

the 9th of January, 1863, Mr. Benedict offered the following
tion at the annual meeting of the Board, and it was unanimously
ed :

resolved, That it is expedient to hold annually, under the direc-
f this Board, a meeting of officers of Colleges and Academies,
at a committee be appointed to draft a programme of business
e proposed meeting, to fix the time and place, and to make
ther arrangements as they may deem necessary.”

The committee of arrangements on the part of the Regents were Chancellor Pruyn, Governor Seymour, Mr. Benedict, Mr. Hawley, Mr. Clinton, Mr. Perkins, and Secretary Woolworth.¹

The meeting was held according to appointment, on the 4th and 5th days of August, 1863. Chancellor Pruyn briefly stated the objects entertained by the Regents, which were mainly "to consider the mutual relations of Colleges and Academies, and to promote, as largely as possible, the cause of liberal education in our State." While it is a part of the duty of the Regents of the University to visit the fourteen² literary Colleges, and more than two hundred Academies subject to their supervision, it is obvious that this cannot be done as frequently as desirable, and that some such method as is now proposed whereby teachers may compare views with each other, and with the Regents, and discuss methods of instruction and general modes of procedure, is alike practicable and necessary.

"A law enacted more than three-fourths of a century ago was cited, by which the University was organized and clothed with powers similar to those held by the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford in England.

"The University of the State of New York, though generally regarded as a legal fiction, is, in truth, a grand reality. The numerous institutions of which it is composed are not, indeed, as in England, crowded into a single city, but are scattered, for popular convenience,

¹ The Regents in their report presented March 5, 1863, after referring to the general condition of the Colleges and Academies of the State, made the following allusion to the proposed Convocation, which was as yet but an untried experiment.

"More effectually to influence the character of both of these classes of institutions, the Regents propose, at some convenient time during the present year, to invite the officers of the Colleges and Academies to a joint convention, to discuss the philosophy of education, and its application to methods of instruction, and to unite their efforts in systematic means of perfecting the Academic and Collegiate education of the State. This proposal has been received with expressions of warm approbation by officers of the Colleges, and we have no doubt that it will be responded to with equal cordiality by those of the Academies. Institutions for elevating the character of instruction in the Common Schools, and exciting the teachers to higher professional qualifications have proved efficient and successful agents in that department of education. Public opinion has settled into an absolute conviction of their value, and they have been adopted by legislative enactment into the Common School system of the State. Not less important results are confidently anticipated from the proposed Convention, the realization of which the Regents hope to be able to communicate to the Legislature at their next annual report."

What was thus expressed in hope has since been realized in history, and the annual reports of the Regents, commencing with that of 1864, have given the proceedings of these convocations.

² Now twenty three (1882).

over the entire State. It is hoped that the present meeting will more fully develop this fact, in accordance with which the officers of Colleges and Academies now convened are cordially welcomed as members of a great State University. It is also confidently expected that the deliberations now inaugurated will result in the more intimate alliance and co-operation of the various institutions holding chartered rights under the Regents of the University."

The Chancellor and Secretary of the Regents were, on motion, duly elected presiding and recording officers of the meeting. A committee, subsequently made permanent for the year, and designated as the executive committee, was appointed by the Chancellor to prepare an order of proceedings. Among other recommendations of the committee, the following were submitted and unanimously adopted:

The Regents of the University of this State have called the present meeting of the officers of the Colleges and Academies subject to their visitation, for the purpose of mutual consultation respecting the cause of education, especially in the higher departments. It becomes a question of interest whether this convention shall assume a permanent form and meet at stated intervals, either annually, biennially or triennially. In the opinion of the committee it seems eminently desirable that the Regents and the instructors in the Colleges and Academies should thus meet, with reference to the attainment of the following objects:

1st. To secure a better acquaintance among those engaged in these departments of instruction, with each other and with the Regents.

2d. To secure an interchange of opinions on the best methods of instruction in both Colleges and Academies; and as a consequence,

3d. To advance the standard of education throughout the State.

4th. To adopt such common rules as may seem best fitted to promote the harmonious workings of the State system of education.

5th. To consult and co-operate with the Regents in devising and executing such plans of education as the advanced state of the population may demand.

6th. To exert a direct influence upon the people and the Legislature of the State personally and through the press, so as to secure such an appreciation of a thorough system of education, together with such pecuniary aid and legislative enactments, as will place the institutions here represented in a position worthy of the population and resources of the State.

And for the attainment of these objects, the committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this meeting of officers of Colleges and Academies be hereafter known and designated as "The University Convocation of the State of New York."

Resolved, That the members of this Convocation shall embrace,

1. The members of the Board of Regents.

2. All instructors in Colleges, Normal Schools, Academies and higher departments of public schools that are subject to the visitation of the Regents, and (by amendment of 1868) the trustees of all such institutions.

3. The president, first vice-president, and the recording and corresponding secretaries of the New York State Teachers' Association.

Resolved, That the Chancellor and Secretary of the Board of Regents shall act severally as the presiding officer and permanent secretary of the Convocation.

Resolved, That the meeting of the Convocation shall be held annually, in the city of Albany, on the first Tuesday in August [see *amendment*], at 10 o'clock, A. M., unless otherwise appointed by the Board of Regents. [*Amended*, in 1873, as to the time of meeting, by making it the first Tuesday after the Fourth of July, except when the Fourth occurs on Monday, in which case it shall be the second Tuesday thereafter.]

Resolved, That at each annual Convocation the Chancellor shall announce the appointment, by the Regents, of an executive committee of seven members, who shall meet during the recess of the Convocation, at such time and place as the Regents may direct, with authority to transact business connected with its general object.

At the fourth anniversary, held August 6th, 7th and 8th, 1867, it was

Resolved, That the Regents be requested to invite the attendance of representatives of Colleges of other States at future anniversaries of the Convocation.

At the fifth anniversary, held August 4th, 5th and 6th, 1868, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That there be appointed by the Chancellor, at each annual meeting, a committee of necrology, to consist of three persons.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of each member of the Convocation to notify the chairman of the committee of necrology of the decease of members occurring in their immediate neighborhood or circle of acquaintance, as an assistance to the preparation of their report.

Resolved, That the Secretary publish, with the report of each year's proceedings, the original resolutions of 1863, as they are or may be from time to time amended, together with the two foregoing, as a means of better informing the members of the Convocation in regard to its nature and the purposes of its organization.

On the 11th of April, 1879, the Regents passed the following ordinance relative to the University Convocation.

The Regents of the University of the State of New York declare and ordain as follows :

SECTION 1. The University Convocation hitherto existing is hereby constituted and established as the Convocation of the University of the State of New York, and shall continue to be called and known by the style of "The University Convocation." It shall consist of such members of the Board of Regents of the University and such instructors, officers and trustees of the several Colleges, Academies and other seminaries subject to the visitation of the Regents and constituent members of the University, as shall at the time being attend. The purpose of the Convocation shall be to secure an interchange of opinions on the subject of education and of literature, science and art, and to advance their standard in this State ; to harmonize the workings of the State system of education ; and, by essays, treatises, discussions and resolutions, on subjects connected with literature, science and art and with the credit, interest and welfare of the University and the institutions composing it, to recommend to such institutions and to the Regents, for their consideration, such action as may be expedient and lawful.

§ 2. The Convocation shall meet in the city of Albany, at the Capitol, on the first Tuesday after the Fourth of July, except when the Fourth occurs on Monday, in which case it shall be the second Tuesday thereafter, or at such other time and place as may be directed by the Regents. A quorum shall consist of those present at any actual sitting of the Convocation. The Board of Regents shall always be in session during the meeting of the Convocation, with such recesses of the Regents and of the Convocation as may be expedient. The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor and the Secretaries of the Regents shall be the presiding officers and Secretaries of the Convocation, with power to substitute others to perform their duties respectively, *pro tempore*, not longer than one day.

§ 3. At the time of the Convocation shall be held the annual Commencement of the University, and such degrees as may be ordered by the Regents shall be then publicly announced and conferred by the Chancellor, except when the Regents shall otherwise provide.

The Convocation thus began has been since annually assembled at the State Capitol, the Chancellor being uniformly the presiding officer, and the Secretary of the Board of Regents their Secretary. The meeting of 1884 was made one of unusual interest from its being held on the centennial year of the first establishment of a Board of Regents, which gave a proper opportunity for reviewing the principal educational events of the century, as they had passed under the notice of the Board, or had been enacted under its impulse. These proceedings are given elsewhere in connection with this publication.

The following catalogue of papers published in the annual reports of the Convocation of the State of New York University prove convenient in referring to these proceedings.

INDEX TO PAPERS READ BEFORE THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION OF
THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

[In 1864, the paging of the Convocation proceedings was separate from that of the Regents' Report. This practice was continued in the separate edition for several years; but in the following Index the paging refers (after 1864) to the proceedings as found in the full Annual Reports. The years are those in which the Reports were printed, and one year after the year in which the papers were read. The Index does not include references to the proceedings in 1884.]

Abstract of Reports on Decimal Systems of Weights and Measures.
By Rodney G. Kimball, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in the
State Normal School, 1866, p. 119.

Academic Diplomas, 1855, p. 120.

Academic Education in the State of New York One Hundred Years
Ago. By Noah T. Clarke, Ph. D., 1885, p. 57.

Academic Examinations, Report on, 1871, p. 546, 1884, p. 291.

Academic Institutions. (See *State Aid to —*.)

Academies and Secondary Education. By A. C. Hill, Principal of
Cook Academy, 1884, p. 58.

Academic Libraries. By Professor J. H. Gilmore of the University
of Rochester, 1884, p. 86.

Academies and their Work. By James M. Sprague. Principal of
the New Berlin Academy, 1873, p. 547.

Academies. By Joseph Alden, LL. D., of New York State Normal
School, 1870, p. 517.

Academies, Legislative Grants and Franchises to, 1873, p. 681.

Academies. (See *Co-Relation of Academies, etc.*)

Academies. (See *Literary Exercises in —*.)

Academies. (See *Normal Departments in —*.)

Academies. (See *Normal Instruction in*), 1869, p. 732.

Academies. (See *Value the, and Means of Literary Culture.*)

Academies. (See *Whole Work, the, of —*.)

Academy (the) in its relation to the work of Common Schools. By
Principal John W. O'Brien, A. B., of the Griffith Institute, Spring-
ville, 1875, p. 711.

Accent, the value of, in Greek Verse. By Professor Isaac Flagg,
Ph. D., of Cornell University, 1879, p. 549.

- Achilles, Carolin P. (See *Teachers, Text-books, and the Encouragements of*, etc.)
- Address by Chancellor Pierson, 1882, p. 291; 1883, p. 285; 1885, p. 1,133.
- Address of Erastus C. Benedict, LL. D., Chancellor of the University, on his first taking the chair of the University Convocation at the Capitol, July 9, 1878, 1879, p. 493.
- Address by Hon. George W. Clinton, 1864, p. 52.
- Address by President E. N. Potter, of Union College, 1881, p. 671.
- Admission to College. (See *Importance of a Better Preparation*, etc.)
- Admission to College. (See *Requirements for Admission*, etc.)
- Admission to College. (See *Requisites of Admission*, etc.)
- Admission to College. (See *Studies, on the, Proper to be Pursued*, etc.)
- Aesthetic Culture in the Troy Female Seminary. By Mrs. John H. Willard, Principal of the Troy Female Seminary, 1870, p. 539.
- Agnosticism. (See *Modern Agnosticism*.)
- Agricultural Education. By John Stanton Gould, Professor of Mechanics applied to Agriculture in Cornell University, 1873, p. 601.
- Aid to Academic Institutions. (See *State Aid*, etc.)
- Alden, Joseph. (See *Academies, Lectures and Text-books*.)
- Algebra, Arithmetic, and; Recent Discoveries in. By H. M. Nexsen of New York, 1881, p. 518.
- Algebra. (See *Arithmetical Preparation Necessary to Commence*, etc.)
- Allen, Jonathan. (See *Scientific Institute for Teachers*.)
- Allen, Thomas. (By President Potter.) 1883, p. 465.
- American College (The). By Hon. Charles E. Fitch. (Regent.) 1885, p. 41.
- American Educators in India. By Rev. Royal G. Wilder, A. M., of Kolapoor, India, 1878, p. 418.
- Ames, Bernice D., 1877, p. 743.
- Analysis, Logical. (See *System and Method of*.)
- Analysis. (See *Relation of the Art of Analysis, to*, etc.)
- Ancient and Modern Estimates of the Physical Sciences. By Prof. William D. Wilson, D. D., LL. D., L. H. D., of Cornell University, 1879, p. 499.
- Anderson, John J. Notice of Stephen G. Taylor by, 1885, p. 272.

- Anderson, Martin B. (See *Dewey, Chester, Sketch of Life of.*)
- Anderson, Martin B. Remarks at Conference of Presidents of Colleges, 1884, 1885, p. 154, 163, 171. Remarks on Public School System, 1885, p. 151. (See *Raymond, John H., Notice of.*)
- Anderson, Martin B. (See *Volunteerism in Higher Education.*)
- Andrews, Charles T. Notice of John A. Gillett by, 1885, p. 271.
- Andrews, N. Lloyd. (See *Character in the Teacher.*)
- Andrews, Trustee Loring. By Professor Benjamin M. Martin, D. D., L. H. D., 1876, p. 659.
- Annals of Public Education in the State of New York. By Daniel J. Pratt, A. M., Assistant Secretary of Regents, 1869, p. 830.
- Annals of Public Education in the State of New York. By Daniel J. Pratt, A. M., Assistant Secretary of Regents. Second Period. Public Education in the Colony of New York. Part I. From the Capitulation by the Dutch to the First Legislative Act for Founding a College, 1664-1746, 1870, p. 617.
- Annals of Public Education in the State of New York (continued). By Daniel J. Pratt, A. M., Assistant Secretary of Regents. (Legislative Grants to Academies) 1873, p. 681.
- Annals of Public Education in the State of New York (continued). By Daniel J. Pratt, A. M., Assistant Secretary of Regents, 1874, p. 715.
- Annals of Public Education in the State of New York (continued). By Daniel J. Pratt, A. M., Ph. D., Assistant Secretary of Regents, 1876, p. 671.
- Annals of Public Education in the State of New York (resumed). By Daniel J. Pratt, A. M., Ph. D., Assistant Secretary of Regents, 1883, p. 437.
- Apparatus Suitable for Teaching Physical and Natural Sciences in Academies. By Prof. Le Roy C. Cooley, of Vassar College, 1884, p. 204.
- Formerly in Use, 1884, p. 100.
- Anthon, Charles, LL. D. (See *Discourse Commemorative of* —.)
- Anthony, Brother. Remarks at Conference of College Presidents, 1884, 1885, p. 176. (See *College Discipline.*)
- Anthropological Principles and Methods of Education. By Joseph R. Buchanan, M. D., Professor (elect) in the Eclectic Medical College, New York city, 1874, p. 677.
- Apparatus. (See *School Apparatus.*)
- Arithmetic and Algebra, Recent Discoveries in. By Mr. H. M. Nexsen, of New York, 1881, p. 518.
- Arithmetical Preparation Necessary to Commence the Study of Algebra. By James H. Hoose, A. M., late Professor of Mathematics in Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, 1867, p. 621.

- Armstrong, John W. (See *Plan, A, to Harmonize our Public School System.*)
- Bryant's Elements of Natural Philosophy Mentioned, 1885, p. 96.
- Best Studies in Academies and Colleges. By C. W. Bennett, A. M., Principal of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, 1866, p. 146.
- B. (See *Beginnings of Art, etc.*)
- Bryan Civilization, The Downward Tendency of Early, 1881, p. 629.
- Bryer, Prof. Charles, LL. D., Obituary Notice of. By Prof. A. G. Hopkins, 1884, p. 262.
- Carras, Brother. (See *Psychological Aspects of Education.*)
- Clarkus, Truman J. (See *Executive Committee Report of Philosophy of the College Curriculum.*)
- Clegg, M. M. (See *Coventry. Prof. Charles Brodhead.*)
- Croft, Cecil F. P. (See *Relations of the Colleges to Secondary Schools.*)
- Deeden, C. W. (See *Taylor, George H., Notice of.*)
- Darnard, Frederick A. P. (See *Education and the State; Metrical System of Weights and Measures; Should American Colleges be open to women? etc.; Should Studies in Colleges be Confined to, etc.; Should Studies . . . to be pursued preparatory to, etc.*)
- Darnard, W. S. (See *Zoölogical Education.*)
- Durton, Prof. J. Græff, LL. D. By Eustace W. Fisher, A. M., M. D., 1878, p. 485.
- Analysis of Courses of Study in Schools, on the. Whether they should rest upon the developing man as man, or man as a member of society. By Principal James H. Hoose, A. M., Ph. D., of the Cortland Normal School, 1878, p. 463.
- Analysis of Methods of Teaching. By Principal William J. Milne, Ph. D., LL. D., Genesee Normal School, 1882, p. 353.
- Deattie, David. Notice of Principal Henry A. Pierce, Principal of Troy High School, 1884, p. 269.
- Decker, Jan Juriænse (1660), 1869, p. 884.
- Beginnings of Art, or Evolution in Ornament. By Ch. Fred. Hartt, A. M., Professor of Geology in Cornell University, 1874, p. 689.
- DeUlamy, Rev. Joseph Richmond, A. M., Notice of. 1868, p. 707.
- DeUenict, Asa Gardiner. (See *Free Academy, the, in a System, etc.*)
- DeUenict, Erastus C. Academic Honors, 1872, p. 505.
- DeUenict, Erastus C. (See *Address of, etc.*)
- DeUenict, Erastus Cornelius. By Hon. George F. Betts, 1882, p. 423.
- DeUenict, Nehemiah W. Pronunciation of Greek and Latin, 1872, p. 485.

- Benedict, N. W., Remarks by, on Normal School Training, 1885, p. 205. (See *Elementary Instruction in the Classics; State Aid to Education*, etc., *Study, the, of Latin*, etc.).
- Benjamin, Simeon, Memorial of the Late. By Augustus W. Cowles, President of the Elmira Female College, 1870, p. 526.
- Bennett, Charles W. Remarks on the Relations of the University to the College, 1885, p. 131.
- Bennett, Charles W. (See *Art Studies in Academies and Colleges; Post Graduate Degrees*.)
- Best, Isaac O. (See *Instruction in Vocal Music*, etc.)
- Better Organization of Science-Education, the. By Prof. S. Edward Warren, C. E., of Newton, Mass., formerly of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1879, p. 537.
- Betts, George F. (See *Benedict, Erastus Cornelius, Notice of*.)
- Biblical Instruction, Scheme of, 1867, p. 693.
- Bickmore, A. S. (See *Normal Instruction in Science in the American Museum of Natural History*.)
- Black Board, Use of the, in Teaching Greek. By Edward North, A. M., Dexter Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in Hamilton College, 1864, p. 47.
- Blunt, Mrs. E. J. Lee. (See *Literature as a Study for Young Ladies*.)
- Body and Mind — their Conservative Influence on Each Other. By Mrs. Clemence S. Lozier, M. D., Professor in the New York Medical College for Women, 1871, p. 521.
- Bogart, William H. (See *Wells, Henry, Notice of*.)
- Books. (See *What Shall We Do With the*.)
- Bosworth, R. S. (See *Order of Study in Natural Science*.)
- Bouton, Eugene. Remarks on the Relations of the Public School System to the Higher Education of the State, 1885, p. 143, 148. (See *Licensing of Common School Teachers, Spelling Reform, Study, the, of English*, 1884, p. 114.)
- Bradley, John E. Remarks on Science-Teaching. (See *Healthfulness of Intellectual Pursuits; Regents' Examinations in Academic Studies; Report of Committee on Necrology*, 1885, p. 234.)
- Brain versus Muscle. By Principal Frank R. Moore, of Yates Union School, Chittenango, 1881, p. 558.
- Branch, Oliver E. (See *College Journalism*.)
- Brandt, C. G. (See *Composition of the French Language*, etc.)
- Briggs, Principal, George W., Ph. D. By Rev. Charles Noble, 1876, p. 657.
- British Legislation in Regard to the Metric System, note on, 1872, p. 676.

own, Ames. (See *Proper Construction of an English Grammar*.)
 own, Samuel G. (See *Fisher, Rev. Samuel Ware, Notice of*.)
 ant, William Cullen. (See *Verplanck, Gulian Crommellin; a Discourse*.)

chanan, Joseph R. (See *Anthropological Principles, etc.; Liberal Education, etc*.)

lard, Erastus F. (See *New Departure, the, in Education*.)

chard, Dr. S. D. Notice of Mrs. Louisa C. Martin, by, 1884, p. 275.

ureau of Education. (See *National Bureau of Education*.)

inets of Minerals for Academies, Proposed System of Exchanges.

By Franklin Hough, 1871, p. 598.

Memorial to the Legislature, 1871, p. 599.

Draft of a Bill, 1871, p. 602.

Circulars, 1871, p. 603.

dwell, George C. (See *Chlorophyll, and the Production, etc*.)

nbridge University (England), Endowments of, 1868, p. 697.

npbell, Robert. (Regent.) Remarks by Professor Wilson upon the Life and Character of, 1871, p. 672.

npbell, William W. By President Potter, 1883, p. 463.

andaigua Academy. Notice of, 1885, p. 65.

nisteo Academy. Historical Sketch. By Principal Wellington La Monte, A. M., 1877, p. 707.

acity, Measures of. (See *Measures of*.)

ito, Mattys. (School-master, 166 ?) 1869, p. 880.

else, Goost. (School-master), 1669, p. 880.

sety, James A. Remarks on Normal School Training, 1885, p. 63.

atalogue. (See *Regents' University Catalogue*.)

atalogue (See *Corporation in Indexing and Cataloguing*.)

ert, Michael P. (See *Cruttenden, David H., Notice of, Prizes in Schools, etc*.)

enovia Seminary. Historical Sketch. By Isaac N. Clements, 1877, p. 682.

ntennial Address. By Hon. George William Curtis, 1885, p. 23.

ntennial History of Colleges. (See *Statement of the Plan Proposed, etc*.)

ndler, John W. (See *School Supervision*.)

pin, Aaron L. (See *Oration on the True Functions of the American College*.)

racter in the Teacher. By Professor Lloyd Andrews, Ph. D., of Madison University, 1879, p. 556.

emistry and Physics. When first taught in Academies, 1885, p. 602.

- Chemistry, Elementary. (See *Why Should*, etc.)
- Chemistry. (See *Suggestions in Regard to Teaching*.)
- Cheney, L. Harrison, A. M., 1877, p. 744.
- Chester, Albert H. (See *Laboratory Practice*.)
- Chinese Competitive Examinations. By the Rev. Dr. Erastus Wentworth of Sandy Hill, 1884, p. 115.
- Chlorophyll, and the Production of Organic Substance in the Plant. By Professor George C. Caldwell, Ph. D., of Cornell University, 1880, p. 585.
- Civil Government as a Science and a Study. By W. K. Wickes, Principal of the Watertown High School, 1884, p. 48.
- Civilization. (See *Aryan Civilization*.)
- Classen, Francis, (1660) 1869, p. 884.
- Clark, John S. (See *Drawing in Public Education*.)
- Clarke, Noah T., Remarks on Science Teaching, 1885, p. 110; on Normal Schools, 1885, p. 198.
- Clarke, Noah T. (See *Academic Education in the State of New York One Hundred Years ago; Normal Instruction in academies; Richards, Benjamin, Notice of*.)
- Classes for Instructing Common School Teachers in Academies, by Principal Willis D. Graves, of the Bainbridge Union School, 1883, p. 403.
- Classical Instruction. (See *Method of Classical Instruction*.)
- Classical Languages. (See *Study of*, etc.)
- Classical Study; There should be more of it in our Colleges, or it should be abandoned. By Tayler Lewis, LL. D., L. H. D., Professor of Ancient and Oriental Languages in Union College, 1872, p. 528.
- Classical Training. By Rev. A. F. Monroe, S. J., Professor of Physics, Astronomy and Mathematics, in the College of St. Francis Xavier, 1867, p. 641.
- Classic Influence on the English Language. By Principal M. Eugene McClary, A. B., of Franklin Free Academy, Malone, 1880, p. 604.
- Classics, the, in Education. By Benjamin N. Martin, S. T. D., Professor of Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy, in the University of the city of New York, 1868, p. 681.
- Classics, study of, in Normal Schools. (See *Our Normal Schools*, etc.)
- Classics. Why should the classics be studied at all? For what general or particular purposes, and how should they be studied? By Principal Ezra J. Peck, A. M., of Homer Academy, 1882, p. 305.
- Classics. (See *Elementary Instruction in*.)
- Classics. (See *Written Examinations in*.)

- Classification of General Divisions of Study. By Hyland C. Kirk, A. B., Principal of the Phelps Union and Classical School, 1872, p. 522.
- Claverack Academy and Hudson River Institute, Historical account by William McAfee, A. M., 1877, p. 671.
- Clements, Isaac N. (See *Cazenovia Seminary; Historical Sketch of.*)
- Cleveland, Professor William C., C. E. (By Professor William C. Russel, A. M., 1874, p. 790.
- Clinton, George, Presentation of Portrait of, 1885, p. 9.
- Clinton, George W. Address by, 1864, p. 52; Remarks on presentation of Portrait of George Clinton, 1885, p. 9.
- Cole, Professor J. W. (Principal of Troy High School.) Remarks on the Relations of the Public School System to the Higher Education of the State, 1885, p. 145.
- College, Admission to. (See *Importance of a Better Preparation etc.*)
- College, Admission to. (See *Studies, on the, Proper to be Pursued, etc.*)
- College, Admission to. (See *Why should Elementary Chemistry be required for.*)
- Colleges, Conference of the Presidents of, 1884, 1885, p. 154.
- College Curriculum. (See *Philosophy of the College Curriculum.*)
- College Discipline. By Brother Anthony, of Manhattan College, 1882, p. 328.
- College Disorders. (See *Treatment of College Disorders.*)
- College Journalism. By Principal Oliver E. Branch, A. B., of the Forestville Free Academy, 1875, p. 679.
- College Library Administration. By Professor Otis H. Robinson, A. M., University of Rochester, 1877, p. 599.
- College of the city of New York. (See *Department of Mixed Mathematics in.*)
- College. (See *Course of Study Preparatory for.*)
- College. (See *Normal Instruction in.*) 1869, p. 701.
- College. (See *Should Study in College be Confined, etc.*)
- Colleges. (See *Classical Study, Lewis.*)
- Colleges. Proposed History of. (See *Statement of the Plan; etc.*)
- Colleges. (See *Relations of the Colleges and the Secondary Schools.*)
- Colleges. (See *Relation of Public High Schools to.*)
- Colleges. (See *Relation of Universities to.*)
- Collegiate Education of Women. By President L. Clark Seelye, D. D., of Smith College, Northampton, Mass., 1879, p. 563.
- Collegiate Education. (See *Necessity of Collegiate Education, etc.*)

- Collegiate Education. (See *Statistics of*.)
- Comfort, George F. (See *Fine Arts, the, as an Undergraduate Study*.)
- Common Schools. (See *Academy, the, in its Relation to the work of*.)
- Common School Teachers. (See *Instruction of*.)
- Common School Teachers. (See *Statistical Report of*.)
- Comstock's Chemistry. 1885, p. 96.
- Comparative Literature. By Professor Charles Channcey Shackford, A. M., of Cornell University, 1877, p. 754.
- Comparative Philology. By J. Wilson, A. M., Principal of Onondaga Academy, 1866, p. 111.
- Composition of the French Language and some Principles of French Etymology. By Professor Herman C. G. Brandt, A. M., of Hamilton College, 1877, p. 575.
- Comstock, Rev. Cyrus. Memoir of, 1875, p. 640.
- Conklin, Dr. William A. (See *Utility of Zoölogical Collections and Education*.)
- Conference of the Presidents of the Colleges of the State of New York, in 1884. 1885, p. 154.
- Construction of Latin Prepositions with Cases by Principles. Ezra J. Peck, A. M., of Homer Academy and Union School, 1878, p. 426.
- Cooley, Leroy C. (See *Apparatus Suitable for Teaching Physical and Natural Sciences in Colleges and Academies; suggestions in regard to teaching * * * Chemistry; Teaching Physical Sciences in Academies; Why should Elementary Chemistry be taught?* etc.)
- Cooper, Peter. Obituary notices of, 1884, p. 259.
- Co-operation in indexing and cataloguing College Libraries. Report of the committee appointed August, 1876. 1878, p. 472.
- Co-relation of Academies and Universities. By Wesley C. Giun, A. M., Principal of Ithaca Academy, 1873, p. 560.
- Cornelissen, Jan. (School-master; 164— to 1650), 1869, p. 872.
- Cornell, Ezra. (Founder of Cornell University.) By Vice-President William C. Russell, A. M., 1876, p. 665.
- Cornell University. Report of the Department of Mechanic Arts in, 1875, p. 667.
- Corning, Erastus. Vice-Chancellor, 1873, p. 611.
- Costin, Michael P. (See *Theories and Science*.)
- Costin, Michael P. Obituary notice of, by Professor P. A. Halpin, 1885, p. 268.
- Course of Studies adapted to Human Necessities and to Human Purposes. By David H. Cruttenden, A. M., of New York city, 1871, p. 534.

Course of Study Preparatory for College. By J. S. Gardner, Ph. D., Principal of Whitestown Seminary, 1864, p. 43.

Inventory, Professor Charles Brodhead. (By Dr. M. M. Bagg), 1876, p. 651.

Jewey, Almira L., Preceptress of Amsterdam Academy. (By Principal W. W. Thompson), 1880, p. 654.

Jewles, Augustus W. Remarks of, at Regents' Centennial, 1884, p. 89-150. (See *Benjamin Simeon, Memorial of.*)

Kawford, Charles H. (See *What Shall We Do With the Books?*)

Kosby, Howard. Notice of Professor B. N. Martin, by, 1885, p. 243.

Kuttenden, David H., A. M. (By Professor M. P. Cavert), 1875, p. 749.

Kuttenden, David H. (See *Course of Studies adapted to Human Necessity*, etc.)

Latics. (See *New Method of Solving.*)

Lecture and Limitation. By Professor John James Lewis, A. M., of Madison University, 1878, p. 429.

Lecture in Schools and Colleges. (See *General and Special Culture* etc.)

Lecture, Religious. (See *Religious Culture*, etc.)

Lecture, Symmetrical. (See *Symmetrical Culture.*)

Lutiss, Alexander Carolus. (School-master, 1659-62), 1869, p. 874.

Lutiss, Elisha. Remarks of, at Regents' Centennial, 1885, p. 87, 149, 203.

———. Obituary notice of Alonzo M. Winchester by, 1885, p. 274.

Lutis, George William. Centennial Address of, 1885, p. 23.

Lutting, George R. (See *Ideal Convocation; Inter-Academic Literary Union; Competitive Examinations.*)

Lyriote Antiquities and Inscriptions. By Professor Isaac H. Hall, A. M., Ph. D., of the Protestant College, Beirut, Syria, 1877, p. 589.

Lyriote Inscriptions. By Isaac H. Hall, A. M., Trustee of Rutgers' Female College, 1876, p. 523.

Lykin, Francis Elihu, of Freeport, Ill. Notice of, 1870, p. 597.

Lyrling, President. (See *Mears, Professor John W., notice of.*)

Lyvies, Charles. (See *Metric System, report on; Metrical System of Weights and Measures; Webster, Horace, notice of; Willard, Mrs. Emma, sketch of.*)

Lyvis, Charles Mortimer, of Utica, N. Y. Notice of, 1870, p. 597.

Lywley, W. W. (See *School Supervision and State Aid.*)

Lyaf-Mutes. (See *Instruction of Deaf-Mutes.*)

- Dealy, Patrick F. (See *Method of Practical Instruction*.)
- De Beauvois, Cavel. (School Masters, 1661?) 1869, p. 879.
- Decimal Systems. (See *Abstract of Reports on*.)
- Defense of Rhetoric. By Anson J. Upson, A. M., Professor of Logic, Rhetoric and Elocution in Hamilton College, 1866, p. 69.
- Degrees, Honorary, Report on, 1872, p. 497.
- De la Montagne, Johannes, jr., (School Master, 1652-63), 1869, p. 873.
- Department of Mixed Mathematics in the College of the City of New York. By John A. Nichols, LL. D., Professor of Mixed Mathematics in the College of the City of New York, 1869, p. 710.
- Departure. (See *New Departure, the, in Education*.)
- Dewey, Prof. Chester, D. D., LL. D., Late Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in the University of Rochester, Sketch of the Life of. By Martin B. Anderson, LL. D., President of the University of Rochester, 1869, p. 797.
- Differentials and the Method of Finding Them. By Prof. William D. Wilson, D. D., LL. D., L. H. D., of the Cornell University, 1874, p. 604.
- Diplomas for Women. By Alonzo Flack, A. M., Principal of Claverack Academy and Hudson River Institute, 1866, p. 153.
- Discipline. (See *School Discipline*.)
- Discourse Commemorative of Charles Anthon, LL. D., late Jay Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in Columbia College. By Henry Drisler, LL. D., Jay Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, Columbia College, 1869, p. 757.
- Disorders, College. (See *Treatment of College Disorders*.)
- Divisions of Study. (See *Classification of General* —.)
- Dix, John Adams, LL. D. By Regent Charles E. Smith, 1880, p. 635.
- Dixon, Joseph Raymond. By E. J. Peck, 1882, p. 429.
- Doane, Rt. Rev. W. C., Notice of Orlando Meads, by, 1885, p. 257.
- Do Our Schools Tend to Destroy Practical Talent? By Principal G. W. Gillette, Schuylerville, N. Y., 1884, p. 224.
- Docherty, Gerardus B. (See *Study of Mathematics*.)
- Dodge, Ebenezer. Remarks on the Relations of the Public School System to the Higher Education of the State, 1885, p. 141, 146.
- Remarks at Conference of College Presidents, 1884-1885, p. 172, 175.
- Draper, John W. By Prof. Benjamin N. Martin, 1883, p. 477.
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Rev. John. (See *Religious Culture of College and Semi-Students.*)

John. (See *National Bureau of Education.*)

President George W., of Madison University, 1873, p. 633.

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Henry T. (See *Method of Integrating the Square Root of Iratics.*)

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ion. (See *New Departure in —*.)

on. (See *Primary Education*, Morris.)

ls, James T. (See *Symmetrical Culture*.)

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English. (See *Influence of the Study of Latin Upon.*)

English Grammar. (See *Proper Construction of an.*)

English Grammar. (See *Science of English Grammar.*)

English Grammar. (See *Study of English Grammar.*)

English, Higher. (See *Written Examinations in.*)

English Language. (See *Classic Influence on the English Language.*)

English Language. (See *Study of the English Language*)

English Language. (See *Systems and Method of Logical Analysis, etc.*)

English-Latin. (See *Roman Orthoëpy, etc.*)

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English. (See *Study of English.*)

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Evans, E. W. (See *New Method of Solving Cubics, etc.*)

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- Expression in Reading; its Philosophy and Application. By Miss Mary F. Hendrick of the Cortland Normal School, 1878, p. 454.
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- Fictions. (See *Legitimate use of Fictions*, etc.)
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- Fisher, Eustace W. (See *Barton, Professor J. Graeff, Notice of*.)
- Fisher, Rev. Samuel Wave, D. D., LL. D. By President Samuel G. Brown, D. D., LL. D., of Hamilton College, 1875, p. 758.
- Fitch, Charles E. (See *American College, the*; *Hale, Robert Safford, Notice of*.)
- lack, Alonzo. Remarks at Centennial of the Regents, 1885, p. 79; On the Relation of the University to Colleges, 1885, p. 132. (See *Diplomas for Women*; *School Discipline*; *Written Examinations in Higher English and the Classics*.)

- Flagg, Isaac. (See *Accent; the Value of, in Greek Verse.*)
- Forces. (See *Modern Theory of Forces.*)
- Forces, Doctrine of. (See *Natural Theology of.*)
- Ford, Darius R. (See *Field Studies and Scientific Excursions; Reserve in Teaching Theories.*)
- Foundations. (See *Perpetual Foundations.*)
- Fox, Principal William, 1875, p. 764.
- Franchises granted by the Legislature to Academies, 1873, p. 681.
- Francke, August Hermann, of Halle, notice of, 1885, p. 189.
- Free Academy in a System of Graded Schools. By Principal Asa Gardiner Benedict, A. B., of the Rome Free Academy, 1875, p. 704.
- French and German in Colleges and Schools. By Horatio S. White, of Cornell University, 1883, p. 394.
- French Language. (See *Composition of the French Language.*)
- Frink, Henry Allyn. (See *Recitation-room, the, in its Relations, etc.; Term's Work, a, in English Literature.*)
- Frisbee, E. S. (See *Morgan, Edward Barber, Notice of.*)
- Frost, S. T. (See *Geography outside of the Text-Books; Onomatology — how we came by our names, etc.*)
- Function of American College. (See *Oration on the True Function, etc.*)
- Functions of the Human Body. (See *New Schemes of the, etc.*)
- Gaines, Charles K. (See *Quantity as an Element in English Verse.*)
- Gaines, A. G. (See *Ends and Means in Education.*)
- Gallup, John Chester, M. D., Obituary Notice of. By Professor Edward North, 1885, p. 270.
- Gallup, Ezra S. (See *Science, the, of Language.*)
- Gardner, J. S. (See *Course of Study Preparatory for College.*)
- Gates, Merrill Edward. (See *Greek in Our Preparatory Schools.*)
- General and Special Culture in our Schools and Colleges. By Professor William D. Wilson, D. D., LL. D., L. H. D., of Cornell University, 1879, p. 510.
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- German Poets. (See *Some Suggestions on the Study of.*)
- German. (See *French and German.*)
- Gesture. (See *Method of Teaching Gesture.*)

tte, G. W. See (*Do our Schools tend to destroy Practical
element ?*)

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drews, 1885, p. 271.

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University at Rochester ; Methods of Introduction in English
Literature ; Report of Executive Committee*, 1884, p. 2.)

, Wesley C. (See *Co-relation of Academies and Universities.*)
Education of. (See *Letter on the.*)

win, William II. (See *Luckey, Samuel, Notice of.*)

l, John Stanton. (See *Agricultural Education.*)

l, John Stanton. (By William C. Russell, A. M., Vice-Pres-
ent of Cornell University), 1876, p. 669.

rninent. (See *School Government.*)

ed Schools. (See *Free Academy in a system of.*)

mar as a Natural Science. By Professor Charles T. R. Smith,
M., of Lansingburgh Academy, 1874, p. 647.

mar, English. (See *Proper Construction of.*)

ts and Franchises to Academies. 1873, p. 681.

es, Willis D. (See *Classes for Instruction of Common School
Teachers.*)

κ, Ancient. (See *Pronunciation of Ancient Greek.*)

κ in our Preparatory Schools. By Merrill Edward Gates, A.
Principal of Albany Academy, 1874, p. 669.

κ. (See *Importance of a Better Preparation, etc.*)

κ Verse. (See *Accent, the value of, etc.*)

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H. D.), 1876, p. 661.

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1877, p. 713.

om, John. Letter of, 1885, p. 95.

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ey, George, M. D., 1880, p. 638.

Robert Safford. (By Regent Charles E. Fitch), 1883, p. 458.

Isaac H. (See *Cypriote Antiquities and Inscriptions ;
priote Inscriptions.*)

y, Rev. Ebenezer. (By President Potter), 1883, p. 463.

in, P. A. (See *Rhetoric ; its system.*)

———. Notice of Rev. Michael P. Costin, S. J. by, 1885, p.
3.

y, Charles S. (See *Relative Value of Studies pursued in
Academies ; Study of English Grammar.*)

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By Professor John W. Mears, 1880, p. 501.

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Harkins, William. (See *Modern Languages in our Schools; Science of English Grammar.*)

Harrington, James P. (By Superintendent Andrew McMillan), 1883, p. 474.

Harris, Dr. Elisha. Obituary notice of, by Louis W. Pratt, 1895. p. 266.

Hartt, C. H. Fred. (See *Beginnings of Art or Evolution in Ornament.*)

Hart, Professor Charles Frederick, A. M. (By Professor Daniel S. Martin), 1871, p. 547.

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Haven, Erastus O. (See *Higher Examinations.*)

Hawley, Gideon, LL. D., Remarks on the Life and Character of.
By John V. L. Pruyn, LL. D., Chancellor of the University of the State of New York, 1871, p. 657.

Healthfulness of Intellectual Pursuits. By Principal John E. Bradley, of the Albany High School, 1875, p. 723.

Hegeman, Adriaen. (School-master, 1659-71), 1869, p. 879.

Hendrick, Mary F. (See *Expression in Reading; its Philosophy, etc.*)

Hicks, Mrs. Mary D. (See *Industrial Drawing in Public Schools.*)

Higher English. (See *Written Examination in.*)

Higher Education. (See *Relations, the, of the Public School System to.*)

Higher Examinations. By Chancellor Erastus O. Haven, D. D., LL. D., of Syracuse University, 1878, p. 407.

High Schools. (See *Relation of Public High Schools to Colleges.*)

Hill, A. C. (See *Academies and Secondary Education*)

Hinckley, John Goddard, of Westfield, N. Y. Notice of, 1870, p. 597.

Hinkel, Charles T. (See *Influence of the Study of Latin upon Liberal Education* etc.)

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History of Colleges and Universities. (See *Statement of the plan proposed*, etc.)

Holy Scriptures. (See *Knowledge, a, of the*.)

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Hoose, James H. (See *Arithmetical Preparation Necessary to Commence the Study of Algebra as a Basis of a Course of Study in Schools*.)

Hopkins, Abel G. Professor Charles Avery, LL. D., Notice of, 1884, p. 262. (See *Study of Latin*.)

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Hough, Franklin B., A. M., M. D., Ph. D. (See *Statement of the Plan Proposed*, etc.)

Houghton, Principal James Dunbar, A. M. By Principal Albert B. Watkins, 1876, p. 655.

How to Read. By Alden B. Whipple, M. D., Principal of the Lansingburgh Academy, 1868, p. 655.

Howell, Selah. (See *History in its Relations to Practical Life*.)

Hudde, Andries (1654), 1869, p. 883.

Human Body. (See *New Scheme of the Functions of*.)

Humor in the School Room. By Principal Hyland C. Kirk, of Phelps Union and Classical School, 1880, p. 577.

Hungerford, Hon. John Newton, Obituary Notice of, by Professor Edward North, 1884, p. 279.

Hungerford, Gen. Solon D., Obituary Notice of, 1885, p. 258.

Ideal Convocation, the. By Principal George R. Cutting, A. M., of Waterville Union School, 1882, p. 314.

Ideal, True, of Liberal Education. (See *True Ideal*, etc.)

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Indexing. (See *Co-operation in Indexing*, etc.)

India. (See *American Educators in*.)

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- Ingalsbe, Grenville M. (See *Study of Physical Geography*.)
- Ingham, Miss Marietta, Notice of, 1868, p. 708.
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- Instruction of Common School Teachers. By Principal Levi D. Miller, A. M., of the Haverling Union School, Bath, Steuben Co., 1874, p. 595.
- Instruction of Common School Teachers. (See *Statistical Report of*.)
- Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, the. By Mrs. Charles Kelsey, of Cayuga Lake Academy, 1875, p. 659.
- Intellectual Education. By Rev. Brother Justin, of Manhattan College, 1881, p. 510.
- Intellectual Pursuits. (See *Healthfulness of*.)
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- Jewell, Frederick S. (See *Relation of the Art of Analysis to the Art of Teaching; Roman Orthodoxy as Opposed to English-Latin; System and Method of Logical Analysis*.)
- Jones, George W. (See *Whole Work, the, of Academies*.)
- Jones, Prof. W. V., Joseph S. St. John, Obituary Notice of, 1884, p. 267.
- Joosten, Jacob (School-Master, 1660-65), 1869, p. 880.
- Journ, Rev. Louis. (See *Study of Philosophy*.)

Journalism. (See *College Journalism*.)

Justin, Rev. Brother. Remarks at Conference of College Presidents, 1885, p. 186. (See *Intellectual Education*.)

Just Place, the, and Proportion of the Several Students Commonly Comprised in a Sub-graduate Course of Instruction. By Charles Murray Maine, M. A., Professor of Philosophy and Belles Lettres in Columbia College, 1865, p. 335.

Kater, Captain, Re-examination of Determination of the Weight of a Given Volume of Water by, 1872, p. 668.

Kelly, Trustee William, Notice of, 1873, p. 643.

Kelsey, Mrs. Charles. (See *Instruction of Deaf Mutes*.)

Kenyon, Rev. William Colegrove, A. M., Notice of, 1868, p. 712.

Kerr, Rev. George, LL. D., Notice of, 1868, p. 709.

Kimball, Rodney G. (See *Abstract of Reports on Decimal System*, etc.)

King, Joseph E., D. D., Remarks at, of Regents' Centennial, 1885, p. 4.

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King's College, Refounding of. (See *Annals of Public Education*, 1874.)

Kingston Academy, Noticed, 1884, p. 63.

Kircher V., President of Niagara U. (See *Some Suggestions on the Study of Modern German Poets*.)

Kirk, Hyland C. (See *Classification of General Divisions of Study; Humor in the School Room; Libraries, and How to Use Them; Helps Union Classical School*.)

Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures an Indispensable Element of Liberal Education. By Taylor Lewis, LL. D., Professor of the Greek and Oriental Languages in Union College, 1867, p. 672.

Nox, John Jay. By Professor Edward North, L. H. D., 1877, p. 741.

Laboratory Practice. By Professor Albert H. Chester, A. M., E. M., of Hamilton College, 1875, p. 622.

Lambert, Thomas S. (See *New Scheme of the Functions*, etc.)

La Monte, Wellington. (See *Canisteo Academy, Historical Sketch*.)

L'Amoreaux, Wendell. (See *Study, the, of Language*, etc.)

Land, Surveying, on, in the State of New York. By Principal Aaron White, A. M., of Canastota Union School, 1877, p. 617.

Lang, Andrew J., A. M., Principal of Waverly Institute, 1872, p. 699.

Language, Classical, or Continental. (See *Study of*.)

- Language, the Chief Educator and Noblest Liberal Art. By D. J. Pratt, A. M., Principal of Fredonia Academy, 1864, p. 33.
- Language. (See *Science, the, of.*)
- Lansing, John G. (See *Pre-Islamic Literature.*)
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- Latin Prepositions. (See *Construction of, etc.*)
- Latin Pronunciation Practically Considered. By Professor Tracy Peck, A. M., of Cornell University, 1876, p. 543.
- Latin. (See *Importance of a Better Preparation, etc.*)
- Latin. (See *Influence of the Study of Latin, etc.*)
- Latin. (See *Plea for the Study of.*)
- Latin. (See *Pronunciation of.*)
- Latin. (See *Roman Orthoëpy, etc.*)
- Latin. (See *Study of Latin.*)
- Latin. (See *Study, the, of Latin Without Reference, etc.*)
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- Legal Studies. (See *Necessity of Collegiate Education for a Preparation.*)
- Legislative Grants and Franchises Enacted for the Benefit of Academies. By Daniel J. Pratt, 1873, p. 681.
- Legitimate Use of Fictions in the Prosecution and Discussions of Science. By W. D. Wilson, D. D., LL. D., L. H. D., Cornell University, 1884, p. 127.
- Letter on the Education of Girls. By M. E. Thalheimer, 1868, p. 603.
- Lewis, John James. (See *Culture and Limitation.*)
- Lewis, Professor John Tayler. Abstract of Memoir. By President Eliphalet Nott Potter, D. D., LL. D., of Union College, 1878, p. 477.
- Lewis, Tayler. (See *Classical Study, etc.; Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures; Methods of Teaching * * * Memoritem; Moral, the, and the Secular in Education; My Old School-Master; True Ideal, the, of Liberal Education.*)
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- Liberal Education, the Essential Elements of. By Prof. Joseph R. Buchanan, M. D., of the Eclectic Medical College of New York city, 1879, p. 570.
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- raries, Public, and Their Use. By J. Harvey McKee, LL. B., of the Delaware Literary Institute, 1883, p. 295.
- rary. (See *College Library Administration*.)
- raries. (See *Co operation in Indexing and Cataloguing*.)
- ensing of Common School Teachers. By Principal Eugene Bouton, A. B., Sherburne Union School, 1880, p. 537.
- uits, the, of Normal School Training. By Prof. James M. Milne, of Cortland Normal School, 1885, p. 189.
- coln, Dr. D. F. (See *Sanitation*.)
- erary Culture. (See *Value, the, and Means of, in Academies*.)
- erary Exercises in Academies. By Samuel G. Love, A. M., Principal of the Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute, 1868, p. 647.
- erature as a Study for Young Ladies. By Mrs. E. J. Lee Blunt, Teacher of German and Drawing in Deposit Academy, 1870, p. 21.
- yd, Thomas Spencer, Obituary Notice of, 1884, p. 271.
- ical Analysis. (See *System and Method of*.)
- e, Samuel G. (See *Literary Exercises in Academies; Practical Education*.)
- ell, Thomas B. (See *Education; What is the Best?*)
- ier, Mrs. Clemence S. (See *Body and Mind*, etc.)
- obertsen, Jan (1658), 1869, p. 884.
- key, Samuel, D. D. (Regent). By William H. Goodwin, 1871, p. 669.
- retius, Philosopher and Poet. By Prof. Frank Smalley, of Syracuse University, 1881, p. 564.
- ck, Ægidius (Latin School-Master, 1662-64), 1869, p. 874.
- nan, Hannah W., First Lady Principal of Vassar College. By President John H. Raymond, LL. D., 1872, p. 694.
- Afee, William. (See *Claverack Academy and Hudson River Institute*.)
- Clary, M. Eugene. (See *Classical Influence on the English Language*.)
- Draw, John (Trustee). By Prof. William D. Wilson, D. D., LL. D., L. H. D., 1878, p. 486.
- Kee, J. Harvey. (See *Libraries, Public, and their Use*.)
- Millan, Andrew. (See *Harrington; James H.; Notice of*.)
- Naughton, Prof. James, M. D., of the Albany Medical College, 1875, p. 745.
- et's Conversations on Natural Philosophy, 1885, p. 94.
- rch, Alden, M. D., LL. D., Necrological Notice of, 1870, p. 588.
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- Martin, Rev. Benjamin N., D. D., L. H. D., Obituary Notice of, 1885, p. 237.
- Martin, Daniel S. (See *Hart, Charles Frederick, Notice of; Historical Monuments and Memorials; Moral Aspect of Scientific Education; Morris, Oran W., Notice of; Orton, James, Notice of; Relation of Christian Educators, etc.; Rutgers Female College, Historical Account; Torrey, John, Notice of.*)
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- Mathematics. (See *Method of Studying and Teaching.*)
- Mathematics. (See *Nature, the, and Method of Teaching.*)
- Mathematics. (See *Positive and Negative Terms in.*)
- Mathematics, Mixed. (See *Department of Mixed Mathematics in College of the City of New York.*)
- Mathematics. (See *Study of.*)
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- . Origin and nature of, 1872, p. 685.
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- Miller, George Benjamin, D. D., Notice of. 1870, p. 593.
- Miller, Levi D. (See *Instruction of Common School Teachers; Political Economy in High Schools.*)
- Mills, Richard. (School-master, 1657-61), 1869, p. 878.
- Milne, Professor James M., of Cortland Normal School. (See *Limits, the, of Normal School Training.*)

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- Molenaar, Arent Evertsen (Schoolmaster, 1661), 1869, p. 880.
- Moneys, Unification of, Note on, 1872, p. 641.
- Monroe, Daniel S. (See *Classical Training*.)
- Monuments. (See *Historical Monuments*, etc.)
- Moore, Frank R. (See *Brain versus Muscle*.)
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- Morey, William C. (See *Historical Method, the, in Education*.)
- Morey, William C. (See *Roman Law, Study of*, etc.)
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- Morgan, T. J. (See *Some Open Questions About Normal Schools — a Mere Outline*.)
- Morris, Oran W. (See *Primary Education*.)
- Morris, Professor Oran W., M. D. By Professor Daniel S. Martin, 1879, p. 594.
- Morse, Professor Samuel F. B., LL. D. By Professor B. M. Martin, L. H. D., 1873, p. 629.
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Murray, David. (See *Educational Economy*.)

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Names. (See *Onomatology*.)

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Necrology. (See *University Necrology*.)

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New York, State of. (See *Historical Monuments and Memorials of*.)

Nixsen, H. M. (See *Arithmetic and Algebra*, etc.)

Nichols, John Augustus, LL. D., late Professor of Mixed Mathematics in the College of the City of New York. By Professor Adolph Werner, of the same College, 1870, p. 582.

Nichols, John A. (See *Department of Mixed Mathematics ; Drawing, Importance of*, etc.)

Noble, Rev. Charles. (See *Briggs, George W., Notice of*.)

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North, Edward. (See *Blackboard, use of, in Studying Greek*; *Gallop, John Chester, Notice of*; *Hungerford, Hon. John N., Notice of*; *Knox, John J., Notice of*; *Normal Instruction in Colleges*; *North, Rev. Dr. Simeon*; *Pruyn, John V. L., Notice of Remarks on*; *Regents' Higher Examinations*; *Regents' University Catalogue*; *Woolworth, Samuel B., Remarks on*.)

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Notation. (See *Remarks on Notation*.)

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der of Study in Natural Science. By Professor R. S. Bosworth, of Watertown, 1884, p. 195.

nament, Evolution of. (See *Beginnings of Art or —.*)

thoëpy. (See *Roman Orthoëpy*, etc.)

ton, James, A. M., Professor of Geology and Natural History, Vassar College. By Professor Daniel S. Martin, 1880, p. 650.

ir Normal Schools and the Study of the Classics in the same. By Norman F. Wright, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages in the Cortland Normal School, 1871, p. 559.

ven, John Jason, D. D., LL. D., Vice-President of the College of the city of New York, Notice of, 1870, p. 591.

ckard, Levi S. (See *School Supervision*.)

læontological Evidence, as bearing upon the Theory of Evolution. By Professor Henry S. Williams, Ph. D., of Cornell University, 1882, p. 319.

urks, Isaac D. D. (Regent), Necrologist, Notice of, 1870, p. 587.

ursons, Lorenzo, of Westfield, New York, Notice of, 1870, p. 596.

ursons, Professor William, LL. D., of Ingham University. By Mrs. Parsons, 1879, p. 601.

ursons, Mrs. (See *Parsons, Professor William L.*)

ck, Ezra J. (See *Classics, why should the....be Studied*, etc.; *Construction of Latin Prepositions*, etc.; *Dixon, Joseph Raymond*, Notice of.)

ck, Jesse T. Rev., D. D., LL. D., Obituary Notice of. By Regent Warren, 1884, p. 266.

ck, Tracy. (See *Latin Pronunciation Practically Considered*.)

erpetual Foundations. (By Goldwin Smith, Oxon, Professor of English Constitutional History in the Cornell University, 1870, p. 576.

elps, Oliver, Noticed, 1884, p. 65.

elps Union and Classical School, Historical Sketch. By Principal Hyland C. Kirk, 1877, p. 694.

ilology. (See *Comparative Philology*.)

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ilosophy. (See *Study of Philosophy*.)

ysical Culture. By Captain Thomas Ward, U. S. A., Professor of Military Science and Tactics in Union College, 1877, p. 563.

ysical Geography, the Study of. By G. M. Ingalsbee, 1871, p. 511.

- Physical Sciences. (See *Ancient and Modern Estimates of*, etc.)
- Physical Science. (See *Teaching Physical Science*.)
- Physical Science. (See *Speculations in*.)
- Physical Theories. (See *Recent Physical Theories*.)
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- Pierce, Henry A. Obituary notice of, by Superintendent Beattie, 1884, p. 269.
- Pierson, Henry R. (See *Address by*; *Opening address by*.)
- Pietersen, Evert. (School-master; 1661-68?) 1869, p. 874.
- Plan to harmonize our Public School System. By Principal John W. Armstrong, D. D., of the Fredonia Normal School, 1875, p. 443.
- Plea for Elocution in the Academy. By Miss Kate M. Thomas, Teacher of Elocution in Fort Plain Seminary, 1876, p. 617.
- Plea for the Study of Latin. By Rev. John A. Wells, A. M., of Griffith Institute, Springville, 1877, p. 519.
- Political Economy in High Schools. By Principal Levi D. Miller, A. M., of Haverling Union School, Bath, 1880, p. 547.
- Politics. (See *Education in Politics*.)
- Pomeroy, John Norton. (See *Education in Politics*.)
- Pomfret, James E., M. D. Notice of, 1870, p. 598.
- Porter, President. Notice of Professor B. N. Martin by, 1885, p. 240.
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- Post-Graduate Degrees. By Professor C. W. Bennett, of Syracuse University, 1884, p. 251.
- Potter, Clarkson Nott. (By President Potter), 1883, p. 465.
- Potter, Eliphalet Nott. Remarks at Conference of College Presidents in 1884, 1885, p. 179. (See *Address by*; *Allen Thomas, Notice of*; *Campbell, William W.*; *Halley, Rev. Ebenezer*; *Jackson, Isaac W.*; *Lewis, Professor John Tayler*; *Potter, Clarkson Nott*; *Tracy, William*.)
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- Practical Teaching. (See *Teachers, Text-Books*, etc.)
- Pratt, Daniel J. (See *Annals of Public Education*; *Language the Chief Educator*, etc.; *Legislative Grants and Franchises*; *Requirements for Admission to Colleges*, *Statistics of College Education*; *University Necrology*.)
- Pratt, Louis W. Notice of Dr. Elisha Harris by, 1885, p. 266.

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re-Islamic Literature. By John G. Lansing, A. B., of Cairo, Egypt, 1877, p. 763.

reparatory Course of Study. (See *Course of Study preparatory for College.*)

reparatory Studies. (See *Studies on the, proper to be pursued, etc.*)

rimary Education. By Oran W. Morris, A. M., Cooper Institute New York city, 1872, p. 551.

rime, S. Irenaeus. (See *Education of Women.*)

rizes in Schools as Usually Distributed. By Principal Michael P. Cavert, A. M., of Rhinebeck Union School, 1877, p. 527.

ronunciation of Ancient Greek: Shall it be according to Accent or according to Quantity. By Professor Jesse A. Spencer, S. T. D., of the College of the city of New York, 1876, p. 563.

ronunciation of Greek and Latin. By Nehemiah W. Benedict, D. D., Principal of Rochester Free Academy, 1872, p. 485.

roper Construction of an English Grammar. By Amos Brown, LL. D., formerly President of the People's College, 1872, p. 560.

roportion of Studies in a Sub-graduate Course. (See *Just place, etc.*)

rovost, David. (School-master, 1647?) 1869, p. 882.

ruyn, Mrs. Ann Parker. Letter from, 1885, p. 8.

ruyn, John V. L. (See *Endowments, Voluntary, etc; Hawley, Gideon, Remarks on.*)

———. Presentation of portrait of, 1884, p. 8.

ruyn, John V. L., LL. D. (By Professor Edward North, L. II. D.) 1879, p. 582.

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psychology. (See *Physiology in relation to*), 1871, p. 523.

ublic Education in New York. (See *Annals of Public Education in.*)

ublic Instruction. (See *Plan of Harmonious, etc.*)

ublic School System. (See *Relations of the Public School System, etc.*)

uadratics. (See *Method of Integrating the Square Roots of.*)

uantity as an Element in English Verse. By Prof. Charles K. Gaines, A. M., of St. Lawrence University, 1881, p. 544.

uestions and Suggestions Concerning Industrial Drawing as a Branch of Education. By Prof. S. Edward Warren, C. E., of Newton, Mass., late of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1877, p. 541.

- Raftery, Thomas. (See *Indo-European Languages*.)
- Rankin, Robert Goznan, 1880, p. 637.
- Raymond, John H. (See *Lyman, Hannah W., Notice of; Vassar, Matthew, Biographical Sketch of*.)
- Raymond, John H., LL. D., of Vassar College. By Pres. M. B. Anderson, 1880, p. 647.
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- Reading. (See *How to Read*.)
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- Redfield, Prof. Philip M. W., A. M., M. D., 1875, p. 754.
- Regents' Examinations in Academic Studies. By Principal John E. Bradley, A. M., of the Albany High School, 1878, p. 411.
- Regents' Examinations. By Principal John E. Bradley, Ph. D., of the Albany High School, 1883, p. 307.
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- Regents' Higher Examinations. By Prof. Edward North, L. H. D., of Hamilton College, 1879, p. 577.
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- Relation, the, of Christian Educators to the Modern Phases of Science. By Daniel S. Martin, A. M., Professor of Geology and Natural History in Rutgers Female College, 1874, p. 617.
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relations of the Schools of the State. By Oliver Morehouse, A. M., Principal of Albion Academy, 1873, p. 541.

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religious culture of College and Seminary Students. By Rev. John Easter, A. M., Principal of the East Genesee Conference Seminary, 1871, p. 487.

remarks on Notation. By Paul Roulet, Principal of the Waverly Institute, 1872, p. 573.

requirements for Admission to College. Compiled by D. J. Pratt, A. M., Assistant Secretary of Regents, 1867, p. 698.

requisites of Admission to College. By S. G. Williams, A. M., Principal of Ithaca Academy, 1866, p. 106.

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rhetoric. (See *Defense of Rhetoric*.)

rice, Victor Moreau, ex-Superintendent of Public Instruction, Notice of, 1871, p. 673.

richards, Benjamin, A. M. (By Noah T. Clarke, Ph. D.), 1878. p. 488.

richardson, Prof. John F., A. M., University of Rochester, 1869, p. 810.

robb, Superintendent A. J. Remarks on the Relations of the Public School to the Higher Education of the State, 1885, p. 146; On Normal Schools, 1885, p. 201.

robinson, Otis H. (See *College Library Administration ; Method of Studying and Teaching Mathematics*.)

roelanstien, Adam (The First School-master), 1633-39, 1869, p. 870.

rogers, William H. (See *Mental Philosophy in Schools*.)

roman Law, Study of, in Collegiate Education. By Professor William C. Morey, A. M., of the University of Rochester, 1878, p. 391.

roman Orthoëpy as Opposed to English-Latin. By Frederick S. Jewell, Ph. D., Principal of the Poughkeepsie High School, 1875, p. 597.

- Root, Professor Edward Walstein, Notice of, 1873, p. 639.
- Root, O. (See *Value, the, and Means of Literary Culture*, etc.)
- Roulet, Paul. (See *Remarks on Notation*.)
- Ruggles, Wm. B. (See *Relation, the, of the Public School System to the Higher Education in the State*.)
- Russell, William C. (See *Cleveland, Prof. Wm. C., Notice of; Cornell, Ezra, Notice of; Gould, Prof. John Stanton, Notice of*.)
- Rutgers Female College, Historical Account. By Professor Daniel S. Martin, A. M., 1877, p. 644.
- Sackett, Rev. H. A., Obituary Notice of, 1884, p. 280.
- Safford, Truman B. (See *Mathematical Teaching in Academies*.)
- St. John, Joseph S. Obituary Notice of. By Professor W. V. Jones, Albany Normal School, 1884, p. 267.
- Samson, George W. (See *Modifications of the Established Curriculum*, etc.; *Secondary Education*.)
- Sanitation. By Dr. D. F. Lincoln, of Reading, Penn., 1884, p. 153. —
- Sawyer, G. C. (See *Regents' Examinations*.)
- Scheme of Biblical Instruction, 1867, p. 693.
- Scholarie Academy, Historical Sketch, 1877, p. 689.
- School Apparatus. By Solomon Sias, A. M., M. D., Principal of the New York Conference Seminary, Charlotteville, 1883, p. 553. —
- School Discipline. By Alonzo Flack, A. M., Principal of the Claverack Academy and Hudson River Institute, 1867, p. 618.
- School Government. By J. Dorman Steele, A. M., Principal of the Elmira Free Academy, 1870, p. 533.
- School Incentives. By Principal John E. Bradley, A. M., of the Albany High School, 1876, p. 575.
- School-master. (See *My Old School-master*.)
- School-masters in New Netherland, 1869, p. 870.
- School Supervision. By Principal John W. Chandler, Ph. D., of Elizabethtown Union School, 1880, p. 569.
- School Supervision. By Superintendent Levi S. Packard, A. M., of Saratoga Springs, 1875, p. 685.
- School Supervision and State Aid. By Instructor W. W. Dawley, A. B., LL. B., of Amsterdam Academy, 1877, p. 610.
- Schools. (See *Relations of the Schools of the State*.)
- Scholastic Philosophy. (See *Some Points of Scholastic Philosophy*.)
- Science-Education. (See *Better Organization of Science Education*.)
- Science of English Grammar, the. By Principal William Harkins, B. S., B. L., of the Dunkirk Union School, 1875, p. 645.
- Science of Language. By Ezra S. Gallup, A. M., Professor of Greek Language and Literature in Madison University, 1866, p. 15.

- Science, Physical. (See *Speculations in*.)
- Science, Modern. (See *Some Points of Scholastic Philosophy*, etc.)
- Science. (See *Relation of Christian Education to*.)
- Science-Teaching. (See *History, the, and Conditions of*, etc.)
- Scientific Education. (See *Moral Aspect of Scientific Education*), 1880, p. 511.
- Scientific Institute for Teachers. By Jonathan Allen, Ph. D., President Alfred University, 1874, p. 644.
- Secondary Education. By Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., ex-President of Rutgers Female College, 1881, p. 533.
- Secondary Education. (See *State and University Education*.)
- Secondary Schools. (See *Relations of the Colleges and*.)
- Secular. (See *Moral, the, and the Secular*, etc.)
- Seelye, L. Clark. (See *Collegiate Education of Women*.)
- Shackford, Charles Chauncey. (See *Comparative Literature*.)
- Sheldon, E. A. Remarks on Normal School Training, p. 200, 202, 206.
- Should American Colleges be Open to Women as Well as to Men? By President F. A. P. Barnard, LL. D., L. H. D., etc., of Columbia College, 1883, p. 417.
- Should Study in College be Confined to a Uniform Curriculum, or Should it be Made to any Extent Elective? By Frederick A. B. Barnard, D. D., LL. D., L. H. D., President of Columbia College, 1873, p. 611.
- Sias, Solomon. Remarks on Science Reading, 1885, p. 113; on the Relations of the Public School System to the Higher Educational Institutions of the State, 1885, p. 140. (See *Earthquakes; Precession of the Equinoxes; School Apparatus*.)
- Smalley, Frank. (See *Latin Etymology; Lucretius, Philosopher and Poet*.)
- Smellie, Rev. James M., A. M., Notice of, 1870, p. 594.
- Smellie, Rev. Peter, A. M., Notice of, 1868, p. 707.
- Smith, Rev. Buel A., A. M., Notice of, 1868, p. 708.
- Smith, Charles T. R. (See *Grammar as a Natural Science*.)
- Smith, Charles E. (See *Dix, John Adams, Notice of*.)
- Smith, C. T. R. Remarks on Normal Schools, 1885, p. 200.
- Smith, Goldwin. (See *Perpetual Foundations*.)
- Some open questions about Normal Schools — a Mere Outline. By T. J. Morgan, Principal of State Normal School, Potsdam, New York, 1884, p. 162.
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- Speculations in Metaphysics. By Aaron White, A. M., Principal of the Canastota Union School, 1874, p. 699.
- Some Suggestions on the Study of Modern German Poets. By Vice-President Kirchner, of Niagara University, 1885, p. 208.
- Speculations in Physical Science, on. By Aaron White, A. M., Principal of the Canastota Union School, 1872, p. 577.
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CHAPTER XXXV.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT ALBANY.

Placed by law under the Regents of the University and the Superintendent of Public Instruction.]

The first attempts in the establishment of courses of normal instruction were made in the Academies as already noticed.¹ The history, organization and results of special institutions for the preparation of Common School teachers, as they existed in Europe, were well known and often discussed in the country; but it was not until 1839 that the first American school of this kind under State patronage was established in Massachusetts,² although in the city of New York one for local use had been in operation for some years before. The Academic departments were admitted to be useful, and in some cases eminently successful, while in other cases, more specially in those where their maintenance was made a condition of the distribution of the Literature Fund above \$700, they were mere formalities, without existence except upon record; there being either a want for their presence, nor special preparations for their operation.

Meanwhile various agencies were quietly at work, all tending to a better provision for the qualification of teacher of Common Schools. In 1830 a committee of citizens of Rochester asked for a State Teachers' Seminary. In 1833 Gov. Marcy suggested some plan as desirable. The provision for teachers' classes in Academies had begun to operate, showing success in some cases, and revealing the need of something better in others. A board of visitors of schools established through the efforts of John C. Spencer, as Secretary of State, and of which the Rev. Alonzo Potter of Union College, was chairman, lent its influence in support of more effectual measures. The *District School Journal* begun at Geneva in 1840, by Francis Dwight, and afterward removed to Albany, supplied every school district in the State at public expense, with sound views upon the

¹ Governor Seward, in his message of 1839, in alluding to this subject, remarked:

“ We seem at last to have ascertained the only practicable manner of introducing Normal Schools into our country. It is by engrafting that system upon our academies. I ardently hope you will adopt such further legislation as is required to make this effort successful ”

² Normal Schools were established at Framingham, Bridgewater and Westfield, Mass., in 1839.

subject, and in 1842, a convention of county superintendents at Utica, at which the Rev. Alonzo Potter, Horace Mann and George B. Emerson attended, gave the weight of its influence in favor of a Normal School. A like convention in 1843 renewed the recommendation as essential to the educational system of the State.

The Superintendent of Common Schools, in his report of 1843,¹ in referring to this subject, said :

“The great cause of the failure of these departments to effect much practical good seems to be that the bounty of the State is diffused over too great surface. Sixteen institutions now receive annually \$300 each for this purpose, making in the whole \$4,800. While the share of each is so inconsiderable, educational science will be regarded as wholly subordinate to Academic instruction.”

The discussion finally led to the passage of an act for the establishment of a Normal School on the 7th of May, 1844,² under the joint direction of the Superintendents of Common Schools and the Regents of the University. It appropriated \$9,600 for first expenses, and \$10,000 a year for five years, for the maintenance, but made no provision for building. Its immediate management was intrusted to an executive committee of five, whereof the Superintendent of Common Schools was one, and *ex officio* the Chairman. The first members of this committee appointed were the Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., Gideon Hawley, Rev. William H. Campbell, D. D.,³ and Francis Dwight, and their first duties were the preparation of a set of rules and regulations for its government.

The corporation of the city of Albany on the first of August following, offered for its use, for a term of five years, free of rent, a building on the north side of State street, a little below the Capitol Park, which had previously been used as a passenger depot by the Mohawk and Hudson River Railroad Company, and agreed to pay \$500 toward fitting it up for use, making the total contribution of the city \$5,750.

¹ Common School Report. 1843. p. 18.

² Chapter 311, p. 464, Laws of 1844. The Hon. Calvin F. Hulburt of St. Lawrence, Chairman of Committee on Colleges, Academies and Common Schools, in Assembly, and the Hon. Michael Hoffman of Herkimer, were conspicuous in their advocacy of this bill.

³ Dr. Campbell was then pastor of the Third Reformed Church in Albany. He was afterward for three years Principal of the Albany Academy, then Professor in the Theological Seminary of his denomination, and for a long period President of Rutgers College at New Brunswick, N. J.

Delays occurred in procuring a title, and from other causes so that repairs could not be commenced before October 17, and the opening did not occur until the 18th of December. Twenty-nine pupils appeared at the beginning, and at the time of the first report (January 29, 1845), ninety-three were in attendance, of whom sixty-seven were State pupils, and the remainder volunteers. The first instructors were DAVID PERKINS PAGE,¹ Newburyport, Massachusetts, as Principal; GEORGE R. PERKINS, of Utica, Professor of Mathematics; FERDINAND G. ILSLEY, Teacher of Vocal Music; and G. B. HOWARD, Teacher of Drawing.

The Normal School thus established has since been continued without material change in organization or plan. In 1854, the Superintendent of Public Instruction took the place of the Superintendent of Common Schools [Secretary of State], and has regularly reported its condition to the Legislature. The Executive Committee has also made an annual report to the Board of Regents who have transmitted it to the Legislature.

It is deemed sufficient in this place to present a concise outline of present organization, and a summary of operations of this institution.

RULES OF ADMISSION. Applicants should apply to their School Commissioner, who will upon knowledge of qualifications send a certificate to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who will indorse it, and send to the President, in whose hands the applicant will find it. The allowance is two from each Assembly District; but since other Normal Schools have been opened it is practically open to all. If a county has more applicants than allowed, the vacant places of other counties are filled. Applicants must sign a declaration that their object in coming is to prepare themselves as teachers, and that they intend to devote themselves to the work of instruction in the public schools of the State. They must possess certain qualifications in Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Spelling and Reading, specified in the rules, and sufficient to enable them to enter the lower class to advantage. Those not having a Regents' Preliminary Certificate must be examined. Females must be at least sixteen, and males eighteen years old, and for advanced class a proportionately greater age. Maturity of mind is deemed indispensable, and none without weighty reasons are admitted after the beginning of the term.

TERMS: COURSE OF STUDY There are two terms in a year; the Fall term beginning on the second Wednesday of September and the Spring term on the second Wednesday of February. Each

¹ Mr. Page was a cousin of Professor Perkins. He was the author of a system of Penmanship, and an eloquent lecturer upon education.

term continues twenty weeks, and those prepared are graduated at the end of each term.

The course extends through two years. The studies are as follows:

JUNIOR CLASS, 1st TERM. Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Map Drawing, Penmanship, Physiology, Algebra, Didactics.

2d TERM. Algebra continued, Higher Arithmetic, Elocution, Rhetoric, English Grammar, Botany, Natural Philosophy, History of the United States, Didactics.

SENIOR CLASS, 1st TERM. Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Ethics, Astronomy, History, Science of Government, Higher Algebra, Criticism, Free-hand and Industrial Drawing, Didactics.

2d TERM. English Literature, Mental Philosophy, Trigonometry and Surveying, Chemistry, Geology, Book-keeping, Political Economy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural History, Comparative Anatomy, Practical Use of the Microscope, Didactics, Teaching in Model School.

Composition, Elocution and Vocal Music receive prominent attention throughout the course.

DIPLOMAS. These entitle their holders to engage in teaching without further examination.

EXPENSES. Tuition and Text-books are free. The actual fare paid in coming is refunded to those present at the beginning of the term and remaining till its close. There are no dormitories. Board is furnished in families approved by the committee at from \$3.50 to \$4 per week exclusive of washing.

BUILDINGS. The rooms hired near the head of State street below the Capitol were vacated at the end of the lease, and a building was erected on the north-west corner of Lodge and Howard streets, and this is still in use as a residence of the President, and for all school purposes.

In 1883, the Legislature was asked for an appropriation for repairs, but an examination having proved the building unsafe, it was decided to build a new one. The sum of \$125,000, and the proceeds from the sale of the old site and building were appropriated, and a site was chosen on Willett street fronting upon Washington park, where a new building of most approved plan has been built, and will be opened in 1885.¹

¹ The act for the erection of the Normal School building was passed May 29, 1883. Senators Abraham Lausing, of Albany, and Addison P. Jones, of Catskill, were greatly interested in procuring this enactment. The materials of the old

The Normal School has no library worth noticing.

RESOURCES. The appropriation for maintenance has been \$18,000 year, and in no instance have the expenses been allowed to go beyond the means at command. Several special appropriations have been made, and there is an income from tuition in the model or experimental school that is applied toward the payment of expenses.

The receipts of the year ending September 30, 1883, were \$23,-23.70, including a balance of \$684.85 on hand at the beginning of the year.

The attendance in the Model School during the term ending January, 1883, was 128, and in the term ending in June, 1883, 111. Different scholars during the year, 161.

FACULTY. This consists of a President and eleven professors and instructors, receiving in all the sum of \$12,836 as salaries.

PRINCIPALS (since 1867 Presidents) OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT ALBANY.

David Perkins Page, A. M. December 18, 1844, till his death, January 1, 1848.

George R. Perkins, LL. D. January 1, 1848, till his resignation, July 8, 1852.

Samuel B. Woolworth, LL. D. September 20, 1852, till his resignation, February 1, 1856, upon appointment as Secretary of Regents.

David H. Cochran, A. M., Ph. D. February 1, 1856. Re-

capitol were purchased for the building, which was erected upon plans proposed by Messrs. Ogden and Wright, architects of Albany.

It is described as follows: Front on Willett street and the Park, 128 feet; depth 160 feet; court in the centre 50 x 90 feet. Designed to accommodate 400 normal students, 200 pupils in the model department, fifty in the Kindergarten and twenty in the Object Class. North and south flanks three stories high, with central part front two stories. The central part stands back six feet from the front of the two flanks. The latter are 104 feet deep, and running transversely across the westerly end is a four-story building with a proportionally high roof. Style renaissance, with frieze-band and sill courses of terra cotta, and moulded brick liberally treated. The ground story, elevated four feet above the grade, is faced with Nyack sandstone taken from the old Capitol, and laid in rock-faced random ashlar. The exterior walls above this and the court are faced with Glens Falls pressed brick, with high windows and door dressings of brown stone. The lower ashlar is of upper aqueduct blue stone. The internal arrangements, ventilation, heating and drainage are planned with the utmost care. The building is practically fire-proof. Each floor is filled with mineral wool, all partitions are of brick or hollow tile and all beams are of iron.

signed September 19, 1864, upon appointment as Principal of the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute.

Oliver Avery, A. M. December 8, 1864. Resigned January, 1867, at close of 45th term.

Joseph Alden, D. D., LL. D. April 24, 1867. Resigned at the end of fifteen years' continuous service.

Edward P. Waterbury, Ph. D., LL. D. June 22, 1882. For the first time in its history, the Normal School at Albany was now placed under the care of one of its own graduates.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL WAR RECORD.

In July, 1862, upon receipt of news of disaster in the "Seven Days' Battle" before Richmond, the young men of the Normal School felt that the time had come for them to do their share of duty in the national defense. Professors Rodney G. Kimball and Albert N. Husted volunteered to lead, and with the graduates and students of the Normal School as a nucleus, a company of one hundred men was enlisted, and on the twenty-fifth of September they were mustered into the service of the United States, "for three years or the war." The Faculty presented a valuable revolver to each officer, and a rubber blanket was purchased for each Normal member. The company became "Co. E," 44th N. Y. Volunteers ("Ellsworth Avengers"), and after three weeks' drill at the Albany barracks, it left for the seat of war, where they were attached to the 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Army Corps. They joined this command on the twenty-third of October, at Antietam Ford, and served in seventeen engagements between December 11, 1862, and June 2, 1864.

When the three years of enlistment expired, August 8, 1864, but ten of the original hundred remained. These, with such as were absent, were then transferred to the 140th N. Y. Vols. and some were present at the final surrender at Appomattox. They were finally mustered out in June, 1865.¹

¹ An extended account of this service, prepared by Capt. Prof. A. N. Husted, will be found in the "*Historical Sketch of the State Normal School at Albany, N. Y., and a History of its Graduates for Forty Years.*" (1884), pp. xii-xv.

Of this company, 13 were graduates and 12 undergraduates. Besides these, 79 others, formerly of the Normal School, served in various stations in the Union army from Brigadier-General to private. Four served for the "Lost Cause," of whom one was killed in battle.

Summary of the work of Thirty-eight Years.¹

Classes num-bered from the beginning.	YEARS.	Number of graduates.	FEMALES.				MALES.			
			Number.	Reporting educational service.	Number of years taught.	Average No. of years taught.	Number.	Reporting educational service.	Number of years taught.	Average No. of years taught.
1-10.....	1845-50.....	460	205	182	1,797	9.88	235	228	2,531½	11.10
11-20.....	1850-55.....	361	211	187	1,777½	9.40	150	136	1,502	11.10
21-30.....	1855-60.....	337	226	201	1,734	8.45	111	101	872½	8.64
31-40.....	1860-65.....	288	198	182	1,646½	9.04	100	86	636½	7.40
41-50.....	1865-70.....	285	221	210	1,602	7.63	64	63	401	6.36
51-60.....	1870-75.....	328	239	236	1,409	6.97	89	89	482½	5.67
61-70.....	1875-80.....	347	204	204	678	3.34	143	111	450½	3.41
71-75.....	1880-82.....	170	112	112	170	1.52	58	58	95	1.64
Total.....		2,586	1,616	1,518	10,874	7.12	970	902	6,978½	7.74

The 2,420 reported 17,792½ years in teaching, an average of 7.35 years to each. Counting the 166 unreported as not teaching, the average is 6.84 years. Of the 2,420 reported, 103 did not teach after graduation; 14 died within a year; 7 enlisted in the army, immediately after graduation; 6 were prevented by family duties caused by sickness and death; 4 were shattered in health and unable to teach; 11 ladies married immediately, and were unable to teach, and one was relieved from the obligation, upon payment of \$75 for tuition, making 13 that reported valid reasons, and leaving 60, or about 2.7 per cent who were under obligations to teach but did not.

Of the 2,420 graduates, 88 became lawyers; 20 clergymen; 27 civil engineers; 56 physicians; 71 school officers, as State Superintendents, Assistant State Superintendents, Superintendents of Schools and School Commissioners; 102 instructors in this and other Normal Schools, authors (of many school books) and editors; 67 served in the war, of whom 12 died, and one is now a captain in the regular army.

It is believed that in addition to the above, about 8,000 undergraduates of the school have taught in District Schools.

The committee, in reporting the above statistics, express gratification at the results, as proving the error of a charge often made against the Normal School, that its graduates do not teach, but that, after being educated at the public expense, they engage in other pursuits.

¹ From the 40th Report of the Executive Committee, made January, 1884. These statistics and those that follow were prepared by Principal Waterbury, who had undertaken exhaustive inquiries upon this subject. They are embodied in a separate publication (pp. xxxvii and 237) of which the title is cited on a preceding page. This work will be found to contain a complete list of Executive Committees and of all Instructors, with the exact time of their service, and a historical notice of the educational and public services of each graduate, so far as could be ascertained by a most searching inquiry.

Recapitulation of the Number of Pupils and Graduations by Years and Terms.

YEARS.	Terms.	Pupils.	GRADUATES.			YEARS.	Terms.	Pupils.	GRADUATES.		
			Gentlemen.	Ladies.	Total.				Gentlemen.	Ladies.	Total.
1845-46	1	98				1865-66	41	179	3	13	16
	2	143	29	5	34		42	193	2	36	32
1846-47	3	197	30	17	47	1866-67	43	231	4	15	19
	4	205	37	26	63		44	197	5	20	25
1847-48	5	178	27	19	46		45	173	5	12	17
	6	221	37	25	62	1867-68	46	171	8	16	24
1848-49	7	198	25	25	50		47	290	6	22	28
	8	205	17	29	46	1868-69	48	252	14	28	42
1849-50	9	175	22	21	43		49	265	2	17	19
	10	196	19	18	37	1869-70	50	266	11	37	48
1850-51	11	223	13	30	43		51	266	7	24	31
	12	219	21	13	34	1870-71	52	232	8	29	37
1851-52	13	232	12	14	26		53	275	8	16	24
	14	236	11	17	28	1871-72	54	252	5	27	32
1852-53	15	232	13	13	26		55	291	8	23	31
	16	227	19	18	37	1872-73	56	247	15	36	51
1853-54	17	276	13	26	39		57	283	9	29	38
	18	271	17	25	42	1873-74	58	240	6	23	29
1854-55	19	233	13	25	38		59	324	5	19	24
	20	265	17	33	50	1874-75	60		18	24	42
1855-56	21	250	14	27	41		61		7	20	27
	22	238	11	26	37	1875-76	62	300	16	20	36
1856-57	23	239	10	31	41		63	349	15	24	39
	24	237	12	20	32	1876-77	64	235	14	15	29
1857-58	25	270	13	15	28		65	398	16	19	35
	26	242	10	30	40	1877-78	66	251	19	30	49
1858-59	27	273	9	14	23		67	319	1	18	19
	28	211	11	24	35	1878-79	68	261	8	20	28
1859-60	29	241	14	17	31		69	303	11	20	31
	30	250	7	25	32	1879-80	70	274	20	21	41
1860-61	31	253	14	24	38		71	292	17	14	31
	32	246	18	17	35	1880-81	72	272	17	28	45
1861-62	33	215	14	23	37		73	300	5	13	18
	34	213	13	16	29	1881-82	74	257	15	29	44
1862-63	35	208	9	15	24		75	379	7	16	23
	36	212	13	17	30	1882-83	76	262	13	25	38
1863-64	37	196	4	24	28						
	38	219	7	25	32	Total		18,442	967	1,419	2,386
1864-65	39	210	9	18	27						
	40	202	10	28	38						

CHAPTER XXXVI.

EXAMINATIONS AND DEGREES.

Under the law establishing the Board of Regents, they were authorized to confer any Academic degree above that of Master of Arts. Under this authority they have conferred the honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws, Doctor of Civil Law, Doctor of Literature, Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Medicine.

By chapter 366 of the Laws of 1840, they were authorized to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine on persons nominated by the State Medical Society, not to exceed four in any one year. The practice, however, dates back to a period anterior to this law, beginning

ning in 1827, when Jonathan Eights, and five others, received the degree on the recommendation of the State Medical Society. This degree was an honorary degree, however, and in the law of 1840 it was specially provided that the diploma should not constitute a license to practice medicine. By various resolutions of the State Medical Society, it was determined that their candidates must possess moral and professional standing, must be of the age of thirty-five years or upwards, and must receive not less than two-thirds of the votes of the members present. An open nomination was first made, and afterward the names of the candidates, or such of them as each member should vote for, not exceeding four, are voted for in one ballot. So many as appear to have received two-thirds of all the votes of the members present, and those only, are presented to the Regents.

By chapter 263 of the Laws of 1862, the same privilege was conferred on the State Homœopathic Medical Society, and under this authority the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine has since been conferred on persons nominated by that society.

Under chapter 746 of the Laws of 1872 the Regents of the University were empowered to appoint one or more boards of medical examiners, who were required to examine candidates referred to them by the Chancellor. On the favorable report of the examining board the Regents conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and this degree constituted a license to practice medicine. The number of applicants for this examination has been very small, and only eight persons in thirteen years have received the degree.

By an act passed May 29, 1880,¹ all practicing physicians were required to register their names in the county clerk's office of the county in which they resided, and to indicate in this the time and place of their graduation. This act gave to those holding medical diplomas of incorporated Colleges the right of practicing, and repealed all former powers to license, excepting by the Board of Regents upon examination, as provided in chapter 746 of the Laws of 1872. Persons coming from another State were required to submit their diplomas to the faculty of some incorporated College in this State for approval, with evidence of good moral character, and of proper qualifications, as the faculty might require. The indorsement of the Dean of the Faculty was to be a sufficient license, and the sum of \$20 was to be paid for examination and indorsement.

¹ Chap. 315, Laws of 1880.

This act did not apply to those who at the time of the passage of the law had been ten years or more in practice, nor to those then in their studies who might graduate within two years thereafter.

Under the original charter of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the city of New York the Degrees were conferred by the Regents of the University on the recommendation of the Faculty. In 1860 an amendment to its charter was made, which transferred this right to confer degrees to the trustees of the College. During the fifty years between 1811 and 1860 the degree was conferred by the Regents on 1, 815 persons.

A similar provision existed for conferring the degree of Doctor of Medicine on candidates recommended by the College of Physicians and Surgeons for the western district. This College, located at Fairfield in Herkimer county, continued in operation from 1812 to 1840 and during that time the Regents conferred the degree on 577 persons.

Law Students' Examinations.

By a rule of the Court of Appeals, adopted under sanction of law May 4, 1882, for the admission to the bar of attorneys and counselors, it was required that no person should be allowed to enter upon a clerkship or substituted course of study, without passing the Regents' Examinations in certain studies specified, in accordance with the regulations observed in the examinations in Academies. Up to the end of the year 1884 314 certificates have been issued.

By an act¹ passed June 6, 1877, the Legislature enacted as follows:

Scholastic Examinations.

“§ 6. The Regents of the University shall establish in the Academies and Academic Departments of Union Schools, subject to their visitation, examinations in such branches of study as are commonly taught in the same, and shall determine the rules and regulations in accordance with which they shall be conducted; said examinations shall be prescribed in such studies, and shall be arranged and conducted in such a manner, as in the judgment of the Regents will furnish a suitable standard of graduation from the said Academies and Academic Departments of Union Schools, and of admission to the several Colleges of the State; and they shall confer such honorary certificates or diplomas as they may deem expedient upon those pupils who satisfactorily pass such examinations. And the said Regents are hereby authorized to establish examinations as to attainments in learning, of any person applying for admission to the same, to prescribe rules and regulations for the ad-

¹ Chap. 425, Laws of 1877.

mission of candidates to said examinations, and for conducting them, and to confer and award such degrees, honorary testimonials or diplomas, to persons who satisfactorily pass such examinations as the said Regents may deem expedient. They shall audit and certify to the Comptroller all accounts for the expenses of establishing and conducting such examination and all contingent expenses attending the same, and the amounts thereof shall be paid from the appropriation for this purpose, made in the first section of this act."

Under this law the Regents have established and conducted examinations in subjects pursued in academies under their visitation. An examination in the preliminary subjects of arithmetic, English grammar, geography and spelling had already been in operation since 1866,¹ undertaken for the purpose of establishing a proper standard for the apportionment of the Literature Fund among the Academies. Under the act of 1877 the same system was extended to advanced subjects. By chapter 514 of the Laws of 1880, a portion of the Literature Fund, not to exceed the one-fourth part, is distributed on the basis of the number of pupils passing the advanced examinations. No measures have yet been taken under the authority conferred by the last part of the foregoing section, to establish examinations as to attainments in learning outside of the Academies.

The following statement exhibits the list of studies and the conditions on which certificates and diplomas are granted in the examinations held in the Academies :

Preliminary Examinations.

The Preliminary Examination includes Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Reading and Spelling, as requisites for the Regents' Preliminary Certificate. Pass-cards are issued on passing in one or more of these subjects, and the preliminary certificate when all are passed.

Advanced Examinations.

These examinations are arranged for two courses of study; the College Entrance Course and the Academic Course. In the College Entrance Course, a diploma is granted on the completion of the entire group of subjects given in the fourth column. In the Academic Course a diploma is granted for Algebra (through quadratics), American History, Physical Geography, Physiology, Rhetoric and Plane Geometry, together with eight additional subjects, four to be chosen from Group I, and four from Group II. In each course a certificate of progress termed an Intermediate Certificate is granted, viz.: in the College Entrance Course for Algebra (through quadratics),

¹ See p — *supra*.

American History and Cæsar's Commentaries, and in the Academic course for Algebra (through quadratics), American History, Physical Geography, Physiology and Rhetoric. The substitution of language studies for others in the Academic Course is allowed as follows, viz.: Cæsar's Commentaries and Xenophon's Anabasis for three subjects, Virgil's Æneid, French translation, or German translation, for two subjects, and Sallust's Catiline, Virgil's Eclogues, Cicero's Orations or Homer's Iliad, for one subject: *except* that for at least two subjects in Group I, and two in Group II, and for Algebra (through quadratics), Geometry and American History, no substitution will be allowed. Pass-cards are issued to the candidate on passing in one or more of the subjects, and when they show a sufficient number of subjects passed, a claim, including the date of preliminary certificate must be sent by the principal, and the certificate or diploma, to which the holder is entitled, will be issued.

SUBJECTS OF THE ACADEMIC COURSE.			College Entrance Course.
Intermediate.	Group I.	Group II.	
Algebra (through quadratics). American History. Physical Geography. Physiology. Rhetoric and English Comp.	Book-keeping. Civil Government. English Literature. History of England. History of Greece. History of Rome. Mental Philosophy. Moral Philosophy. Political Economy.	Algebra (higher) Astronomy. Botany. Chemistry. Drawing. Geology. Physics. Plane Trigonometry. Solid Geometry. Zoology.	Algebra (through quadratics.) American History. Plane Geometry. Cæsar's Com , bks. 1-4. Sallust's Catiline. Virgil's Æneid, bks. 1-6. Virgil's Eclogues. Cicero, six orations. Latin Composition. Xenop. Anab., bks. 1-3. Homer's Iliad, bks. 1-3.
Substitutes in Academic Course.	Plane Geometry required for either diploma.		
Latin and Greek, col. 4. French translation at sight. German translation at sight.			

HONORARY DEGREES CONFERRED BY THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1. *Doctor of Laws* (LL. D.).

Robert R. Livingston, 1792.	Joseph Henry, 1850.
William Patterson, 1792.	Valentine Mott, 1851.
William Alexander Duer, 1829.	John McLean, 1854.
Benjamin Franklin Butler, 1834.	Mark Hopkins, 1857.
William Learned Marcy, 1844.	Peter Cooper, 1878.
Alexander H. Stevens, 1849.	Thurlow Weed, 1879.
Harvey Peet Prindle, 1849.	Martin Brewer Anderson, 1881.
Salem Town, 1849.	Aaron Lucius Chapin, 1882.

2. *Doctor of Civil Law* (D. C. L.).

William Beach Lawrence, 1873.

3. *Doctor of Literature* (L. H. D.).

e Ticknor, 1864.	Horatio Seymour, 1870.
Lathrop Motley, 1864.	Tayler Lewis, 1871.
s Murray Nairne, 1865.	William Dexter Wilson, 1871.
nin Nicholas Martin, 1869.	Frederick Augustus Porter Barnard, 1872.
d North, 1869.	
in Smith, 1870.	Charles Davies, 1874.
m Cullen Bryant, 1870.	Moses Coit Tyler, 1883.

4. *Doctor of Philosophy* (Ph. D.).

P. Carpenter, 1860.	Homer Baxter Sprague, 1875.
Henry Cochran, 1862.	John Howard Van Amringe, 1877.
Murray, 1864.	John Winthrop Chandler, 1877.
o Crittenden, 1865.	Stephen Gale Taylor, 1879.
Turner Clarke, 1869.	John Edwin Bradley, 1879.
m McVickar, 1869.	Ray Thomas Spencer, 1880.
on John Hamilton, 1870.	Merrill Edwards Gates, 1880.
orman Steele, 1870.	Daniel Strobel Martin, 1880.
a Elijah King, 1872.	Franklin Benjamin Hough, 1881.
an Allen, 1873.	Rodney Glentworth Kimball, 1883.
o Flack, 1873.	Edward Payson Waterbury, 1883.
Flavel Petch Bancroft, 1874.	Joseph Albert Lintner, 1884.
l Johnson Pratt, 1874.	Willard Parker Ward, 1884.
: Barnes Watkins, 1874.	Sylvanus Aden Ellis, 1884.
: Austin Sheldon, 1875.	

5. *Doctor of Medicine* (M. D.).

Comstock, 1812.	John D. Jacques, 1817.
m Kirkpatrick, 1812.	Richard Davidson, 1819.
w Morton, 1812.	William H. Richardson, 1819.
nder Sheldon, 1812.	John Van Cleve, 1819.
Augustus Smith, 1812.	Luther Riley, 1828.
Stearns, 1812.	Lewis Phoenix, 1829.
B. Warden, 1812.	Christopher C. Yates, 1832.
a White, 1812.	Henry Marshall, 1847.
l Willoughby, Jr., 1812.	Louis Agassiz, 1847.
as Cooper, 1816.	William Farr, 1847.

6. *Doctor of Medicine* (M. D.).

[On the nomination of the State Medical Society; after 1840 pursuant to chapter 336]

Jonathan Eights, 1827.
 Thomas Fuller, 1827.
 Laurens Hull, 1827.
 John Onderdonk, 1827.
 Gain Robinson, 1827.
 James Stevenson, 1827.
 Thomas Broadhead, 1828.
 Eleazer Gedney, 1828.
 John D. Henry, 1828.
 Daniel Ayres, 1829.
 Joseph G. T. Hunt, 1829.
 Henry H. Sherwood, 1829.
 John H. Steele, 1829.
 Enos Barnes, 1830.
 Consider King, 1830.
 Matson Smith, 1830.
 Charles D. Townsend, 1830.
 Thomas Dunlap, 1831.
 John Ely, 1831.
 John McClellan, 1831.
 Samuel Porter, 1831.
 Fayette Cooper, 1832.
 Thomas O. H. Croswell, 1832.
 Alpheus S. Greene, 1832.
 Lucius Kellogg, 1832.
 George W. Phillips, 1832.
 Robert Collins, 1833.
 George Eager, 1833.
 Joshua Lee, 1833.
 Benjamin J. Mooers, 1833.
 Asahel Prior, 1833.
 Joshua Trowbridge, 1833.
 Harvey W. Doolittle, 1834.
 Asa Fitch, 1834.
 Richard S. Bryan, 1841.
 Claudius C. Coan, 1841.
 John Merriam, 1841.

Henry B. Moore, 1841.
 William C. De Witt, 1842.
 Levi Farr, 1842.
 Thomas Goodsell, 1842.
 Lester Jewett, 1842.
 Matthias B. Bellows, 1844.
 Samuel Maxwell, 1844.
 William W. Miner, 1844.
 Peter Van O'Linda, 1844.
 William Mason, 1845.
 Andrew F. Oliver, 1845.
 Samuel Shumway, 1845.
 Bartow White, 1845.
 George W. Bradford, 1846.
 Ithamer B. Crowe, 1846.
 Truman B. Hicks, 1846.
 Greene Miller, 1846.
 Caleb Bannister, 1847.
 Pelatiah B. Brooks, 1847.
 Hiram Corliss, 1847.
 John W. Weed, 1847.
 Benjamin E. Bowen, 1848.
 Eliphalet Platt, 1848.
 George C. Scheffer, 1848.
 Joshua Webster, 1848.
 Arba Blair, 1849.
 William D. Purple, 1849.
 Lewis Riggs, 1849.
 John W. Riggs, 1849.
 Patrick W. Hard, 1850.
 Nathaniel Miller, 1850.
 John Thorn, 1850.
 John E. Todd, 1850.
 Phineas H. Burbank, 1851.
 Purcell Cook, 1851.
 Heman Norton, 1851.
 Abel Brace, 1852.

untington, 1852.	Peter P. Staats, 1859.
King, 1852.	James M. Sturdevant, 1859.
J. Smith, 1852.	Francis J. DeAvignon, 1860.
Brewster, 1854.	Peter Moulton, 1860.
. Hinckley, 1854.	Harrison Teller, 1860.
Metcalf, 1854.	Charles G. Bacon, 1861.
. Snell, 1854.	Charles Barrows, 1861.
Larr, 1855.	R. Spencer Chapin, 1864.
Churchill, 1855.	Leonard G. Warren, 1864.
n Kneeland, 1855.	Ferris Jacobs, 1865.
L. Phelps, 1855.	Richard L. Satterlee, U. S. A., 1865.
Adams, 1856.	John Van Ness, 1867.
Preston, 1856.	Lewis Post, 1868.
J. Swalm, 1856.	Elijah S. Lyman, 1870.
est, 1856.	Tobias J. Green, 1870.
Barnes, 1857.	Evander Odell, 1871.
H. Bissell, 1857.	Cornelius H. Schaaps, 1872.
n S. Norton, 1857.	William Lamont, 1872.
Watkins, 1857.	Nathan R. Teft, 1873.
n S. Appley, 1858.	Peter Denny, 1874.
S. Garrison, 1858.	William Newman, 1874.
Hogeboom, 1858.	Henry C. Seeley, 1875.
n Rockwell, 1858.	Samuel M. Crawford, 1876.
H. Clark, 1859.	
l Lanning, 1859.	

7. *Doctor of Medicine (M. D.)*

the nomination of the Homœopathic State Medical Society,
it to chapter 268 of the Laws of 1862.]

ck F. Stamm, 1865.	Egbert Guernsey, 1878.
E. Noble, 1869.	Edward Payson Fowler, 1879.
Owen, 1869.	Cornelius Ormes, 1879.
n D. Sherman, 1869.	Charles Sumner, 1879.
Bruckhausen, 1872.	Edward Bayard, 1880.
n B. Reeve, 1872.	Asa Stone Couch, 1880.
W. Gray, 1872.	Austin Wells Holden, 1880.
. Gray, 1876.	Lester Marcus Pratt, 1880.
ntine Herring, 1876.	Andrew Robinson Wright, 1881.
n V. Miller, 1878.	William Cowles Doane, M. D., 1881.
n H. Watson, 1878.	Henry Minton, M. D., 1881.
n Gulick, 1878.	

Orlanda Groom, M. D., 1881.	Reuben Curtis Moffat, M. D., 1883.
Edwin Henry Hurd, 1881.	
Alonzo Spofford Ball, 1881.	Lorenzo Marcellus Kenyon, M. D., 1883.
Horace Marshfield Paine, 1881.	
Charles Taylor Harris, 1881.	John James Mitchell, M. D., 1883.
Charles E. Swift, 1882.	
E. Darwin Jones, 1882.	S. Powell Burdick, M. D., 1884.
John William Dowling, M. D., 1883.	Timothy F. Allen, M. D., 1884.

8 *Doctor of Medicine (M. D.).*

[On examination pursuant to chapter 746 of the Laws of 1872.]

Louis E. Rade, M. D., 1880.	Milton Ambrose Wilson, 1883.
Howard Simmons Paine, 1881.	Samuel Spencer Wallian, 1883.
Isaac William Silberman, 1882.	Russell Clark Paris, 1883.
George Blumer, 1882.	Juan Garcia Puron, 1884.

INDEX.

A.

	Page.
Abolishing or Restoring an Academic Department, the Powers of a Board of Education in	423
Academic Department, Powers of a Board of Education in Abolishing or Restoring an	423
Academic Facilities at beginning of present Century	412
Academic Libraries	512
Academic Organization, Obsolete Forms of	438
Academic Returns in 1804-7	420
Academies, Apportionment of Moneys to, by Senatorial Districts	450
Academies, Financial Condition of the	494
Academies, General Act for the Incorporation of	100
Academies of the State of New York	574
Academy at Little Falls. See " <i>Little Falls Union School, Academic Department.</i> "	
Academy of Dutchess County. See " <i>Poughkeepsie High School.</i> "	
Academy of Our Lady of the Cataract (Niagara Falls)	575
Academy of the Sacred Heart	575
Adams Collegiate Institute	575
Addison Academy. See " <i>Addison Union School, Academic Department.</i> "	
Addison Union School, Academic Department	576
Adelphi Academy	576
Afton Union School	577
Agricultural College, New York State	259
Albany Academy	577
Albany College	351
Albany College of Pharmacy	172
Albany Female Academy	578
Albany Female Seminary	578
Albany High School	578
Albany Lancaster School Society	429
Albany Law School	173
Albany Medical College	169
Albany Pearl Street Academy	578
Albany State Normal School	835
Albany State Normal School War Record	840
Albion Academy	578
Albion Union School, Academic Department	579
Alexander Classical School. See " <i>Genesee and Wyoming Seminary.</i> "	
Alfred Academy. See " <i>Alfred University, Academic Department.</i> "	
Alfred University,	278
Alfred University, Academic Department	578
Theological Department of	365
Almond Academy	580
Alumni Associations ..	443
Alumni Trustees	443
Amenia Seminary.	580
American College of Medical Science	368

	Page.
American School of Mines.....	351
American Veterinary College.....	368
Ames Academy	690
Amsterdam Academy	581
Amsterdam Female Seminary.....	581
Andes Collegiate Institute.	581
Angelica Academy	581
Angola Union School, Academic Department.....	581
Antwerp Liberal Literary Institute. See " <i>Ives Seminary.</i> "	
Appropriations made to the Academies by the Regents.....	459
Apportionment of Moneys to Academies by Senatorial Districts.....	450
Apportionment of Moneys to Academies by Impartial Distribution	453
Arcade Academy.....	583
Arrears of Quit-Rents.....	86
Argyle Academy.	583
Ashland Collegiate Institute	582
Astoria Institute... ..	582
Attendance at Academies	501
Attica Union Free School and Academy.....	582
Auburn Academic High School	583
Auburn Academy	583
Auburn College	352
Auburn Female Seminary	584
Auburn Female University	352
Auburn Medical College.....	368
Augusta Academy	584
Aurora Academy.....	584
Aurora Normal Labor Seminary.....	441, 584
Ausable Forks Union School, Academic Department.....	585
Avon Academy	585
Avon Union School, Academic Department	585

B.

Bainbridge Union School, Academic Department.....	585
Baldwinsville (Free) Academy.....	585
Ball Seminary. See " <i>Hoosick Falls Union School.</i> "	
Ballston Academy	412, 586
Baptist Theological Seminary.....	364
Batavia Female Academy.....	586
Batavia Union School	586
Bath-on-the-Hudson Union School, Academic Department.....	587
Bedford Academy.....	587
Bedford Female Institute.....	587
Bellevue Hospital Medical College.....	369
Berneville Academy and Female Seminary.....	588
Bethany Academy	588
Binghamton Academy. See " <i>Binghamton Central High School.</i> "	
Binghamton Central High School.....	588
Black River Conference Seminary. See " <i>Ives Seminary.</i> "	
Black River Literary and Religious Institute. See " <i>Watertown High School.</i> "	
Blooming Grove Academy.....	589
Board of Visitation of Colleges and Academies, The Powers of a.....	71
Boonville Union School, Academic Department....	589
Binghamton Literary and Commercial Institute.....	589
Bridgewater Academy	590
Brockport College.....	353
Brockport Collegiate Institute.....	590
Brookfield Academy. See " <i>Brookfield Union School, Academic Department.</i> "	
Brookfield Union School, Academic Department	590
Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute.....	591
Brooklyn Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies.....	591
Brooklyn Female Academy.....	591

Page.

Brooklyn Ladies' College.....	354
Brooklyn Medical and Surgical Institute, The.....	374
Brooklyn University.....	360
Broome Academy	591
Broome and Chenango counties, Lands in.....	86
Brownville Female Seminary	591
Buffalo Academy and Literary Institute.....	592
Buffalo Central School	592
Buffalo College	354
Buffalo College of St. Joseph.....	354
Buffalo Female Academy	592
Buffalo Female Seminary	592
Buffalo Literary and Scientific Institute.....	592
Buffalo High School Association. See " <i>Buffalo Literary and Scientific Institute.</i> "	
Buffalo University.....	360

C.

Cambridge Union School, Academic Department.....	593
Cambridge Washington Academy. See " <i>Cambridge Union School, Academic Department.</i> "	
Camden Union School, Academic Department.....	593
Canajoharie Academy. See " <i>Canajoharie Union School, Academic Department.</i> "	
Canajoharie Union School, Academic Department.....	593
Canandaigua Academy	412, 594
Canandaigua Union School, Academic Department.....	595
Canastota Union School, Academic Department....	595
Camden Free Academy.....	595
Canisius College	344
Canisteo Academy.....	596
Canton Academy. See " <i>Canton Union School, Academic Department.</i> "	
Canton Union School, Academic Department	596
Capital City Medical College (Albany)....	374
Carlisle Seminary	596
Carthage Union School, Academic Department.....	597
Cary Collegiate Seminary	597
Castile Union School, Academic Department.....	597
Catskill Academy.....	597
Catskill Classical School	597
Catskill Female Seminary	597
Catskill Free Academy.....	598
Catskill Lancaster School Society	429
Cayuga Academy	413, 598
Cayuga Lake Academy.....	598
Cazenovia Seminary.	598
Central New York Conference Seminary. See " <i>Cazenovia Seminary.</i> "	
Chamberlain Institute	599
Champlain Academy. See " <i>Champlain Union School, Academic Department.</i> "	
Champlain Union School, Academic Department	600
Chautauqua Collegiate Institute	601
Chautauqua University.....	354
Chateaugay Union School, Academic Department.....	601
Chenango and Broome counties, Lands in.....	86
Cherry Valley Academy	413, 601
Chester Academy. See " <i>Chester Union School, Academic Department.</i> "	
Chester Union School, Academic Department.....	601
Chili Seminary	602
Christian Biblical Institute.....	365
Christian Brothers' Academy of Albany.....	602

	Page.
Cincinnati Academy	603
Clarence Academy. See " <i>Parker Union School.</i> "	
Clarence Classical Union School. See " <i>Parker Union School.</i> "	
Clarkson Academy	602
Clarkson High School	602
Claverack Academy	603
Claverack Academy and Hudson River Institute	603
Clermont Academy	604
Clifton Springs Female Seminary	604
Clinton Academy	413, 604
Clinton College (Fairfield)	355
Clinton Grammar School	605
Clinton Liberal Institute	605
Clinton Seminary	606
Clinton Township	85
Clover Street Seminary	606
Clyde High School	606
Cobleskill Union School, Academic Department	607
Colgate Academy	607
College of Anæsthesia, New York	403
College of Dental Surgery, New York	404
College of Dentistry, New York	403
College of Missionaries	356
College of Pharmacy, Albany	172
College of Pharmacy of the City of New York	374
College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York	376
College of Physicians and Surgeons of Buffalo	375
College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of New York (Fairfield)	387
College of St. Francis Xavier	286
College of the City of New York	322
College Plans Proposed, but not put in Operation	351
Colleges, Denominational, the Policy of Restricting the Incorporation of	94
Colleges, General Act for the Incorporation of	100
Colleges, General Statistics of	102
Colleges, History of Particular	118
Colleges, Increased Requirements in the Incorporation of	99
Colleges, List of, Arranged in the Order of Establishment	113
Colleges, Medical, Incorporation of	100
Colleges, Rules for the Incorporation of	93
Colleges, The Policy of Restricting the Number of	94
Collegiate Institute of the City of New York	607
Collinsville Institute	607
Columbia Academy	414, 608
Columbia College	118
Early Medical School of	125
Education of Women in	135
Elgin Botanic Garden of	124
Faculty of the School of Arts of	136
School of Law	139
School of Mines	139
School of Political Science	140
Law School of	129
Library of	135
School of Library Economy	136
School of Mines	131
School of Political Science	134
Columbia Veterinary College	393
Common School System, Efforts in the Establishment of a	65
Common School Teachers, Instruction of, in Academies	526
Conservatory of Music, Grand, of the City of New York	356
Constantinople, The Robert College of	363
Constitutional Provisions	77

	Page.
Convocation, University, of the State of New York	789
Cook Academy.....	608
Cooper Institute.....	608
Cooper Union.....	341
Cooperstown Female Academy	608
Cooperstown Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute.....	608
Cooperstown Union School, Academic Department.....	609
Cornell University	300
Corning Free Academy	609
Corning Institute	609
Cortland Academy. See " <i>Homer Union School, Academic Department</i> "	
Cortland Female Seminary.....	609
Cortlandville Academy	609
Coxsackie Academy.....	610
Coxsackie Union School, Academic Department.....	610
Crown Point Union School, Academic Department	610
Crumhorn Mountain Tract	86
Cuba Union School, Academic Department.....	610

D.

Dansville Seminary.....	610
Dean Academy	611
Degrees conferred by the Regents.....	842
Degrees, Honorary, conferred by the Regents.....	846
Doctor of Laws (LL.D.)	846
Doctor of Civil Law (D. C. L.).....	846
Doctor of Literature (L. H. D.).....	847
Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.).....	847
Doctor of Medicine (M. D.).....	847
DeLancey Divinity School	365
DeLancey's Institute	611
Delaware Academy.....	611
Delaware Literary Institute.....	612
Denominational Colleges, The Policy of the Incorporation of.....	94
Deposit Academy. See " <i>Deposit Union School, Academic Department</i> ."	
Deposit Fund, United States.....	90
Deposit Union School, Academic Department.....	612
DeRuyter Institute. See " <i>DeRuyter Union School, Academic Department</i> ."	
DeRuyter Union School, Academic Department.....	612
DeVeaux College for Orphans and Destitute Children.....	613
Determinations of Longitude	775
Dover Academy.....	613
Drew Seminary and Female College.....	613
Drew Theological Seminary of the Methodist Episcopal Church.....	364
Dryden Union School, Academic Department.....	613
Dudley Observatory.....	175
Dundee Academy ...	614
Dundee Preparatory School.....	614
Dunkirk Academy... ..	614
Dunkirk Union Free School.....	614
Dunkirk Union School, Academic Department.....	614
Dutchess Academy (Poughkeepsie).....	414

E.

East Aurora Union School, Academic Department.....	614
East Bloomfield Academy	614
Eastern Collegiate Institute in the City of New York	615
East Genesee Conference Seminary. See " <i>Ovid Union School, Academic Department</i> ."	
East Hamburg Friends Institute.....	615

	Page.
East Henrietta Union School, Academic Department.....	615
East Springfield Academy.....	615
Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York.....	394
Egberts High School.....	615
Egberts Institute.....	615
Electro-medical College of the State of New York.....	394
Elgin Botanic Garden.....	124
Elizabethtown Union School, Academic Department.....	615
Ellenville High School. See " <i>Ulster Female Seminary.</i> "	
Ellington Academy.....	616
Ellington Union School, Academic Department.....	616
Elmira Academy.....	616
Elmira Collegiate Seminary.....	616
Elmira Female College.....	269
Elmira Free Academy... ..	616
Erasmus Hall (Flatbush).....	414, 616
Essex County Academy.....	61
Evans Academy.....	61
Examinations and Degrees conferred by the Regents.....	84
Examinations written, in Academies.....	45
Excelsior College of the City of New York.....	39
Exceptional plans of Colleges.....	35
Expenditures of Academies.....	49
Expenditure of Colleges, statement of revenue and.....	11
Extra limital Colleges.....	35
Extra limital Colleges established under the laws of New York.....	362

F.

Fabius Select School.....	432, 617
Fairfield Academy.....	415, 618
Fairfield Seminary.....	618
Fairport Union School, Academic Department.....	618
Falley Seminary.....	618
Falley Seminary of the Black River Conference.....	618
Farmers' Hall Academy... ..	620
Farmers' Hall (Goshen).....	415
Fayetteville Academy. See " <i>Fayetteville Union School, Academic Department.</i> "	
Fayetteville Seminary... ..	620
Fayetteville Union School, Academic Department.....	620
Female Academy of the Sacred Heart (Albany)... ..	621
Female Academy of the Sacred Heart (New York city).....	620
Female Academy of the Sacred Heart (Rochester).....	621
Female Institution of the Visitation, in the city of Brooklyn.....	621
Financial condition of Academies.....	495
Fishkill Education Society.....	621
Fishkill Female Seminary and Collegiate Institute.....	621
Flushing Academy.....	415
Flushing Female College.....	356
Flushing High School.....	621
Flushing Institute.....	621
Fonda Academy.....	622
Forestville Free Academy.....	622
Fort Covington Academy.....	622
Fort Edward Collegiate Institute.....	622
Fort Edward Union School, Academic Department.....	623
Fort Plain Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute.....	623
Franklin Academy (Malone).....	623
Franklin Academy and Union School of Prattsburgh.....	625
Franklin Academy (Prattsburgh). See " <i>Franklin Academy and Union School of Prattsburgh.</i> "	
Fredonia Academy.....	625
Friends Academy. See " <i>Oakwood Seminary.</i> "	

	Page.
ip Academy.....	626
cademy; Fulton Female Seminary; Fulton Seminary. See " <i>Folley</i> <i>ry.</i> "	
Union School, Academic Department.....	626
literature.....	80

G.

cademy.	626
Academy.....	626
Academy (2).....	627
Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the l States (New York).....	364
and Wyoming Seminary.....	627
College.	245
Conference Seminary.....	627
Manual Labor Seminary.....	441, 628
Seminary.....	628
Valley Seminary.....	628
Wesleyan Seminary.	628
Academy	629
Academy.....	630
Classical and Union School.....	631
College. See " <i>Hobart College.</i> "	
Medical College..	214
cademy.....	631
al Survey of the State of New York, Publications of the	752
lic documents relating to the, and to the State Museum.....	756
American School of Morrisania.....	631
Martin Luther College.....	356
ville Academy and Collegiate Institute	631
ills Academy.....	631
ille Union Academy.....	632
t Union School, Academic Department.....	633
r School of Columbia College..	633
nservatory of Music of the City of New York.....	356
eur High School. See " <i>Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary.</i> "	
r School of Madison University. See " <i>Colgate Academy.</i> "	
r School of New York Central College... ..	633
r School of the University of the City of New York....	633
e Academy.....	633
e Military Institute. See " <i>North Granville Ladies' Seminary.</i> "	
sh and Schodack Academy... ..	634
Union School, Academic Department.....	634
le Academy.....	634
ch Union School, Academic Department....	635
Academy; Griffith Institute.....	635
cademy. See " <i>Groton Union School, Academic Department.</i> "	
Union School, Academic Department	635

H.

on Academy	636
nes, LL.D., "State Museum of Natural History," by.....	743
g Union School, Academic Department.....	636
a Academy.....	636
i College	177
School	195
i Female Seminary	637
i Literary and Theological Institution ..	637
n-Oneida Academy.....	416, 637
Union School.....	639

	Page.
Harlem Literary and Scientific Academy.....	639
Hartford Academy	639
Hartwick Seminary.....	639
Hartwick Theological Seminary.....	365
Haverling Union School, Academic Department.....	640
Hedding Literary Institute.....	640
Hempstead Institute	641
Hempstead Seminary	641
Henrietta Union School, Academic Department. See " <i>East Henrietta Union School, Academic Department.</i> "	
Herkimer Academy.....	641
Herkimer Union School, Academic Department.....	641
Highland Grove Gymnasium.....	641
High School of New York	641
Historical and Statistical Record of the University of the State of New York.	39
Historical Publications and Records of the Regents.....	776
History of Particular Colleges.....	118
History of the Regents, General Outline of the	64
Hobart Hall Academy.....	641
Hobart College.	199
Holland Patent Academy	642
Holland Patent Union School	642
Holley Academy ...	642
Homer Union School, Academic Department	642
Homes, Henry A., LL.D., Sketch of the New York State Library, by.....	733
Homœopathic College, New York	397
Homœopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons. See " <i>College of Physicians and Surgeons of Buffalo.</i> "	
Homœopathic Medical College of the State of New York.....	397
Hornell Free Academy.....	643
Hoosick Falls Union School, Academic Department.....	643
Horseheads Union School, Academic Department.....	644
Houghton Seminary.....	644
Hubbardsville Academy	644
Hudson Academy	644
Hudson High School.....	644
Hudson River Agricultural Seminary.....	645
Hungerford Collegiate Institute	575
Hunter Classical School	432
Huntington Union School, Academic Department.....	645
Hygieo-Therapeutic College, New York	404

I.

Ilion Union School, Academic Department.....	645
Income, The, of Literature Funds.....	444
Incorporation of Academies, Rules adopted by the Regents for	409
Incorporation of Colleges and Academies, General Act for the	100
Incorporation of Colleges, Increased Requirements in the	99
Incorporation of Colleges, Rules for the	93
Incorporation of Denominational Colleges, The Policy of.....	94
Incorporation of Medical Colleges.....	100
Incorporation, The, of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary Societies	442
Ingham Collegiate Institute	645
Ingham University.....	281
Ingham University, Academic Department.....	645
Instruction of Common School Teachers.....	526
Introductory Sketch of the University of the State of New York.....	5
Ithaca Academy.....	646
Ithaca College.....	356
Ives Seminary	646

J.

Page.

own Academy.....	647
ey School.....	648
n Academy.....	648
n Medical College of Watertown.....	394
Institute....	648
Theological Seminary and Scientific Institute.....	365
wn Academy.....	416, 648
lle Academy.....	649
Academy.....	649

K.

lle Academy.....	649
ook Academy.....	650
oro Academy.....	650
n Academy.....	416, 650
n College.....	356
n Free Academy.....	650
lle Academy.....	651

L.

tte High School.....	651
n Broome and Chenango counties.....	86
er Academy....	651
erian Schools.....	426
burgh Academy.....	417, 651
Bank Seminary.....	652
ceville Academy.....	652
ool, Albany.....	173
worth Institute.....	652
lsville Union School, Academic Department.....	652
Academic Institute.....	652
Female Seminary.....	653
n High School Academy.....	653
Normal Institute.....	653
s, Academic.....	512
the Law, other than that located in Albany.....	742
, New York State.....	733
ne Union School, Academic Department.....	654
nion School, Academic Department.....	654
Colleges arranged in the order of establishment.....	112
Regents from 1784 to 1884, inclusive.....	782
re Funds.....	80
re Fund, History of the.....	424
re Funds, The Income of.....	444
re Fund, The increase of the, in 1827.....	86
re Lotteries.....	85
and Scientific Institution of York.....	654
ld Observatory.....	191
alls Union School, Academic Department.....	654
ol Union School, Academic Department.....	654
on County High School Association. See " <i>Geneseo Academy</i> ."	
Academic Association.....	655
t Academy.....	655
t Union School, Academic Department.....	655
land College Hospital.....	394
de, Determinations of.....	775
e Academy.....	655
cademy.....	657
Union School.....	657

M.	Page.
Macedon Academy.	657
Madison Union School, Academic Department.....	657
Madison University	238
Magnetic Needle, Observations upon the Variation of the.....	774
Manhattan College.....	297
Manlius Academy.....	658
Mansion Square Female Seminary.....	658
Manual Labor Seminaries.....	440
Marathon Academy.	658
Marcellus, or Skaneateles College..	358
Margaretville Utilitarian School.....	658
Marion Academy.....	659
Marion Collegiate Institute.....	659
Marshall Seminary of Easton.....	659
Martin Institute.....	659
Martin Luther College, German.....	358
Mary Warren Free Institute of the city of Troy. See " <i>Warren Free Insti-</i> <i>tute of the city of Troy.</i> "	
Mary Washington School.....	660
Massena Union School, Academic Department	660
Mayville Academy... ..	660
McGrawville Union School, Academic Department.....	657
Mechanicville Academy	660
Medical College, Albany	169
Medical College and Hospital for Women, New York.....	405
Medical College, Geneva	214
Medical College, Metropolitan.....	396
Medical Colleges, General Statistics of	366
Medical Colleges, Incorporation of.....	100
Medical Colleges, Laboratory of the city of New York.....	396
Medical Colleges, Separate.....	366
Medical Department of Rutgers College	398
Medical Department of the University of Buffalo.....	399
Medical School of Columbia College.....	125
Medina Academy.....	660
Mendon Academy.....	661
Metropolitan Medical College.....	396
Mexico Academy.....	661
Middlebury Academy.....	661
Military Instruction in Academies.....	433
Military Tract	84
Military Tract, Reservations for Educational Purposes in the... ..	83
Millville Academy.....	662
Monitorial Schools.....	426
Monitorial School Society in the village of Lansingburgh.....	429
Monroe Academy.....	662
Montgomery Academy	417, 663
Monticello Academy	662
Moravia Institute... ..	663
Moravia Union School, Academic Department.....	664
Moriah Academy	664
Morris Union School, Academic Department.....	664
Morrisville Union School.....	664
Mount Kisco Educational Institute.....	665
Mount Morris Union School, Academic Department.....	664
Mount Pleasant Academy.....	665
Mount Pleasant Female Seminary.....	665
Munroe Academy.....	665
Murray, David, Ph. D., LL.D. Introductory Sketch of the University of the State of New York, by.....	5
Museum of Natural History, State	743

N.

Page.

Naples Academy.....	666
Nassau Academy	666
Newark Union School and Academy ..	666
New Berlin Academy	666
Newburgh Academy.....	418, 667
Newburgh Female Seminary Company.....	667
New Lots Union School, Academic Department.....	667
New Paltz Academy	667
Newport Union School, Academic Department....	668
New Rochelle Academy.....	668
New Rochelle Union School, Academic Department.....	668
Newton Female Academy.....	669
New Woodstock Academy.....	669
New York Central Academy. See " <i>McGrawville Union School, Academic Department.</i> "	
New York Central College Association.....	259
New York College of Anæsthesia.....	403
New York College of Dental Surgery.....	404
New York College of Dentistry.....	408
New York College of Veterinary Surgeons	407
New York Conference Seminary	669
New York Conference Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute.....	669
New York Free Academy	669
New York Free Medical College for Women.....	406
New York High School.....	670
New York Homœopathic College.....	397
New York Hygieo-Therapeutic College.....	404
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. ..	670
New York Law College.....	358
New York Law Institute.....	358
New York Medical College.....	404
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.....	405
New York Preparatory School of Medicine	407
New York State Agricultural College.	259
New York State and National Law School.....	358
Niagara University.....	344
Nichols Union School, Academic Department.....	671
Normal School at Albany.....	835
Northern New York Conference Seminary. See " <i>Ives Seminary.</i> "	
North Brookfield Union School, Academic Department.	671
North Granville Female Seminary.....	671
North Granville Ladies' Seminary.....	671
North Salem Academy.....	418, 672
North Hebron Institute.....	672
North Tarrytown Union School.....	673
Norwich Academy	673
Norwich Union Seminary.....	673
Nunda Academy	673
Nunda Literary Institute.....	673

O.

Oakwood Seminary	674
Observations, Meteorological	766
Observations, Scientific, at Academies	766
Observations upon the Variation of the Magnetic Needle	774
Obsolete Forms of Academic Organization	438
Officers of the Board of Regents	787
Ogdensburg Academy	674
Ogdensburg Educational Institute.....	675
Olean Academy Association.....	675
Olean Union School, Academic Department.....	675

	Page.
Oneida Conference Seminary. See " <i>Cazenovia Seminary.</i> "	
Oneida Institute of Industry and Science..	441, 676
Oneida Seminary.....	676
Oneonta Union School, Academic Department..	676
Onondaga Academy	676
Ontario Female Seminary.....	677
Ontario High School	677
Organization of the Board of Regents.....	30
Orleans Academy	677
Oswegatchie Academy.....	678
Oswego Academy	678
Oswego High School	678
Otsego Academy	418, 678
Ovid Academy.....	678
Owego Academy.....	679
Oxford Academy.....	418, 679
Oyster Bay Academy	419, 680

P.

Packer Collegiate Institute	681
Painted Post Union School, Academic Department	681
Palatine Bridge Union Free School.	681
Palmyra Academy	681
Palmyra Classical Union School.....	681
Palmyra High School	682
Papers read before the University Convocation, Index to the.....	794
Parker Union School.....	682
Parma Institute	682
Peekskill Academy	682
Pembroke and Darien Classical School.....	683
Penfield Seminary	683
Penn Yan Academy	683
People's College	266
Perry Academy.....	684
Perry Center Institute	684
Peterboro Academy. See " <i>Evans Academy.</i> "	
Phelps Union and Classical School	684
Phipps Union Seminary.....	685
Phoenix Union School, Academic Department	685
Piermont Academy.....	685
Pike Seminary.....	685
Place College.....	358
Plans, College, Proposed, but not put in Operation.....	351
Plans of Colleges, Exceptional	351
Plattsburgh Academy.....	685
Polytechnic Institute, Rensselaer.....	345
Pompey Academy	686
Port Byron Free School and Academy.....	686
Port Henry Union School, Academic Department.....	687
Port Jervis Union School, Academic Department	687
Portville Union School, Academic Department.....	687
Poughkeepsie Collegiate School.....	687
Poughkeepsie Female Academy.....	687
Poughkeepsie Female Seminary	687
Poughkeepsie High School	688
Poughkeepsie Lancaster School Society.....	430
Powers, The, of a Board of Visitation of Colleges and Academies.....	71
Prattsville Academy	689
Preble High School.....	689
Presbyterian Theological Seminary (Auburn)	364
Princetown Academy.....	689
Property and Investments of Academies.....	494

	Page.
Prospect Academy	689
Pulaski Academy	689
Purchase of Books and Apparatus.....	512
Putnam Union School, Academic Department.....	689

Q.

Quit-rents, arrears of.....	86
-----------------------------	----

R.

Randolph Academy Association. See " <i>Chamberlain Institute.</i> "	
Raymond Collegiate Institute	690
Receipts of Academies.....	496
Red Creek Union Academy.....	690
Red Creek Union Seminary.....	690
Red Hook Academy.....	690
Refugees' Academy.....	690
Regents, Annual Reports of the.....	788
Alphabetical list of.....	783
Degrees conferred by the.....	842
Historical Publications and Records of the.....	776
Officers of the Board of.....	787
Regents, General Outline of the History of the	64
Regents, Organization of the	39
Rensselaer Institute	691
Rensselaer-Oswego Academy. See " <i>Mexico Academy.</i> "	
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	345
Rensselaer School	691
Rensselaerville Academy.....	691
Reports of the Regents, Annual	788
Requirements, Increased, in the Incorporation of Colleges.....	99
Reservation for Educational Purposes in the Military Tract	83
Restricting the Incorporation of Denominational Colleges, the Policy of..	94
Restricting the Number of Colleges, the Policy of.....	94
Revenue and Expenditure of Colleges, Statement of	117
Rhinebeck Academy.....	691
Rhinebeck Union School.....	691
Richburgh Academy.....	692
Richmond College.....	359
Richmondville Union Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute....	692
Ridgebury Academy.....	692
Riga Academy.....	692
Riverdale Institute.....	692
Robert College, The, of Constantinople	302
Rochester Academy of Music and Art.....	693
Rochester Christian Brothers' Academy and Seminary.....	693
Rochester Collegiate Institute, No. 1.....	693
Rochester Collegiate Institute, No. 2.....	694
Rochester Female Academy.....	693
Rochester Free Academy.....	694
Rochester High School in the County of Monroe.....	694
Rochester High School, No. 1	694
Rochester High School, No. 2	694
Rochester Institute of General Education.....	693
Rochester Institute of Practical Education.....	693
Rochester Theological Seminary.....	365
Rochester University	248
Rockland Academy.....	695
Rockland Female Institute.....	695
Rockville Centre Institute.....	695
Logersville Union Seminary	695
Rome Academy.....	695
Royalton Centre Academy	696

	Page.
Rules for the Incorporation of Colleges.....	98
Rural Academy	696
Rural Seminary.....	696
Rush Academy of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion's Connection	696
Rushford Academy	696
Rushford Union School, Academic Department.....	696
Rushville Union School, Academic Department.....	697
Rutgers College, Medical Department of.....	398
Rutgers Female College.....	326
Rutgers Female Institute	697
Rye Academy.....	697

S.

Sage College for Women. See " <i>Cornell University.</i> "	
Sag Harbor Institute	697
Sag Harbor Union School, Academic Department.....	697
St. Andrew's Preparatory Seminary	365
St. Bonaventure's College.....	339
St. Francis' College.....	350
St. Francis Xavier College	286
St. Joseph's Academy and Industrial Female School of Lockport.....	697
St. Joseph's Theological Seminary of the Province of New York.....	365
St. John's College (Brooklyn).....	359
St. John's College (Fordham).....	235
St. Lawrence Academy.....	697
St. Lawrence County, The ten towns in	85
St. Lawrence Theological School.....	365
St. Lawrence University.....	274
St. Mary's Academy and Female Industrial School of Buffalo.....	698
St. Mary's Catholic Institute	698
St. Paul's College	698
St. Paul's College (New York City)...	359
St. Stephen's College	283
Salamanca Union School, Academic Department.....	699
Sand Lake Academy.....	699
Sandy Creek Union School, Academic Department	699
Sandy Hill Academy.....	699
Sandy Hill Union School, Academic Department.....	699
Sans Souci Seminary	699
Saratoga Academy and Scientific Institute.....	700
Saratoga Springs Union School, Academic Department.....	700
Saugerties Academy.....	700
Sauquoit Academy	700
Schaghticoke Seminary.....	701
Schenectady Academy.....	701
Schenectady Lancaster School Society.....	480
Schenectady Lyceum and Academy.....	701
Schenectady Union School, Academic Department	702
Schenectady Young Ladies' Seminary...	701
Schenevus Union School, Academic Department.....	702
Schoharie Academy.	702
School of Mines, American	351
School of Mines of Colombia College	131
Schuylerville Academy.....	702
Scientific and Military Academy of the Western District ...	703
Scientific Observations at Academies.....	766
Select Schools.....	430
Seminary of the Genesee and Oneida Conferences. See " <i>Cazenovia Seminary.</i> "	
Seminary of the Genesee Conference. See " <i>Cazenovia Seminary.</i> "	
Seminary of Our Lady of Angels	365, 703
Seneca Falls Academy.....	704

	Page.
Seward Female Seminary of Rochester.....	704
Seymour Smith Academy	704
Sherburne Union Academy	704
Sherman Academy	705
Sherman Union School, Academic Department	705
Silver Creek Union School, Academic Department.....	705
Sinclairville Union School, Academic Department.....	705
Skaneateles Academy	706
Skaueateles—or Marcellus—College	858
Skaneateles Union School, District No. 10, Academic Department.....	706
Smithville Union School, Academic Department.....	706
Sodus Academy	706
Southold Academy	706
Spencertown Academy.....	707
Spencer Union School, Academic Department	706
Spring Mills Academy	707
Springville Academy. See " <i>Griffith Institute</i> ."	
S. S. Seward Institute	707
Stamford Seminary.....	707
Starkey Seminary.....	707
State Boundary Lines, Verification and Marking of.....	760
State Library, New York.....	733
Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of Colleges.....	117
Statistics, General, of Colleges	102
Steuben Academy.....	708
Stillwater Academy	708
Stillwater Seminary.....	708
Stockholders, Incorporation of Academies and High Schools under.....	438
Sullivan County Academy	708
Susquehanna Seminary.....	708
Syracuse Academy	709
Syracuse High School	709
Syracuse University.....	333
Syracuse University Medical College	338
Syrian Protestant College at Beirut	862

T.

Teachers, Teaching, Attendance, etc., in Academies.....	504
Temple Grove Seminary.....	709
Ten Broeck Free Academy	709
Ten Towns, The, in St. Lawrence County.....	85
Terms, Number of, and Weeks of Vacation in Academies	507
Text-books used in Academies	507
Theological Department of Alfred University	365
Theological Seminaries.....	351, 364
Theological Seminary of the Associate Reformed Church of New York.....	364
Theological Seminary, St. Joseph's.....	365
Ticonderoga Academy	710
Tonawanda Union School, Academic Department	710
Toussaint L'Ouverture College	359
Tracy Female College	360
Tracy Female Institute.....	710
Troy and Albany Medical Schools	407
Troy Academy.....	710
Troy Episcopal Institute	711
Troy Female Seminary.....	711
Troy High School.....	711
Troy University.....	272
Troupsburgh Academy.....	710
Trumansburgh Academy.....	711
Turin Academy	712

U.

	Page.
Ulster Female Seminary.....	719
Ulster Free Academy.....	719
Unadilla Academy.....	719
Union Academy of Bellville.....	718
Union Academy (Granger).....	718
Union Academy (Stone Arabia).....	419, 718
Union College.....	144
Union Free Schools.....	423
Union Hall of Catskill. See " <i>Catskill Academy.</i> "	
Union Hall Academy.....	718
Union Hall Academy (Catskill).....	420
Union Hall Academy (Jamaica).....	420
Union University.....	143
Union Literary Society.....	441, 718
Union Theological Seminary in the city of New York.....	364
Union Village Academy.....	714
United States Deposit Fund.....	90
United States Medical College.....	408
University Convocation of the State of New York.....	789
University Convocation of the State of New York, index to papers read before the.....	794
University of Brooklyn.....	360
University of Buffalo.....	360, 714
Medical Department of.....	399
University of Vermont.....	363
University of the City of New York.....	216
Department of Law of the.....	232
Grammar School of the.....	226
Medical Department of the.....	227
University of Western New York.....	360
University, Medical College.....	227
Ursuline Convent.....	714
Utica Academy.....	714
Utica City Library.....	716
Utica Female Seminary.....	716

V.

Vassar College.....	299
Vermont, University of.....	363
Vernon Academy.....	717
Victory Academy.....	717

W.

Wallabout Select Grammar School of the Seventh Ward of the City of Brooklyn.....	717
Wallkill Academy.....	717
Walton Academy.....	718
Walworth Academy.....	718
Warren County High School.....	719
Warren Free Institute in the City of Troy.....	718
Warrensburgh Academy.....	719
Warnersville Union Seminary and Female Institute.....	718
Warsaw Union School, Academic Department.....	719
Warwick Institute.....	719
Washington Academy (Salem).....	420, 719
Washington Academy (Warwick).....	722
Washington College.....	360
Washington County Seminary and Collegiate Institute. See " <i>Fort Edward Collegiate Institute.</i> "	
Washington Seminary. See " <i>Claverack Academy.</i> "	

	Page.
ord Academy.....	722
ord Female Academy.....	722
ord Union School.....	722
oo Academy.....	722
oo Union School, Academic Department.....	722
own Academy.....	722
own High School.....	722
ille Union School.	724
is Academy	723
is, Albert B., "Instruction of Common School Teachers in the Acade- of New York," by	526
gricultural Institute.....	724
y High School.....	724
y Institute.....	724
and Ontario Collegiate Institute	724
County Collegiate Institute.....	724
er Academy	725
ort Academy	725
ort Union School.....	725
College	329
Seminary.....	725
ille Union School, Academic Department.....	725
an Seminary	725
ester Union School No. 1, Academic Department...	725
ester Union School No. 3, Academic Department.....	726
ld Academy	726
ebon Classical School	726
ebon Union School, Academic Department.....	726
inster College.....	362
rt Union School	726
wn Academy...	726
Winfield Academy.....	727
all Academy	727
Plains Academy	727
boro' Academy.....	727
town Seminary.....	727
y's Point Union School, Academic Department.....	728
nsville Academy	729
Collegiate Institute	729
or Academy	729
's Medical College of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children	406
's College of Physicians and Surgeons	406
ull Academy...	729
Examinations in Academies	456
nock Female Seminary.....	730

Y.

Academy.	730
ounty Academy and Female Seminary.....	730
Polytechnic Institute.....	441, 731
Union School.....	732



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